In The Matter Of:

S. Fred Singer v. Justin Lancaster

S. Fred Singer September 24, 1993

> Vol. I pp. 1 - 235

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            COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
 [4]
 [5] Middlesex, ss.
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    S. FRED SINGER,
                                                                                       [8]
[8]
            Plaintiff,
[9]
                         Civil Action
                        No. 93-2219
[10] JUSTIN LANCASTER,
                                                                                      [10]
            Defendant.
[11]
[12]
[13]
                                                                                      [12]
          DEPOSITION of S. FRED SINGER, a witness
    called by counsel for the Defendant, taken pursuant
                                                                                      [13]
[15] to Rule 30 of the Massachusetts Rules of Civil
    Procedure, before Kimberly A. Edwards, Registered
[16] Professional Reporter, Certified Shorthand Reporter,
                                                                                      [15]
    and Notary Public in and for the Commonwealth of
[17] Massachusetts, at the offices of NUTTER, McCLENNEN &
    FISH, One International Place, Boston, Massachusetts,
[18] on Friday, the 24th day of September, 1993,
                                                                                      [18]
    commencing at 9:40 a.m.
[19]
[20]
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[21]
          DORIS M. JONES & ASSOCIATES, INC.
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                                                                            Page 2
 [1] APPEARANCES:
       NUTTER, McCLENNEN & FISH
       By: Joseph G. Blute, Esquire
       One International Place
       Boston, Massachusetts 02110
       Counsel for the Plaintiff
 [4]
 [5]
       JUSTIN LANCASTER, Appearing Pro Se
 [6]
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Page 4 [1] E_X_H_I_B_I_T_S I have informed Dr. Lancaster that [2] No. [2] we will permit him to — we will not press that Page Draft 1 dated 2-27-90; comments [3] 10 3 objection today and that he will be permitted to by Chauncey Starr 147 [4] inquire of Dr. Singer as to sources of funding of [5] that organization. 11 Draft 3 dated 3-19-90 148 With respect to Dr. Singer's personal [5] [7] income, we objected to inquiry into his personal Article entitled "What To Do About 12 [8] income. We reassert that objection. However, in the Greenhouse Warming: Look Before [6] [9] interest of trying to move this along without a You Leap* 174 [10] fight, without a court battle, we've told Dr. [7] [11] Lancaster that he may inquire with very narrow 13 Letter dated 8-7-92 to Justin Lancaster, J.D., Ph.D. from [12] directed questions to sources of income related to [8] S. Fred Singer, Ph.D. [13] Organizations that are at issue in this case, things [9] [14] such as the Western Fuel Alliance, and some other Article entitled "What To Do About organizations and individuals that Dr. Lancaster has [10] Greenhouse Warming" 202 [16] asserted are relevant to this case. [11] [17] To the extent they're limited and [12] [18] directed to that, I think we'll be able to avoid [13] 19 objections. However, if we do get an objection, I [14] [20] want to state that the way we'll handle it is I will [15] [21] inform you that I think it's beyond our agreement, we [16] [22] will reserve the right to go to court and to have the [17] [23] motion to compel ruled on, but we'll finish the [18] [24] deposition today, as much as we can today, so that we [19] [20] [21] [22] [23] [24]

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Page 7

P_R_O_C_E_E_D_I_N_G_S

Stipulation

[1]

[2]

[3]

[10]

[4] It is stipulated by and between counsel for the [5] respective parties that the deposition is to be read [6] and signed by the deponent before any notary; that [7] the sealing and filing thereof are waived; and that [8] all objections, except as to form, and motions to

[9] strike are reserved to the time of trial.

MR. BLUTE: Before we begin, let me
[13] just make a statement on the record about our
[14] discussions on the motion to compel. There were some
[15] issues that came up in written discovery where we
[16] objected to certain inquiries made by Dr. Lancaster.
[17] We've had some discussions about those, those issues,
[18] and I think we worked out — at least we'll see if we
[19] can work out today those issues.

And if I can summarize them, there
was an interrogatory directed to the sources of
funding of the Science and Environmental Policy
Project, an organization formed by Dr. Singer. We
will — we objected to giving that information.

[1] don't have to interrupt the deposition.

MR. LANCASTER: I agree. We'll

[3] continue the deposition with the reservations and

[4] keep the deposition open till they're resolved.

[5] MR. BLUTE: Right.

[6] MR. LANCASTER: I think that there's

77 a significant chance that we won't finish today. I

[8] had hoped we would. But as I — as you might

[9] imagine, you get into writing questions and it

[10] extends. But I'll try to.

[11] MR. BLUTE: We'll do our best. And

[12] we'll see where we are at the end of the day. It

[13] took us more than one day to finish yours. But I

[14] don't intend to interfere with your completion of the

[15] deposition, within reason.

[16] Another item I wanted to mention,

[17] given the situation where you're representing

[18] yourself, you're acting pro se, I've asked Dr.

[19] Singer, whenever he's referring to you, to refer to

[20] "Dr. Lancaster" rather than "you" or "your," so that

[21] the record is clear. If it has to be read at some

[22] time at trial, the record will be clear.

[23] MR. LANCASTER: I've also planned to

[24] refer to myself as "the defendant" in the questioning

Page 8	Page 10
[1] to try and keep that clear and also to help remind me	[1] A: Yes.
[2] that I'm going to try and conduct this part of the	[2] Q: Are you also a journalist?
proceeding as an attorney representing myself rather	[3] A: What precisely does that mean?
[4] than as a defendant with unrestrained passion.	[4] Q: Well, are you a journalist in the sense
[5] MR. BLUTE: All right. With that, I	[5] that you would be a freelance journalist writing
[6] think that's all we should say at the outset. And go	[6] articles for publication in many newspapers more
刃 ahead.	[7] frequently than a scientist would be expected to?
[8]	[8] MR. BLUTE: I object to the form, but
[9] S. FRED SINGER	9 go ahead and answer.
[10]	[10] A: That's a very vague question. I've
[11] a witness called for examination by counsel for the	[11] written articles for newspapers, but I don't know
[12] Defendant, being first duly sworn, was examined and	[12] whether these are more frequent than any other
[13] testified as follows:	[13] scientist that I know of.
[14]	[14] Q : Do you know of any scientist, colleagues,
[15] DIRECT EXAMINATION	[15] or other, who has written more articles in newspapers
[16] BY MR. LANCASTER:	[16] than yourself?
[17] Q : Just to start, could you please state your	[17] A: Yes.
[18] name for the record and your address?	[18] Q : Can you name that scientist?
[19] A: S. Fred Singer, 9812 Doulton Court,	[19] A: Dr. Carl Sagan.
[20] D-o-u-l-t-o-n, Fairfax, Virginia, 22032.	[20] Q: Can you think of any other scientist other
[21] Q: Dr. Singer, do you have a wife and	[21] than Dr. Sagan?
[22] children?	[22] A: Not at the moment.
[23] A: I have a wife and she has children.	[23] Q: Would you agree that one of the
[24] Q : To your knowledge, you're not related to	[24] differences between — strike that.

Page	Page 11
[1] the family of Isaac Merritt Singer or his	[1] Is not one of the areas of your expertise
2 descendants, the founder of the Singer Corporation?	[2] the relationship of science and policy making?
[3] A: To the best of my knowledge, I'm not	[3] A: Yes.
[4] related to him.	[4] Q : And would you agree that one of the
[5] Q : Are you any relation to Thomas Eric Singer	[5] differences between science and the legal profession
6 of the company in Boston, Thomas Singer and	[6] is the fact that the legal profession has an ethical
[7] Daughters, to your knowledge?	[7] code?
[8] A: To my knowledge, I'm not related to him.	(B) MR. BLUTE: Objection. You can
[9] Q: You initiated this suit against defendant	[9] answer, if you can.
[10] in April of this year, correct?	[10] Q: I'll break it down. Are you aware that
[11] A: I believe so.	[11] the legal profession has an ethical code —
[12] Q: And it's a suit for libel, four counts of	[12] MR. BLUTE: Objection.
[13] libel, is that correct?	[13] Q: — called the Code of Professional
[14] MR. BLUTE: Well, the complaint —	[14] Responsibility?
[15] Q: And one count of violation of	[15] MR. BLUTE: I object. Go ahead.
[16] Massachusetts civil rights?	[16] A: I'm not familiar with such a code.
[17] A: I'm not familiar with the technicalities.	[17] Q : Does the profession of science have an
[18] Q: Okay. You're aware that defendant has	[18] ethical code?
[19] responded with a counterclaim for abuse of process?	[19] MR. BLUTE: Objection. Go ahead.
[20] A: I've been so informed.	[20] MR. LANCASTER: Grounds for
[21] Q: And are you familiar with the grounds for	[21] objection?
[22] abuse of process, what has to be proved?	[22] MR. BLUTE: I think the question
[23] A: No, I'm not.	[23] is — the form of the question, I think, is improper,
[24] Q: Okay. Are you a scientist?	[24] because code — there's written codes, there's

	Page 12		Page 14
[1]	customs, and there's —	[1]	Q: Okay. I'll withdraw it, rephrase it.
[2]		[2]	If your career led you to the practice of
[3]	and make it more specific.	[3]	science, would there be, in your mind, anything that
[4]	BY MR. LANCASTER:	[4]	would allow somebody to lose their qualification to
[5]	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	[5]	and a company of the
[6]	profession, of any requirement for scientists to be	[6]	A: Yes.
[7]	licensed to practice science?	[7]	Q: And how would that occur?
[8]	A: No, I'm not.	[8]	A: Falsification of data is an example.
[9]		[9]	
[10]	requirement that a scientist must state an adherence	[10]	scientist who carried out multiple experiments and
[11]	to principles of ethics in order to practice science?		observations and a scientist who practiced only
[12]	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		assembling other scientific information? Do you draw
[13]	Q: Are you aware of any requirement for a		a distinction between those types of scientists?
[14]	the same Community and the same same same same same same same sam	[14]	
[15]	ethical principles?	[15]	another manner, no.
[16]	A: No, I'm not.	[16]	Q: Can you explain?
[17]	Q: Would it surprise you, in the legal	[17]	
[18]	profession, that practicing lawyers are required to	[18]	the other would be a theoretical scientist.
[19]	constrain their behavior to a set of stated ethical	[19]	Q: In your career, you have been both, have
[20]	principles?	[20]	you not?
[21]	A - 7)	[21]	· • · · ·
[22]	On Table 10 and	[22]	Q: When did you carry out your experimental
[23]		[23]	science?
	41.00	[24]	A: Starting approximately 1946 up to the

[1]	MR. BLUTE: I object.	[1]	present time.
[2]	MR. LANCASTER: Okay. I'll withdraw	[2]	Q: What is the most recent experiment you've
[3]	it. Let me make it more specific.	[3]	
[4]		[4]	A: The most recent experiment relates to
[5]	don't think Dr. Singer can testify as to what the	[5]	measurements in a satellite of orbiting debris clouds
[6]	practices of a lawyer are. He's not an attorney.	[6]	circling the earth.
[7]	But go ahead. I don't want to interrupt.	[7]	Q: And you are carrying that experiment out
[8]	BY MR. LANCASTER:	[8]	with whom?
[9]	Q: Okay. Let's back up. What is science?	[9]	A: With a group of collaborators.
[10]	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	[10]	Q: And their names are?
		[11]	A: William Kinard, K-i-n-a-r-d, John Oliver,
[12]		[12]	Charles Simon, Jerry Weinberg.
[13]		[13]	Q: And where is Mr. Kinard, Dr. Kinard, his
[14]	A TOTAL	[14]	professional location, affiliation?
[15]		[15]	A: Langley, Virginia.
[16]	behavior of nature?	[16]	Q: Is he with NASA?
[17]	1	[17]	A: Yes, sir.
	be discerned until it has been tested. Searches for	[18]	Q: Dr. Oliver's affiliation?
	behavior and tests truth by further observations.	[19]	A: University of Florida.
[20]		[20]	Q: Dr. Simon's affiliation?
	professional scientist that one is always a	[21]	A: Gainesville, Florida.
	professional scientist? Can you become — I'll just	[22]	
	leave that.	[23]	
[24]	A: (No response)	[24]	Q: And Dr. Weinberg?

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	Page	16		Page 18
[1]	•	[1	Q: Were you a principal investigator or a	Ū
[2]	Q: Is the funding for this satellite	[2	co-principal investigator on that experiment?	
[3]	experiment through NASA?	[3	A: I was principal investigator of the LDEF	
[4]	A: That is correct.	[4	g experiment.	
[5]	Q : And what is your role in this experimental	[5	Q : On the current experiment, with Drs.	
[6]	science?	[6	Kinard, Oliver, Simon, and Weinberg, the grant pays	
[7]	A: I am a co-principal investigator.	[7	you? Does the grant pay you?	
[8]	Q: And that's under current grant?	[8	A: The grant has paid me from time to time	
[9]	A: Yes.	[5	y whenever I did work.	
[10]	Q: And the title, again, of the grant?	<u> </u> [10	Q: So you're a consulting investigator?	
[11]	11	[11	·	
[12]	"Analysis of Satellite Experiments Relating to	[12	Q: Is your relationship to this NASA contract	
[13]		[13	on a pay-for-hours basis?	
[14]	Q : What is an orbiting debris cloud?	[14	g A: Roughly.	
[15]		[15	g: And would Dr. Kinard, then, be the	
[16]	earth of sufficient density to form a cloud.	[16	s co-principal investigator who would administer thos	se
[17]	Q : Is this experiment studying a certain set	[17	g funds?	
[18]	of particles?	[18	A: No, the funds are administered by Dr.	
[19]	A: Yes.	[19	y Weinberg.	
[20]	Q: What set of particles is that?	[20	Q: Dr. Weinberg. What's the size of that	
[21]	<u>.</u>	[21	grant; how many dollars?	
[22]	the earth, in orbit around the earth.	[22	A: I'm not familiar with the details of the	
[23]	Q: At what elevation?		g current grant, but it's of the order of 100,000. It	
[24]	A: At 400 kilometers.	[24	is certainly not a million and it is not 10,000.	

	Page 17		Page 19
[1] Q: And you're using a NASA satellite or many	[1]	Q : And roughly, what percentage of that,	J
[2] NASA satellites?	[2	or how many dollars of that, come to you for your	
[3] A: We have used a NASA satellite.	[3	work?	
[4] Q: And currently the satellite is not	[4	A: I am paid all of my expenses, travel	
[5] gathering data?	[5	expenses. And I've received, to the best of my	
[6] A: Correct, the satellite has returned to the	[e	recollection, no more than — or less than \$5,000.	
[7] earth.	[7	Q: In theoretical science, what has been your	
(8) Q: And what satellite is that?	[8]	work in the last two or three years, say three years,	
[9] A: LDEF, L-D-E-F. That stands for Long	[9	since 1990?	
10] Duration Exposure Facility.	[10	A: I've calculated the greenhouse effects of	
Q: Prior to this experiment, were you working	[11	high altitude cirrus clouds.	
on another experiment?	[12	Q: And have you published that research?	
13] A: Yes.	[13	A: Yes.	
Q: And what was that and what years?	[14	Q: And the citations for those? Do you	
15] A: In the middle '70s, I worked on a NASA	(15	remember?	
experiment relating to particles in the vicinity of	[16	A: I don't carry them in my head.	
the earth.	[17	Q: What journal?	
18] Q: At what elevation?	[18	A: Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics.	
19] A: Approximately 400 — low orbit, low earth	[19	Q: How many articles?	
20] orbit.	[20	A: One.	
21] Q : 100 to 200 kilometers?	[21	Q: And in what year?	
22] A: No, higher.	[22	A: Approximately 1990.	
23] Q : 200 to 400 kilometers?	[23	Q: Is that work that you are continuing now?	
A: Possibly.	[24	A: Not the specific — not the specific	

A: It is possible.

(24)

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[1]	investigation. It's completed.	[1]	Q: Where would that methane come from?	-
[2]	Q: Was that investigation under grant or	[2]	A: That methane originates in the lower	
[3]	contract?	[3]	atmosphere.	
[4]	A: No.	[4]	Q: Does some of that methane come from the	:
[5]	Q: So you were not paid for that work?	[5]	surface, the earth's surface?	
[6]	A: No, I was not paid.	[6]	A: Yes.	
[7]	Q: What were your major conclusions in that	[7]	Q: Is some of that methane sequestered in	
[8]	paper? Do you remember the title of the paper?	[8]	soils at high latitudes?	į
[9]	A: My conclusions were that high altitude	[9]	A: Not that I'm aware of.	,
[10]	cirrus could produce very strong greenhouse effects.	[10]	Q: You're not aware that tundra soils hold	
[11]	Q: At what elevation?	[11]	methane?	
[12]	A: In the stratosphere.	[12]		
[13]	Q: Would that be the lower stratosphere?	[13]	that they're an important source of methane into the	ie
[14]	A: The lower stratosphere.	[14]	atmosphere.	
[15]	Q: Roughly 15 to 20 kilometers? Or which	[15]		
[16]	elevation?	[16]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
[17]	A: I'd say 10 to 15 kilometers.	[17]		
[18]	Q: 10 to 15 kilometers. Would this be an		tundra soils were to warm, in your scientific	
[19]	altitude that water vapor could reach if convection		opinion, is there any risk of increased methane	
[20]	in the atmosphere increased?	[20]	release from the soils?	
[21]	A: Does your question refer to water vapor	[21]		
[22]	originating at a lower altitude?		to be released from these soils, would it be	
[23]	Q: Yes.	[23]	released?	

Q: No, I'm asking, if those soils were warm,

Page 23 Page 21 [1] is there an increased risk that methane would be Q: Do you know if water vapor originates at a [2] higher altitude, 10 to 15 kilometers? [2] released? A: I'm not familiar with how the methane is A: Yes. [4] held in the soil, so I can't really answer the Q: And how does that occur? [4] [5] question from any personal knowledge. A: Through the photochemical conversion of **[51** Q: Are you telling me that you have no is methane. [7] knowledge about how methane is held in soils? Q: In the region of 10 to 15 kilometers, 171 MR. BLUTE: Objection. [8] roughly what percentage of water vapor would be MR. LANCASTER: Could we please read created from methane photo-oxidation? [10] back Dr. Singer's response to my previous question? A: That percentage is not known. At least I [10] (Answer read.) [11] don't know that. [11] BY MR. LANCASTER: Q: Do you have any sense of it? [12] [12] Q: Are you saying that you are not familiar MR. BLUTE: Objection. [13] [13] [14] with how methane is held in soils? Q: Do you have a scientific guess that it [14] A: I'm not familiar with the literature on [15] would be less than 50 percent? [16] this particular subject. MR. BLUTE: Objection. [16] Q: Have you not, sir, held yourself out as an Q: Do you have any information that would [17] [18] expert in the sources of methane — [18] lead you to make a scientific estimate of that amount [19] of water vapor created by methane photo-oxidation? A: Yes. [19] **Q**: — into the atmosphere? A: I estimated that it would be an important [20] [20] [21] [21] source. Q: And you're telling me now you're not Q: What percentage of the source, in your [23] familiar with the literature on how methane is held [23] mind, would qualify as important? [24] in soils? A: More than 10 percent.

		Page 24		Pag
[1]		-	[1]	Q: Would you say that the problem of global
	question pending, unless you want to withdraw the		[2]	
[3]	question.		[3]	A: Yes.
[4]			[4]	Q: Would you agree that greenhouse gas
[5]	for the objection?		[5]	
[6]	10010		[6]	A: What does that mean?
[7]	question at all. I think it's an argument.		[7]	Q: Would you agree that the general public is
[8]	A: Soil is not considered to be a current		[8]	not able to perceive in the atmosphere around them
[9]	source of methane.			
[10]		[1		ozone, or nitrous oxide?
[11]	the record, I don't want to interfere with your	i	11]	A: Do you mean by direct sense?
[12]	examination. And I'm doing my best not to. And I	£1	12]	Q: Yes.
[13]	don't intend to. But if we're going to spend the day	[1	13]	A: Correct.
[14]	debating scientific points, I don't think it's	[1	14]	Q: Would you agree that climate change, to
[15]	relevant to the issues in the suit, either on our	[[1	15]	the extent that it occurs, or potential climate
	claim or your counterclaim. And there is at some			change, would not be directly sensed by the public?
[17]	point —		17]	A: You'd have to specify to me over what time
[18]	MR. LANCASTER: I'd like to move on.	[1	18]	interval you're referring. Certainly they would
[19]	MR. BLUTE: Let me just finish.	[1	19]	probably sense the climate change from summer to
[20]	There is at some point an issue of how much time is	12		winter.
[21]	being spent on matters which are wholly unrelated	to [2	21]	Q: Right. If I specify, then, climate change
[22]	r	[2	22]	over a decade, in your scientific estimate, is that a
[23]	point I would ask you to stop and move on to issues			change that can be perceived or sensed?
[24]	in the suit. And I would say it's being unreasonable	1	24]	A: You have to distinguish — your question
				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

[1] to put us to this expense on those issues. So I [2] just — let's move on. MR. LANCASTER: Let me respond to [4] that. I understand that concern. The issues in this [5] suit concern Dr. Singer's expertise in global warming [6] science; would you agree? MR. BLUTE: I think the issues in the suit concern claims of libel and counterclaims for 191 abuse of process and matters relating to those [10] claims. And I don't see how methane gas [11] [12] leaking from the tundra, if it's heated, has anything [13] to do with the issues in this case. MR. LANCASTER: I believe you. I [14] [15] believe you don't see that. MR. BLUTE: I don't see that. And I f161 [17] don't -MR. LANCASTER: I do. But I will try [18] [19] and move on. MR. BLUTE: Continue on. MR. LANCASTER: I will try and move [22] on, because I don't want to get deeply into this. [23] There are many other topics to reach. BY MR. LANCASTER:

Page 27 [1] is unclear to me. First you asked me about whether [2] the public could detect such a climate change. And [3] now you seem to be asking me a different question. Q: I'm sorry. The same second question, [5] whether that climate change over a decade could be [6] sensed by the general public. A: This is not a question that can be [8] addressed to me, as a scientist. I must answer it by [9] saying that the public seems to think that the [10] climate is changing, in the sense that they say the [11] climate used to be better or worse 10 years ago. [12] Whether they have any foundation for this, I don't [13] know. Q: Is it fair to say that the chemical [15] changes in the atmosphere are too slow and too invisible for the public to be conscious of them [17] without communication from attentive scientists? [18] A: Yes. Q: Would you agree that the science is fairly [19] [20] complex in the sense that many disciplines of science must be comprehended to grasp the relationships [22] between biology, chemistry, oceanography, [23] meteorology, and climatology? [24] A: Again, it depends on the time frame. And

Page 28	_		Page 30
	[1]	Q: Can we keep going, then? Could you list	•
,	[2]	other branches of science where you've worked?	
	[3]	A: If you were to ask me a direct question, I	
	[4]	could say yes or no.	
about the likelihood that there will be a significant	[5]	Q: Have you conducted research and published	
climate change over 50 years, is it fair to	[6]	in oceanography?	
characterize this science as very complex, because it	[7]	A: Yes.	
involves biology, atmospheric chemistry,	[8]	Q: And what was that research?	
oceanography, meteorology, and sciences of	[9]	A: I published a paper on composition of	
climatology?	[10]		
MR. BLUTE: I object to the form.	[11]	Q: Was that sole author, or jointly authored?	
But you can answer, if you can.	[12]	A: Sole, sole author.	
A: Yes.	[13]	0 ,	
Q: It's fair to say that it's very complex?			
A: Yes.	[15]		
Q: As a scientific question?	[16]		
A: (Nodding)	[17]	• =	
Q: Is it fair —	[18]	Q: In biology?	
A: Over 50 years, yes.	[19]		
Q: Is it fair to say that there are not many	[20]		
scientists practicing who have sufficient expertise	[21]		
in all of the related disciplines that bear on this	[22]	•	
problem to be able to make valid scientific judgments	[23]		
about the entire problem alone as single scientists?	[24]	Q: Agricultural ecology?	
	climate change over 50 years, is it fair to characterize this science as very complex, because it involves biology, atmospheric chemistry, oceanography, meteorology, and sciences of climatology? MR. BLUTE: I object to the form. But you can answer, if you can. A: Yes. Q: It's fair to say that it's very complex? A: Yes. Q: As a scientific question? A: (Nodding) Q: Is it fair — A: Over 50 years, yes. Q: Is it fair to say that there are not many scientists practicing who have sufficient expertise in all of the related disciplines that bear on this problem to be able to make valid scientific judgments	unless you specify the time frame, I cannot answer this question. Q: For example, to detect climate change or to have the ability to make a scientific judgment about the likelihood that there will be a significant climate change over 50 years, is it fair to characterize this science as very complex, because it involves biology, atmospheric chemistry, oceanography, meteorology, and sciences of climatology? MR. BLUTE: I object to the form. But you can answer, if you can. A: Yes. Q: It's fair to say that it's very complex? A: Yes. Q: As a scientific question? A: (Nodding) Q: Is it fair — A: Over 50 years, yes. Q: Is it fair to say that there are not many scientists practicing who have sufficient expertise in all of the related disciplines that bear on this problem to be able to make valid scientific judgments	unless you specify the time frame, I cannot answer this question. Q: For example, to detect climate change or to have the ability to make a scientific judgment about the likelihood that there will be a significant climate change over 50 years, is it fair to characterize this science as very complex, because it involves biology, atmospheric chemistry, oceanography, meteorology, and sciences of climatology? MR. BLUTE: I object to the form. But you can answer, if you can. A: Yes. Q: Man what was that research? A: I published a paper on composition of climatology? MR. BLUTE: I object to the form. But you can answer, if you can. A: Yes. Q: Mas that sole author, or jointly authored? M: Ecology? A: Sole, sole author. Q: In ecology? A: Becology? A: Ecology is a broad subject. I would [19] Q: In — A: Over 50 years, yes. Q: Is it fair to say that there are not many scientists practicing who have sufficient expertise in all of the related disciplines that bear on this problem to be able to make valid scientific judgments

				D 01
r47	Page 29 MR. BLUTE: I object to the form. Go	[1]	A: Indirectly, yes. I've written about the	Page 31
[1]	·		ecology of fisheries.	
	ahead. A: Yes.	[3]	Q: Anything about land plants?	
[3]		[4]	A: Not that I recall.	•
[4]	Q: Is it not true that you are a scientist		Q: Have you studied the chemistry of carbon	
	with unusual expertise in multiple disciplines?	[5]		
[6]	A: I have worked in several scientific areas.			
[7]	Q: Can you list these?		oceans, atmosphere, and land plants?	
[8]	A: Yes, principally atmospheric physics,	[8]	A: I have not published any original papers	
[9]	space physics, planetary physics.	[9]		
[10]	Q: When you list planetary physics, what	[10]		
[11]	branches of planetary physics do you have expertise?		involved, greenhouse gases and potential global	
[12]	A: My publications involve such subjects as		warming, would you say that yourself or Dr. Roger	•
[13]	meteorites, planetary satellites, the moon, and	[13]	Revelle had more expertise?	
[14]	interplanetary dust, among others.	[14]	A: Please repeat the question.	
[15]	Q: Can you list others?	[15]		
[16]	A: Zodiacal light.		particularly, transport of chemicals between the	
[17]	Q: In atmospheric physics, what branches do	[17]	ocean, atmosphere, and land plants, would you say	
[18]	you consider yourself expert?	[18]	that yourself or Dr. Roger Revelle had more	
[19]	A we was a district of the state of the stat	[19]	scientific expertise?	
	growth of atmospheric methane, stratosphere ozone,	[20]	MR. BLUTE: Object to the form. You	
	ionospheric currents, exosphere, magnetosphere.	[21]	can answer.	
[22]	• To a man and the state of the	[22]	A: It depends on the specific topic. I'm not	
	mentioned, is it fair to say —	[23]	familiar with all of his publications, of course.	
[24]	A PER TO TO THE STATE OF THE ST	1 -	But I would judge that I have more expertise on the	ie

Page 32 [1] issue of methane coming from natural sources. A: Who -[1] Q: Okay. Would you agree that the general Q: How does the general public — and let me [3] public, including — the nonscientist, including 3 say here the legislative body in Congress -[4] legislators, politicians, lawyers, and economists, A: Well, that's not the general public. [5] are unable to develop and carry out their own Q: — I'm going to list, the legislative body [5] [6] analysis of the scientific evidence related to global [6] in Congress, the man on the street, the teachers in warming? elementary schools — how do these people, who are A: I would agree with that. not practicing scientists in the global warming [8] MR. BLUTE: Object to the form. Go [9] topic - how do they learn about whether or not [9] [10] ahead. That's fine. You've got it. [10] global warming is a risk? A: I would agree to that. A: I think I can answer that question. They [11] [11] [12] **Q**: This is because of the complexity of the learn about it from television and newspapers. [12] [13] science? [13] Q: How do televisions and newspapers gather A: Partly. [14] [14] this information? Q: And because of the lack of training in A: I'm not in the television and newspaper [15] [15] [16] science? [16] business. But my impression is that they interview A: Yes, yes. [17] or listen to the people who want to get a message to [17] Q: Would you agree that the public relies, them. [18] [19] then, on the responsible transfer of scientific Q: Is it customary for practicing scientists [19] [20] information about environmental change from the realm [20] to try and pass their conclusions to the general [21] of the scientist to the realm of the policy maker? [21] public, as I described the general public in the A: Is this question a normative question or a [22] previous question, through newspaper articles? Is [22] [23] factual question? [23] this the general custom of practicing scientists? Q: Both. [24] A: I would say many practicing scientists [24]

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A: I would agree that the public should rely [1] [2] on the scientists for the scientific — for forming a [3] scientific base for policy making. Q: Would you agree that the public does rely [4] [5] on the responsible transfer of scientific information from scientists to policy makers? [7] MR. BLUTE: Object to the form. Go [8] ahead. A: It depends on the specific case. I think [10] you'd have to ask me. And I will tell you yes or no. [11] Your question is too broad. Q: Well, let's talk, then, about the global [13] warming case. In the case of global warming, [14] potential global warming, because of the scientific [15] complexity we discussed, would you agree that the [16] public relies on the responsible transfer of [17] scientific results, scientific assessments to the [18] legislative process, that they rely upon scientists [19] and those who assess the scientific information to [20] make that transfer responsibly? [21] MR. BLUTE: Object to form. A: This is a complicated question. And I [22] [23] think I'd like you to rephrase it in a simple way. Q: How does the public — [24]

[1] these days do write newspaper articles — Q: Can you -[2] A: — in addition to scientific articles. [3] Q: As director of the Science and [4] [5] Environmental Policy Project and an expert in the passage of science to the policy making process, what is your estimate of the percentage of practicing scientists that regularly write newspaper articles to convey their scientific results? [9] MR. BLUTE: Objection. [10] MR. LANCASTER: On what grounds? [11] MR. BLUTE: Several. I think, first [13] of all, your question includes a statement as to an [14] area of expertise which is an assumption on your part. And there's no foundation for it. MR. LANCASTER: Okay. Let's lay that [16] [17] foundation. MR. BLUTE: And secondly, you asked [18] [19] for an estimate about a percentage. I just don't [20] think there's any — I think it calls for — let me [21] just state my objection. I think the question calls for just [22]

I also think, again — and I'm not

[24]

[23] speculation, a guess.

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[12]

[13]

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[1] going to — I'll let you go on with it, but I think 2 at this point — I do think this area of questioning [3] is just beyond the scope of what's at issue in this

[4] case. Global warming is not a dispute in [5] [6] this case. It's not an issue to be decided by the [7] court. The issue is the authorship or not of Roger [8] Revelle, and what you said, and your abuse of process [9] counterclaim. Having said that, go ahead. And you may answer, if you can. [10] [11]

BY MR. LANCASTER:

Q: Would you care to answer? A: Would you read the question?

Q: Let's lay the foundation. As one who has [14] [15] been a professor of environmental sciences, as one [16] who is a director, and has been for at least three years, of the Science and Environmental Policy Project, do you have expertise in how scientific information is conveyed to the governmental process?

[20] A: It is conveyed in a number of different ways (21)

Q: We're just laying the foundation here. (22) [23] Yes or no; do you see yourself as someone who has [24] expertise in this topic?

(1) yourself. And your response was? Could you think of [2] any other name?

A: Not at this time. But I cannot say that

[4] Sagan is the only other scientist.

Q: I understand that. Is it fair to say that

[6] you have a knowledge about the transmission of [7] science to the policy process that is at a higher

[8] level of expertise about that knowledge, about that

[9] process, the transfer of information, than most

practicing scientists?

MR. BLUTE: Objection. [11]

[12] A: I have no basis for judgment.

Q: Okay. For a scientist writing about [13]

[14] scientific conclusions of their own work and the work

[15] of other scientists, would you agree that there is

[16] any ethical burden upon those publishing this work to [17] the public?

A: Yes. [18]

Q: Would you agree that for those scientists [20] who regularly make this their role in science, to

[21] assess the science of the many practitioners around

[22] them, publish newspaper articles about it, in the way

[23] that reaches the public more effectively than through

[24] the scientific journals, is there any unique or

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A: I don't think I have any unusual expertise [2] that is different from the expertise of any other [3] scientist.

Q: You answered previously that, in your estimation, the only scientist you could think of was [6] Dr. Carl Sagan who has written more newspaper [7] articles about science and his scientific work as a practicing scientist than you. [8]

A: I think you're putting words in my mouth. [9] [10] I didn't say that.

MR. LANCASTER: Can we read back the [12] answer to the second question, please? I think it was the second question I asked.

MR. BLUTE: In the deposition? Let [15] me just state this is — I'm not trying to fight with [16] you about this.

MR. LANCASTER: It's quicker to ask [17]

the question again, isn't it? [18]

MR. BLUTE: Yes. [19]

A: I did not say that Carl Sagan was the only [21] other scientist.

Q: I asked you if you could think of any [22] [23] other scientist, the name of any other scientist, [24] publishing as many or more newspaper articles than [1] greater ethical burden upon this group of scientists

[2] than other practicing scientists?

MR. BLUTE: Objection. You can [3]

A: No, I think the burden is the same, which

[6] is to tell the truth. You tell the truth in

7 scientific articles and you tell the truth when you

speak to the public.

Q: Okay. Would you agree, if one assumed — [9] [10] we can make this a/hypothetical, if you'd like — if

[11] we assume that global warming is an issue of public

[12] concern, and if we assume the public relies on those [13] persons communicating results and assessments of

[14] science to the public, that the question of whether

[15] this communication of science and assessment of [16] science, the question of whether that communication

is accurate and balanced and truthful, that this

[18] question itself is an issue of public concern?

MR. BLUTE: Objection. [19]

MR. LANCASTER: On what grounds? [20]

MR. BLUTE: Well, first of all, it's

[22] about three or four different questions. It's a

[23] compound question.

MR. LANCASTER: It's a question based

[21]

[24]

Page 40 [1] on two assumptions. [1] information that is accurate and balanced? Let me MR. BLUTE: Right. He can answer it. [2] define "balanced." [2] [3] if he can. MR. BLUTE: Objection, as compound. MR. LANCASTER: Is it too complicated [4] There's two questions there. [5] for him to answer? Q: Okay. Do you feel an obligation to MR. BLUTE: No, I'm stating an [6] publish information that is accurate? d objection for the record. I'm preserving my [8] objection at the time of trial. You can choose to Q: Do you feel an obligation to publish either rephrase it, or Dr. Singer can attempt to information that is as scientifically precise as [10] answer it as best he can. But I'm entitled to state [11] my objection on the record to preserve it; otherwise, A: To the extent that it will not confuse the [12] I lose it. [12] average reader. MR. LANCASTER: And the objection is Q: So in your communications through [14] it's too complicated a question? [14] newspapers, you anticipate the perceptions of an MR. BLUTE: I think it's a compound [15] average reader? [16] question, so that it incorporates more than one [16] A: I have to make the subject understandable. [17] question. And therefore, to the extent you want a Q: In making the subject understandable, do [18] yes or no answer, it would be unclear on the record [18] you feel that gives you latitude to stray away from [19] as to what he's answering, first of all. [19] the truth? MR. LANCASTER: Okav. [20] A: No. MR. BLUTE: Secondly, I think it just Q: Or to stray away from accuracy? [21] [22] calls for an argument, an opinion. It's completely [22] A: No. [23] irrelevant to anything in this case. I'm not going Q: Does it give you the latitude to stray

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[1] think that's appropriate. But again, I hope at some 2 point we move on to the issues in this case and not 3 the science -MR. LANCASTER: Me too. I'm on page [5] one of 40 pages. But I'm having a hard time getting [6] through one page. The answers are very slow and the [7] objections are many. MR. BLUTE: Well, let me state this: [8] [9] I don't want to interfere with you. I want you to [10] move forward. I do feel I have an obligation to my [11] client to preserve objections for the record. MR. LANCASTER: I understand. [12] MR. BLUTE: And it's not to interfere with you. I'll stop making these little speeches. I [15] do think, though, that some of the areas of [16] questioning are beyond what's in dispute. That's all [17] I'm saying. If you want to ask it again or rephrase [18] it... BY MR. LANCASTER: [19] Q: Do you, Dr. Singer, feel an ethical [20] [21] obligation to convey truthful information in your [22] newspaper articles? A: Yes. [23] Q: Do you feel an obligation to convey [24]

[24] to tell him not to answer on that ground. I don't

Page 43 A: Is that a different question than the one [2] you just asked me? Q: Is scientific objectivity different, in [4] your mind, from expressing scientific truth? A: I see them as closely related. Q: Do you see any differences in the two [6] [7] concepts? A: Could you suggest a difference? [8] Q: One could imagine a scientist publishing a [10] newspaper article that was accurate about six [11] relevant facts out of 10 on global warming, but omitted four other facts, that would lead the public [13] to draw a different conclusion about the risks of the [14] environmental change, or the risks of the toxin, [15] et cetera. One could be accurate in reporting the [16] six facts, but one might not be objective by omitting [17] the other four facts. Do you agree that there's a risi distinction? A: Yes, I do. You've explained it very well. [19] Q: As a practicing scientist, communicating [20] [21] to the general public through newspapers, do you feel [22] a burden to be objective?

A: I do in all of my publications.

Q: Are you objective in all of your

[24] away from objectivity?

[23]

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m publications?

A: I believe that I am.

Q: As a practitioner in the area of science

[4] policy, the transmission of how science is used in

[5] the policy making process — I'll make this a

normative question — do you believe that the public

has a justifiable concern, or that this is an issue

of public concern, whether or not these

communications are truthful, objective, and accurate?

A: I think you've asked me this question [11] before in a number of ways. Is this a different [12] question?

Q: Well, I'd like to have your answer again, [13]

[14] if I did ask it before.

MR. BLUTE: Answer, if you can. I

[16] object to the extent it's been asked and answered.

But go ahead.

A: Please repeat it.

Q: Well, I'll make it very simple. [19]

[20]

[18]

[4]

[14]

Q: Is it an issue of public concern that the [21]

[22] communications from practicing scientists be

objective, accurate, and truthful?

A: Yes. [24]

[1] truth.

So I don't know what truth you're [2]

[3] referring to, unless you're referring to absolute

[4] truth. And if you refer to absolute truth, I wish

you could define it for me.

Q: Okay. I'll move on. What is the stated

[7] mission of the Science and Environmental Policy

[8] Project?

A: The mission of the SEPP was to write books on science and environmental policy. That is the

[11] reason it was formed.

Q: Was it formed to influence the direction

[13] of federal environmental policy?

A: Not specifically. It was hoped, of [14]

[15] course, that the book or any other publications would

have a beneficial influence on the policy making

[17] process.

Q: Now, when you say "a beneficial [18]

[19] influence," what do you mean?

A: By this, I mean that the policy making [20]

[21] process would pay more attention, greater attention,

than it does now to the underlying science.

Q: Would it be fair to say, then, that the [23]

[24] mission of your organization is to increase the

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Q: If the public were intentionally misled or

[2] even accidentally misled — well, I don't want to ask

[3] multiple questions.

If the public it intentionally misled by

inaccurate and unobjective reporting of the science.

[6] would this be an issue of public concern? And let's

[7] make it more specific; in the global warming issue.

A: It should be. [8]

Q: If the public were accidentally

no misled — that's even without intent on the part of

[11] the scientist — by inaccurate and unbalanced

[12] reporting of the science, would this also be an issue

[13] of public concern in the global warming issue?

A: Much less so.

Q: Why much less so? [15]

A: Because there was no intent. [16]

Q: Isn't part of the concern on the part of

[18] the public that they get accurate information and

[19] truthful information, whether they receive — let's

[20] just leave it that way.

A: Yes, but there's a difference in opinion

[22] as to what is accuracy and what is truthful. In

[23] other words, there's a scientific controversy. And

[24] in a controversy, both sides believe to have the

Page 47 [1] conveyance of objective scientific information to the

[2] policy making process?

A: That is certainly one of the objectives.

Q: Included in — have you not stated that

[5] the mission of your organization — have you not

[6] stated previously in writing that the mission of your

organization is merely to study how government uses

[8] science?

MR. BLUTE: I object. I think it's

[10] an unfair question. If there's a specific writing

[11] you want to direct his attention to, ask him if he

remembers writing that. [12]

Q: Okay. Do you remember writing such a [13]

description of the mission of your organization? [14]

A: I think this is an incomplete statement. [151 Obviously studying by itself does little good. I

[17] think the mission statement was to study and

18 document.

Q: So you do remember the phrase and you [19]

remember that it was "and document"? [20]

A: I don't know if I used that specific [21]

phrase, but that's what I would say now. [22] Q: Okay. And would you include, then, in the

mission to study and document how science is used by

Page 48	Page 50
[1] government, or the policy making process, to convey	[1] it. But I'll call it the galley proof. We've
[2] specific scientific information to government in an	[2] referred to it many times. And I'd ask that to be
[3] effort to influence environmental policy?	[3] marked as Exhibit 1, it being the —
[4] A: No, the intention was to use specific	MR. BLUTE: Why don't we call it the
[5] information, where available, as examples.	[5] galley proof.
[6] Q: Okay. Isn't it true that the Science and	[6] MR. LANCASTER: Should we call it the
[7] Environmental Policy Project regularly communicates a	[7] galley proof? I think we'll be all set with that.
[8] specific viewpoint about global warming?	[8] MR. BLUTE: Let me just state for
[9] A: I don't understand that question.	191 the record it is a document with both typed and
[10] Q: Is it fair to say that the Science and	[10] handwritten notations. And it bears the statement at
[11] Environmental Policy Project publishes documents that	[11] the top, "This file has been output on a laser
[12] espouse a specific viewpoint about global warming,	[12] proofer. The type quality, including kerning and
[13] about the risks of global warming? Let me back up.	[13] character outline, may be slightly distorted."
[14] I'll withdraw that.	[14] MR. LANCASTER: And it bears a date,
[15] MR. BLUTE: Okay.	[15] I think, 31 January '91.
[16] Q: Is it fair to say that the Science and	[16] MR. BLUTE: Why don't we mark that.
[17] Environmental Policy Project publishes documents	[17] (Exhibit 1 marked
[18] often that contend there is not a risk of global	[18] for identification.)
[19] warming?	[19] (Recess taken.)
[20] A: No.	[20] BY MR. LANCASTER:
[21] Q: Is it fair to say that the Science and	[21] Q : Back on. Just for this document, do you
[22] Environmental Policy Project publishes information	[22] recognize this document, Dr. Singer?
[23] criticizing the use of the Intergovernmental Panel on	[23] A: Yes.

[24]

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A: You've used lawyer language in your [2] question by referring to risk of global warming. Q: That was the previous question. I'm [4] talking about this question. A: We have done an analysis of the IPCC [6] report and of the summary and published that, yes. Q: Do your communications from the Science [8] and Environmental Policy Project go at all beyond 9 publishing the results of this single study you've mentioned concerning the risks of global warming? A: Yes, we write op-ed articles. We write [12] updates on the scientific information underlying [13] potential global warming. Q: Is this communication objective? [14] A: To the best of my knowledge and to the [15] [16] best of my ability, it is objective, truthful, [17] accurate, and complete. Q: Can a scientist responsibly advocate [19] policy action or inaction and maintain scientific [20] objectivity? A: Yes. [21] MR. LANCASTER: I'd like to start [23] with the first exhibit as the document you produced [24] to me. I don't believe you put a document number on

[24] Climate Change assessment of science?

A: This is a laser proof of the Cosmos [2] Journal article by Revelle, Starr, and myself. Q: Dr. Singer, I'd like to give you — I have [4] to do something else first, sorry — strike that. Looking at this galley proof, at the top [6] of the second page, you speak of global warming, [7] fourth line down, is that correct? A: Yes. **[8]** Q: And then under — at the bottom of the page, the caption, "The Climate Record," you speak of [11] a temperature increase — we're actually onto the top [12] of the third page now — the temperature increase of [13] about 1.6 degrees Celsius. [14] A: Yes. [15] **Q**: Is that correct? [16] A: Yes. MR. BLUTE: Hold on. Let me just [18] state for the record, I object, because it's both in [19] type — "1.5" in type and there's a "6" delineated in [20] there in pencil. **Q**: Good. 1.5, in the original, degrees [22] Celsius, with a marking, and a 6 marked above the 5 [23] in handwritten script, is that correct?

Q: Can you tell me what that document is?

A: Yes.

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	Page 52	1		Page 54
[1]	Q: What temperature would this be, an	[1]	record of Jones and Wigley?	
[2]	increase in what?	[2]	A: I recall it, but I'm less familiar with	
[3]	A: You're referring to the 1.6 now?	[3]	it.	
[4]	Q: Yes, and to the — well, let's just stick	[4]	Q: Is that temperature of Jones and Wigley	
[5]	with the 1.6. Would this be global — I'll leave the	[5]	typically considered global average temperature?	
	first question.	[6]	A: Yes, I believe so.	
[7]	A: This would be the increase calculated by	[7]	Q: And that's conveyed as global annually	
[8]	the prevailing theory for global average temperature.	[8]	averaged temperature, is it not?	
[9]	o 1 1 c . It is along mould debig	[9]		
[10]	average be made?		whether it's a rolling average that is averaged over	
[11]	A TT I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	[11]	a number of years.	
[12]	time interval, or time period?	[12]		
[13]		[13]	your document —	
[14]	A: From about 1880 to the present.	[14]		
[15]	Q: Now, when you talk about a temperature	[15]		
[16]	increase, how does the scientific community generally		at the top "Galley: 002." In the first full	}
[17]	measure that temperature increase?	[17]	paragraph, there's the —	
f181	A: Up until about 15 years ago, this was done	[18]		
[19]	by thermometers located at various surface locations.	[19]	words of the paragraph so we know.	
[20]	Q: And how would they publish those results?	[20]		
[21]	How would they assemble those measurements into a	[21]		
	published result?	[22]	Q: And the second sentence, "The data are	
[23]	And what I'm after here is, are these	[23]	ambiguous to say the least. Advocates for immediat	

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[1] five-minute interval of the day? Do they typically	[1]	degrees (
publish a temperature for every hour of the day?		temperat
[3] Generally, how are those averages created in the	[3]	record in
[4] published work?	[4]	A: Yes
[5] A: This is a very specialized job for people	[5]	Q: No
[6] who assemble such data from various stations.	[6]	warmest
77 Stations have different procedures. Some stations	[7]	MR. BI
[8] will record temperature every four hours, some twice	[8]	Q: Ho
[9] a day, some continuously.	[9]	warmer
[10] Q: In 1988, Dr. James Hansen presented his	[10]	A: The
[11] scientific results concerning temperature increase to		average
[12] Congress. Are you familiar with that proceeding?	[12]	averages
[13] A: Yes, I am.	[13]	Q: An
[14] Q: And I trust you're familiar with the	[14]	the publ
[15] temperature record that he presented?	[15]	
[16] A : Yes, I am.	[16]	this was
[17] Q: The results that he presented were	[17]	
[18] displayed how?	1	tempera
[19] A: They were displayed as a northern	[19]	
[20] hemisphere temperature averaged over — a rolling	[20]	practice
[21] average over a several-year period — and I don't	[21]	
[22] recall the details — starting around 1880 up to		above w
[23] 1988.		profess
[24] Q: And are you familiar with the temperature	[24]	degrees
	ĺ	

[24] numbers — do they publish a temperature for every

ļ			
3			Page 5
١		degrees C since 1830, and point to record global	
		temperatures in the 1980s and the warmest year on	
1	[3]	record in 1990."	
	[4]	A: Yes.	
	[5]	Q: Now, how would one characterize the	
	[6]	warmest year on record?	•
	[7]	MR. BLUTE: Objection.	
	[8]	Q: How would one determine if 1990 were a	
	[9]	warmer year than any other year?	
	[10]	A: The one way to do this is to take the	
		average over the year and compare it with other	
	[12]	averages over preceding years.	
	[13]	Q: And that's typically done, is it not, in	
	[14]	the publication of —	
	[15]		
	[16]	this was a claim made in newspapers.	
	[17]	Q: Is it common practice to report global	
	[18]	temperature change as annually averaged data?	
	[19]	A: That — it would be the most common	
	[20]	practice, yes.	
	[21]	Q: Okay. Thank you. In the sentence just	
		above where we are, "Advocates for immediate act	ion
	[23]	profess to see a global warming of about 0.5	
	[24]	degrees C", again, this is global average	
	i		

[24] action profess to see a global warming of about 0.5

_	**			
_	Page 56			Page 5
[1]	r	[1]	,	
[2]		[2]	Q: Again, you meant, as you wrote this —	
[3]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	[3]	you're referring to global average temperature,	
[4]	interpreted that as global annually averaged	[4]	correct?	
[5]	temperature, a nonscientific reader?	[5]	A: Let's be precise. I referred to	
[6]	A: I assume.	[6]	temperatures averaged over the globe.	
[7]	Q: At the end of the paragraph, speaking	[7]	Q: Yes.	
[8]	about — the same paragraph, "global atmospheric	[8]	A: And averaged over the season — over the	
[9]	(rather than surface) temperatures measured by Tiros	[9]	seasons. Is that what you're referring to?	
[10]	weather satellites", would it be a reasonable	[10]	Q: I'm talking about —	
[11]	assumption for a reader that you're talking about	[11]	A: What average are you speaking about? Are	
[12]	global annually averaged temperatures?	[12]	you speaking about a geographic average? Are you	
[13]	MR. BLUTE: I object. You can	[13]	speaking about a temporal average?	
[14]	answer, if you can.	[14]	Q: Well, I'm talking about a global	
[15]	A: Yes.	[15]	geographic average, is that correct?	
[16]	MR. LANCASTER: Objection on what	[16]	A: Yes.	
[17]	ground?	[17]	Q: Okay. And if you were to try and	
[18]	MR. BLUTE: I think your asking	[18]	demonstrate this warming between 0.7 and 2.5 deg	grees
[19]	0 1		C, would you normally do so using annually average	ed
[20]	. II I	[20]	data?	
	let him answer it. I think it's an inappropriate	[21]	A: Yes.	
[22]	question. You're asking him what someone reading	[22]	Q : Under the section "Mathematical Models,"	
[23]	this —		you referred to the calculated average global	
[24]	BY MR. LANCASTER:	[24]	increase. Let's find this. Halfway down the	

	Page 57		Page 59
[1		(I) p	aragraph, "There is general agreement" begins the
[2	write an article you anticipate what a reader — how	[2] S	entence.
[3	a reader will interpret it?	[3]	A: Yep.
[4	A: Yes.	[4]	Q: And you refer to global increase ranges
[5	Q: When you wrote this article, did you	[5] f 1	rom 1.5 and 4.5 degrees C.
[6	anticipate how a reader would interpret your words?	[6]	A: Yes.
[7	A: The specific question as you raised it	[7]	Q: Again, this is global average temperature?
[8]	did not occur to me. Since we're talking about	[8]	A: Average global increase, which is a change
[9	temperature change over long periods, the question	[9] 11	n temperature.
[10	about whether you average over one year or two years	[10]	Q: Yes. Would it be fair for a reader to
[11	is not particularly relevant.	[11] a	ssume that you mean global annually averaged
[12	Q: When you wrote this sentence, you were	[12] t (emperature?
[13	referring to global average temperature, correct?	[13]	A: As opposed to what?
[14	A: I think throughout we refer to global	[14]	Q: As opposed to any other way of producing
[15	average temperatures.	[15] t]	hese results or assessing or measuring these
[16	Q : So two paragraphs down, where you say,	[16] T	esults.
[17	"Fair to say," let's find that paragraph — "It is	[17]	A: Well, you would normally eliminate the sea
[18	therefore fair to say" — small paragraph, fourth	[18] S	tone variation. So in that sense you would at least
[19	paragraph down —	[19] a	verage over the year.
[20	oj A: Yes.	[20]	Q: Okay. Thank you. Okay, moving down to
[21	Q: — "It is therefore fair to say that we	[21] "	Impacts of Climate Change," you refer to a modest
[22	haven't seen the huge greenhouse warming, of between	[22] a	verage warming —
[23	of 0.7 and 2.5 degrees C" Again, a reader would	[23]	A: Yes.
[24	understand this to mean global average temperature?	[24]	Q: — in the next century of less than one

_	Page 60			Page 62
[1]	degree Celsius.	[1]	global annually averaged temperature?	
[2]	A: Yes.	[2]		
[3]	Q: Again, this would refer to global average	[3]	Q: Thank you. Can you think of any reason up	
[4]	temperature, wouldn't it?		to this point in the article why a reader would be	
[5]	A: Yes.		led to believe that the meaning in this sentence	
[6]	Q: So it's true that throughout this article,		would refer to any different way of averaging the	
[7]	up through and including this paragraph, that every	[7]	temperature, any different?	
[8]	time you speak about global temperature rise you're	[8]	1 // 2	
	speaking about global average temperature?	[9]	<u> </u>	
[10]	t - 12 O	[10]	Q : A variation in some — something other	
[11]	geographically?	[11]	than global average temperature.	
[12]		[12]	A: Such as?	
[13]	A **	[13]	Q : A variation in temperature at one	
[14]	Q: The second half of this sentence,	[14]	location.	
[15]	"normal year-to-year variation," is there any	[15]		
	reason for a reader to expect that phrase to mean		refer to specific locations. I think I refer to	
	anything other than the variation in global annually	[17]	global temperatures.	
[18]	averaged temperature from one year to the next?	[18]	Q: Thank you.	
[19]		[19]	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
[20]	MR. BLUTE: Objection.	[20]	elevation, such as in the end of that sentence, it	
[21]	THE LANGACTED ON THE PARTY STATE	[21]	refers to "high latitudes."	
[22]	ground?	[22]	Q: Yes.	
[23]	sem material and the first control of the	[23]	A: That is not global.	
[24]	think — when you say is there any reason why a	[24]	Q: Understood.	

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[1] reader would expect it to mean something else, do you	[1] A: And it refers to winter. That is not	
[2] mean in this article? Or do you mean if someone is	[2] averaged over the year, over the annual cycle.	
[3] reading this may take whatever — I think you're	[3] Q : So just to get this clear, the warming in	
[4] asking him to put himself in the mind of a reader. I	[4] the next century will be well below the normal	
[5] don't think that's an appropriate question.	[5] difference in global average temperature from one	
[6] Q: Okay. When you wrote that particular	[6] year to the next; is that the meaning of that?	
[7] sentence, —	[7] A: That is what we regarded as the most	
[8] MR. BLUTE: He can tell you what he	[8] likely outcome.	
[9] meant.	[9] Q: Okay. So you allow a reader here to take	
[10] Q: — what did you mean? Did you mean	[10] your meaning to be that year-to-year variations in	
[11] year-to-year variation global annually averaged	[11] global average temperature are greater than the	
[12] temperature?	[12] modest increase in global annually averaged	
[13] A: In the first place, I don't recall now	[13] temperature that you expect as the most likely	
[14] whether I wrote this sentence or not. There were, as	[14] outcome?	
[15] you know, two other co-authors. But this is the	[15] MR. BLUTE: Objection. You can	
[16] final or next to final version. So you may ask me	[16] answer, if you can.	
[17] about this without suggesting that I actually wrote	[17] A: I think you can read the sentence. It's	
[18] the sentence.	[18] perfectly clear.	
[19] Q: As you read that sentence, —	[19] MR. LANCASTER: Grounds for the	
[20] A : Yes.	[20] objection?	
[21] Q : — of which you are an author, —	[21] MR. BLUTE: Again, I think the words	
[22] A : Yes.	[22] say what they say. It speaks for itself. I don't	
[23] Q : — is it fair to take that sentence to	[23] know how an individual reader takes it. It seems to	
mean normal year-to-year variation in the context of	[24] me Dr. Singer can't talk about that. Also, I think	

•	Page 64	Page 66
[1] the question is just an argument.		[1] A: I don't recall.
[2] MR. LANCASTER: I'm just trying to		[2] Q : Would you think that you would have
g get very clear what is meant here.		[3] authored a sentence talking about normal year-to-year
[4] MR. BLUTE: I'm just making an		[4] variation in global average temperature without
[5] objection for the record. There's no need to argue		[5] having made yourself familiar with what the normal
[6] about this. I'm just preserving it for later on. We		[6] variation in global average temperature was?
[7] can argue later on if they're raised.		MR. BLUTE: Objection.
BY MR. LANCASTER:		[8] MR. LANCASTER: On what ground?
[9] Q : How should a reader interpret your use of		[9] MR. BLUTE: Again, I think, first of
[10] the word "normal"? What do you mean by the use o	\mathbf{f}	[10] all, there are three authors. Your question
[11] the word "normal"?		[11] assumes — I don't know who wrote this, but your
[12] A: Where does it occur?	[:	question assumes that Dr. Singer did. He's told you
[13] Q: "Normal year-to-year variation."		that there are three authors to this article. So I
[14] A: This means to us, or meant to us, since	[-	think you have to be precise in that question. I
[15] one of the co-authors is now deceased, that there	í.	think your question assumes something which may or
[16] could be year-to-year variations caused by unusual	[1	neg may not be true.
[17] events, such as volcanoes. And that would be	[1	Secondly, I think it's — again, if
[18] abnormal.	[1	18] you want to ask him did you or didn't you, he can
[19] Q: Given that this is an article written by	[1	19] give you his best memory. But I think the way you
[20] three scientists, would it be a reasonable	[2	20] phrased it is really just an argument.
[21] interpretation to take it as the range defined by the	[2	A: Are you familiar with the work of Solow on
[22] normal statistical distribution?	[2	22] this particular issue?
[23] A: The word "normal" is not used here in a	[2	23] MR. BLUTE: Let him ask the
[24] technical sense.	{2	24] questions, Dr. Singer.

[1]	Q: This is a technical article, is it not?	[1]	BY MR. LANCASTER:
[2]	A: Yeah, this is an article in a popular	[2]	Q: Do you maintain that you do not remember
[3]	journal to be read by nonscientists. "Normal,"	[3]	writing — drafting that sentence?
[4]	therefore, means usual.	[4]	A: I did the initial draft. There were many
[5]	Q: Usual, okay. Would it be fair to say that	[5]	changes made based on inputs I received. So I cannot
[6]	you are familiar with the historical global	[6]	be sure that I wrote this particular sentence or this
[7]	temperature record?	[7]	particular word.
[8]	A: I've done no original work in this, so I'm	[8]	Q: Did either of the other authors, Starr or
[9]	generally familiar with what I've seen in the	[9]	Revelle, do the actual editing of the manuscript?
[10]	literature.	[10]	A: Yes.
[11]		[11]	Q: Which of those authors did the actual
[12]	familiar with the temperature record, or are you not	[12]	editing of the manuscript?
[13]	familiar with it?	[13]	A: Certainly Starr, possibly Revelle, I don't
[14]	A: I don't understand what you mean by	[14]	recall, plus a number of other people to whom I sent
[15]	"familiar."	[15]	the manuscript for comment.
[16]	Q: Have you looked at year-to-year variation	[16]	Q: Who are those persons?
[17]	in the global average temperature record?	[17]	A: Hugh Ellsaesser, as I recall, possibly,
[18]		[18]	although I'm not absolutely sure, possibly Richard
[19]	subject.	[19]	Lindzen, L-i-n-d-z-e-n.
[20]	Q: What paper is that?	[20]	Q : Is it possible you sent it to Dr.
[21]	A: A paper by Andrew Solow, S-o-l-o-w, of the	[21]	Michaels?
[22]	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.	[22]	A: It is possible.
[23]	Q: Had you seen that paper before authoring	[23]	Q: Is it possible you sent it to Dr. Balling?
[24]	this paragraph?	[24]	A: Yes, it is possible.

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		Page 68		Page 70
[1]	Q: Would you have any way of determining	, age ou	[1] a	manuscript to each version write over the previous
[2]	whether or not you did?		[2] V	version so that the old language was not saved?
[3]	A: Not at this stage.		[3]	A: Yes.
[4]	Q : Is it possible that one of those four		[4]	Q: Was this your general practice with other
[5]	scientists wrote that sentence, specifically the		[5] a	rticles you were working on?
[6]	sentence — the phrase "well below the normal		[6]	A: Except when there was some special reason
[7]	year-to-year variation"?		[7] t o	o save an earlier draft because of some paragraphs
[8]	1		[8] t]	hat I wanted to keep but might use later in some
[9]	Q: Do you know which of them might have			other connection.
[10]	suggested it?		[10]	Q: Would that have applied to any of the
[11]	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		(11) p	paragraphs in the Cosmos article?
[12]	y		[12]	A: I don't believe so.
[13]	phrase?	İ	[13]	Q: You didn't use these paragraphs in other
[14]	1,		[14] p	publications?
[15]	, and the state of the appeared;		[15]	A: Yes, I did, and I had the final version on
[16]	what version?		[16] a	disk. I don't recall whether it was a floppy disk
[17]	A: No, I do not.	1	[17] O	or a hard disk.
[18]	Q: Was this manuscript created in a computer,		[18]	Q: Is there a reason why that computer disk
	word processor?			vasn't provided in the answer to the request for
[20]	A: Yes.		[20] d	ocuments that specifically asked for computer disks?
[21]			[21]	A: I have to consult my attorney here.
[22]	A: The computer was — belonged to an		[22]	MR. BLUTE: Well, we'll go back and
[23]	institute that I was using on a courtesy basis. I			heck and see what's there. There was no conscious
[24]	did not have a computer of my own.		24] d	lecision not to produce something if it was

[5] [6]	 A: It belonged to The Washington Institute. Q: Did you store this document on their hard disk? A: I don't recall. Q: Do you recall saving a copy on a floppy 	[2] [3]	requested. I'll have to go back and look at the request. And if it falls under the scope of the request, we'll certainly turn it over. MR. LANCASTER: Okay. Thank you. MR. BLUTE: But my understanding is	Page 71
	disk?	[7]	you have the final — the final. It's my	
[8]			understanding it won't show anything different.	
[9]	recall how I saved it. In any case, my practice was	[9]		
[10]	to incorporate changes as they were suggested. So the copy I saved would be identical with this copy.		every nuance of drafting.	
[11]	If I saved a copy, it would be identical with this	[11]	7	
[12]	copy, except for changes made by the editor.		that off the record. We'll check.	
[14]		[13]		
[15]	* — · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	[14]	7 . 0	
[16]	• • • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	[15]		
[17]	• • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	[17]	Let me just — (Witness conferring with counsel.)	
[18]	****	[18]		
[19]	the floppy disk — would that floppy disk have saved	[19]		
[20]	any other drafts?	[20]	"	
[21]	A: No.		would be the normal year-to-year variation in globa	
[22]	Q: Previous drafts?		average temperature?	
[23]	,	[23]		
[24]		[24]		
		1		

	Page 72			Page 74
[1]	A: I would have to consult Solow's paper.	[1]	temperature record from 1861 to 1988 from your	·
[2]	Q: I'd like to show you exhibit —	[2]	looking at it in other publications?	
[3]	MR. LANCASTER: We have three pages.	[3]	A: It's presented in quite a different way;	
[4]	Can we staple them and mark them as one exhibit?	[4]	and therefore, not easily recognizable. I have a	
[5]	MR. BLUTE: Yes. Are they related?	[5]	graph in mind, a picture, of annual temperatures	
[6]	MR. LANCASTER: All three are	[6]	showing a rather wide black band of considerable	
[7]	related.	[7]	width.	
[8]	MR. BLUTE: Yeah.	[8]	Q: Mm-hmm. If we look at the second page of	
[9]	(Exhibit 2 marked	[9]	this exhibit —	
[10]	for identification.)	[10]	A: Yes.	
[11]		[11]	Q: — there are plotted the third column of	
[12]	in bold, "Global and Hemispheric" on the first page;	[12]	data, global temperature data.	
[13]	0 r.	[13]	A: Mm-hmm.	
[14]	at the bottom "page 1"; the third page, "Jones abs	[14]	Q : Does that curve look familiar to you?	
[15]	,	[15]	A: Yes, although it looks quite different	
[16]	0 ,	[16]	from what Solow presented.	
[17]	appear to be a record of temperatures?	[17]	Q : I see. Does this — do you doubt that the	
[18]	A: I'm trying to find my way around this.		data plotted on this curve conformed to the third	
[19]	* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		column listed in the Trends '90 page, or the Jones	
[20]	, ,	[20]	and Wigley record?	
[21]	· ·	[21]	,	
[22]		[22]	Q: Do you have any reason, as you look at it,	
[23]	MR. LANCASTER: I don't know either.	[23]	to dispute or doubt that it is?	
[24]	MR. BLUTE: If he hasn't, perhaps you	[24]	MR. BLUTE: I object.	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

	
Page 73 [1] should state what it is and then go on from there. [2] MR. LANCASTER: Oh, okay. I didn't [3] know if I was allowed to do that.	Page 75 [1] Q: Well, should we go point by point, then? [2] A: I assume — [3] Q: I mean, we can construct it, if you want.
[4] MR. BLUTE: Yeah.	[4] MR. BLUTE: No, why don't we just
BY MR. LANCASTER:	[5] state, if you want, that it's your understanding that
[6] Q : This is a record of temperatures from a	[6] this chart matches up with the information on the
7] document called Trends '90, published by the CDIC,	[7] first page.
[8] the Carbon Dioxide Information Center of the	[8] MR. LANCASTER: Okay.
9 Department of Energy. Are you familiar with that	[9] MR. BLUTE: I'm not fighting you on
[10] organization, CDIC?	[10] it. I don't know it to be true. If you want to
[13] A: Not by that name.	[11] state that that's your understanding, then we can go
[12] Q: Have you heard of the Trends '90	[12] from there, without acknowledging it, that's all.
[13] publication?	[13] BY MR. LANCASTER:
[14] A: (No response)	[14] Q: Okay. It's my understanding that these
[15] Q: Have you ever seen this publication,	[15] points plotted on the second page are the third
[16] Trends '90?	[16] column.
[17] A: Published by whom?	[17] A: I would prefer to consult with an expert
[18] Q : Published by the Department of Energy,	[18] that I know personally regarding this analysis,
[19] CDIC.	per because it is well known that data can be used
[20] A: Oh, I think I may have seen such a book.	[20] selectively. I'm not accusing of these people of
[21] I don't recall, though.	[21] doing so.
[22] Q : This page is the Jones and Wigley	[22] Q : Sure. I'm willing to go through these
[23] temperature record from that publication. Does this	[23] points and check them. We could check the first
[24] record look to you to be what you remember to be the	point. And I would be patient to let you do so to

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[1] give you some measure of confidence that these are [2] related.

MR. BLUTE: Let me say this: Is it

[4] your — are you representing to us that you've

[5] reviewed the documents -

MR. LANCASTER: Yes.

[7] MR. BLUTE: — and that the graph on

[8] the second page depicts in graphic form the

[9] information that's on the first page?

MR. LANCASTER: Yes.

[11] MR. BLUTE: All right. Subject to

[12] our reviewing it and disagreeing with you, we'll

[13] accept that representation for the purposes of your

[14] questioning.

[16]

[15] MR. LANCASTER: Okay. Thank you.

BY MR. LANCASTER:

[17] **Q**: Then let's move on to the third page — [18] thank you, Joe — to the third page, where are

[19] plotted the differences.

And the first tall black line on this

[21] chart would refer to the year 1862 temperature

[22] anomaly minus the 1861 temperature anomaly; in other

[23] words, the absolute difference between those two

[24] average annual temperatures.

[1] representation on the record as to what you

understand this graph to be and then we will accept

131 that representation and answer your questions,

[4] subject to our disagreeing, should we upon further

[5] review misrepresent it.

BY MR. LANCASTER:

Q: Let me represent to you that this third

[8] plot on the third page is a plot of the absolute

[9] differences between neighboring years, with the

previous year value being subtracted from the

[11] subsequent year value.

A: May I ask who prepared this plot?

3] **Q:** Sure. I did, okay?

MR. BLUTE: All right. So in other

[15] words — let me just — this plot of Jones absolute

[16] differences is a document that you prepared?

[17] MR. LANCASTER: Yes.

MR. BLUTE: Based on the data in the

[19] previous two pages?

MR. LANCASTER: Based on the cover

[21] sheet.

[20]

[22]

MR. BLUTE: Based on the cover sheet.

[23] MR. LANCASTER: The second page is a

[24] representation of the third column, global

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[1] MR. BLUTE: All right. Now, that I [2] don't see.

3] **Q:** All right. Let's look at it carefully.

We've got essentially 0.53 less 0.38 equaling 0.15,

[5] which is the first column.

MR. BLUTE: Yeah, I guess what I

7 don't understand, without any — if you want to make

[8] a representation as to what this is, why don't you do

[9] that. But there's nothing on this document which

[10] tells me what it depicts.

MR. LANCASTER: Well, it's the Jones

[12] absolute differences.

13] MR. BLUTE: I see at the top, okay.

[14] MR. LANCASTER: That's cryptic. And

[15] I'm sorry I didn't have time to lay out a detailed

[16] description on the page.

[17] MR. BLUTE: I take it that this

[18] document is part of a larger document which has some

[19] text that describes that; is that fair to say?

[20] MR. LANCASTER: No, it isn't. These

[21] two documents are a rendering of this global

[22] temperature and a showing of the interannual

[23] variation.

MR. BLUTE: Why don't you make a

[1] temperatures.

MR. BLUTE: Is that also a document

[3] that you prepared?

MR. LANCASTER: Yes.

MR. BLUTE: All right. What I would

[6] like to do, that being the case, is separate out the

77 Jones — the Trends '90 graph as a separate exhibit

[8] so it is clear on the record that they are not

191 related in the sense that — I thought this all came

[10] as one document. I just want to make that clear on

[11] the record.

MR. LANCASTER: We can do that, break

[13] them into two exhibits?

4] MR. BLUTE: Yeah. For the record,

[15] Singer Exhibit 2 is a document entitled "Global and

[16] Hemispheric Temperature Anomalies" from Trends '90.

Then we'll make Exhibit 3 and Exhibit

[18] 4 two — Exhibits 3 and 4 are charts prepared by

[19] Dr. Lancaster, which he represents to us were drawn

[20] from Exhibit 1. Is that fair?

[21] MR. LANCASTER: From Exhibit 2.

[22] MR. BLUTE: I apologize, Exhibit 2.

[23] (Exhibits 3 and 4 marked

[24] for identification.)

MR. BLUTE: Again, for the record, in [2] order to move forward in the deposition, we will [3] accept Dr. Lancaster's representation that these [4] graphs accurately reflect the information on Singer [5] Exhibit 2, -[6] MR. LANCASTER: Understood. [7] MR. BLUTE: — subject to our [8] reviewing them, and also subject to the statement that we do not — we're not stipulating that the [10] numbers in Exhibit 2 are accurate or correct. [11] MR. LANCASTER: Understood. (12) A: From which publication were these numbers [13] taken? There are a number of publications listed [14] here. Q: These are the CDIC version of the Jones [15] [16] and Wigley record. I don't know -A: There's no reference given. [17] Q: No, I agree. I don't know from which [19] publication they derived those numbers or whether [20] they are assembled from a number of publications. I just would like to go to Exhibit 4, [21] 1221 then. MR. BLUTE: Let me — can I just take [24] a short break and discuss something with him outside?

Page 82 Q: Of these numbers. Let me put it this [2] way: If you were looking at these data from a [3] scientific point of view, trying to characterize the [4] normal value, how would you determine that value? MR. BLUTE: Object to that question. [6] Go ahead, if you understand it. A: Well, this is a misleading question. [7] [8] Based on misleading knowledge of what this [9] represents, it is well known that there's something [10] called persistence in climate. [11] And what we're seeing here is the effect [12] of year-to-year persistence which would, in the view [13] of statisticians — I'm not expert on this — reduce [14] the year-to-year variability, but not the variability [15] over a number of years. In other words, this is a question that [17] you should address to someone who's properly [18] qualified in climate statistics, which you're not, as [19] an attorney, and I'm not as an atmospheric physicist. Q: If you write a sentence where you refer [21] to the normal year-to-year variation, would it be [22] reasonable for a reader to investigate normal [23] year-to-year variation? A: (Nodding) [24]

Page 81 MR. LANCASTER: Sure. [1] [2] (Witness conferring with counsel.) MR. BLUTE: Okay. Just for the [4] record, it's unclear on Exhibit 2 where these numbers [5] came from; in other words, which of the references we [6] can go to to see whether these numbers are reported. [7] And that's the reason for Dr. Singer's discomfort in [8] accepting them. MR. LANCASTER: I understand. [9] MR. BLUTE: That being said, let's go [10] [11] on with the questioning. We are not conceding that these are or are not accurate numbers. We're not disputing them with you now. And we'll accept your representation for the purposes of questioning -[15] MR. LANCASTER: Okay. MR. BLUTE: — that you've accurately [17] portrayed graphically the information that appears on Singer Exhibit 2. MR. LANCASTER: Understood. [19] MR. BLUTE: Okay. [20] BY MR. LANCASTER: [21] Q: Looking at Exhibit 4, what would you take [22] [23] to be the usual value? **A**: Of? [24]

Page 83 Q: Can you answer verbally? [1] MR. BLUTE: You have to answer [2] [3] verbally if you have an answer to that. A: Is your question finished? [4] Q: The first one, would it be reasonable for [5] [6] a reader to investigate year-to-year variation in global average temperature? MR. BLUTE: I object to the question, [9] but you can answer. A: No. [10] Q: It wouldn't be reasonable for a reader to [11] [12] try and investigate year-to-year variation? A: I don't think so. I don't think they [14] would make an effort to do so. Q: Normally a reader would not make an effort [15] [16] to do so? A: Correct. [17] Q: Okay. If I, as a scientist, not as an [19] attorney, read the Cosmos article, normal [20] year-to-year variation, and take the word "normal" to [21] mean the mean variation plus or minus the standard [22] deviation, would I be acting unreasonably?

A: Well, as we discussed earlier, the word

[24] "normal" here is not used in the scientific sense.

[6]

[12]

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Page 84

[1]	It's not — we don't have what's called a normal
[2]	distribution, a Gaussian distribution, nor is there
	any magan to extend one

[3] any reason to expect one. Q: Understood. Looking at this record of [4]

[5] year-to-year variations, —

A: Which one?

[6]

[7]

[8]

[14]

Q: — on the third page, Exhibit 4, —

MR. BLUTE: Exhibit 4.

A: Exhibit 4, okay. [9]

Q: — would it be fair to say that the

[10] [11] normal, meaning usual in the sense that you applied, variation in global annually averaged temperature is [13] less than 0.2 degrees Celsius?

A: No, it would be misleading.

Q: Would it be fair to say that the normal [15] [16] year-to-year variation is less than 0.3 degrees [17] Celsius?

A: That would also be misleading.

Q: Would it be fair to say that the normal [19] [20] year-to-year variation in global annually averaged

temperature is less than 0.4 degrees Celsius? A: In my view, one should not look at

[23] Exhibit 4. One should look at Exhibit 3 in order to

[24] answer your question.

[1] we deleted the words on the laser proof which said

"less than one degree Celsius."

Q: Could you please answer my question?

MR. BLUTE: I'm a little confused

[5] now. Is your question directed to this graph?

MR. LANCASTER: Yes.

MR. BLUTE: Or is your question M

[8] directed to the article? What is it directed to?

Why don't you rephrase it, please.

MR. LANCASTER: It's directed to the

[11] graph. Could you read it back for me, please?

(Question read.)

A: Looking at the graph, Exhibit 3, that [13]

[14] you've presented us with, which was drawn by you,

based on data that you have not yet completely

identified to us, the approximate number will be half

a degree centigrade.

Q: Thank you. Looking at Exhibit 2, as

graphically depicted in Exhibit 3 and Exhibit 4, what

is shown to be the largest difference in global [20]

average temperature from one year to the next? [21]

A: Using Exhibit 4, which depicts only [22] successive years, the largest is .4 degrees. [23]

Q: Now, using Exhibit 4, where the successive

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Q: Then let's look at Exhibit 3. And I'll

[2] ask the same question.

As you look at Exhibit 3, what do you [4] determine to be the normal year-to-year variation in

global annually averaged temperature?

A: I would guess that the average reader [7] presented with this curve would estimate the

[8] year-to-year variation by the spread of the points

that you have drawn there.

Q: Can you give me an estimate of what that [10] [11] number would be or the range that it would be or a

number that with some confidence you can estimate

that number would be less than?

A: I'm trying to put myself in the place of

an average reader. [15]

Q: Let me — let me ask you, as a scientist,

who published that sentence. Can you turn the words

"normal year-to-year variation" for me into a number

in degrees Celsius or into a range less than a

certain number degrees Celsius?

A: Well, as you're well aware, this is an

[22] issue that Roger Revelle and I discussed in the [23] editing of the article. And we jointly decided to

[24] take out any reference to a number. And therefore,

[1] year differences are shown in global average

[2] temperature, can you estimate how many times from one

[3] year to the next global average temperature changed

[4] by more than 0.25 degrees?

A: I can't estimate it, but I can count it.

Q: Can you count it? [6]

A: Eight. \square

Q: Out of 127 years, temperature differences

between each year, with eight of those differences

[10] exceeding 0.25 degrees Celsius, and the greatest

[11] difference being 0.4, you are comfortable in saying

that the normal year-to-year variation in global

[13] average temperature is about 0.5 degrees Celsius, is

[14] that correct?

[16]

A: Looking at your Exhibit 3, yes. [15]

Q: Now looking at Exhibit 3 and 4 together,

would you still stand by that assessment? [17]

A: Exhibit 3 and 4 should not be looked at

[18] [19] together. They're not comparable.

Q: Looking only at Exhibit 4, if a reader of

[21] your Cosmos Journal article obtained the temperature

[22] record that is before us as Exhibit 2, and looked at

[23] the year-to-year variations in the way they have been

[24] displayed in Exhibit 4, what normal year-to-year

Page 8	8
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[1] variation from Exhibit 4 would a reader reasonably

MR. BLUTE: I object for the same

[4] reasons we discussed earlier.

MR. LANCASTER: Understood.

A: As I explained earlier, Exhibit 4 is a

misrepresentation of the data and therefore should not be presented to an unsophisticated nonscientific (8)

reader. [9]

[6]

Q: Okay. So you stand by 0.5 degrees Celsius [10]

as being the usual qua normal year-to-year variation?

MR. BLUTE: I object. [12]

Q: You stand by your meaning in the Cosmos [13]

[14] article in the phrase "the normal year-to-year

variation" as being about 0.5 degrees centigrade,

assuming that Exhibit 3 before you is an accurate and

objective display of the global temperature record?

MR. BLUTE: I object to that [18]

[19] question.

A: I think you've misrepresented. [20]

MR. LANCASTER: Grounds? [21]

MR. BLUTE: Let me state my grounds [22]

[23] for the reasons Dr. Singer just said. I think you're

[24] misrepresenting both what's stated in the article and

[1] entitled to ask.

BY MR. LANCASTER:

Q: Your meaning, in the phrase "the normal

[4] year-to-year variation," could reasonably be taken to

mean about 0.5 degrees Celsius, is that correct?

A: No, it says here "less than one degree [6]

[7] Celsius.

Q: I am talking about what you mean by — you

say "below the normal year-to-year variation." That

[10] sets up the normal year-to-year variation as a number

[11] or as a range. What is that number? What is that

range in your mind?

[13] MR. BLUTE: When you say "in your

[14] mind," are you referring to Dr. Singer's mind, Dr.

[15] Revelle's mind, Dr. Starr's mind?

MR. LANCASTER: Yes, Dr. Singer's

[17] mind.

MR. BLUTE: They all authored it. [18]

MR. LANCASTER: Dr. Singer's mind. [19]

MR. BLUTE: You may answer, if you [20]

[21] can.

A: Less than one degree Celsius. [22]

Q: Well, I'll take that for now. [23]

[24] I would like now to ask you to mark the

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[1] what he's stated in his testimony today. You're

[2] mixing his article with Exhibit 2 and Exhibit 3. So

[3] I object.

I also object generally, Dr. [4]

[5] Lancaster, on the whole issue of the accuracy or not

[6] of anything in this article. This case is not about

whether this is a good article, a bad article, an

accurate article, or any of those items that you

might wish to discuss.

This case is about who authored it, [10]

who signed their name to it, and the statements that

you made about it. And I'm not going to litigate and

[13] have Dr. Singer litigate the issues of global

warming.

MR. LANCASTER: No, this issue goes

[16] directly to whether or not Roger Revelle authored

[17] this article and whether this article represents his

MR. BLUTE: I don't see how it does. [19]

[20] I don't believe it does. I ask you to move on.

MR. LANCASTER: We will move on.

[22] That's fine, because we've covered this ground.

There's one final question. I don't think so. I

[24] think that — well, this last question I think I'm

Page 91 [1] galley proof with a highlighter for anything that can

[2] indicate to me and to you those sentences that Roger

[3] Revelle co-authored, starting right at the beginning

[4] of the article, please, and going all the way

[5] through.

We can talk about it sentence by sentence,

[7] but I think it would be faster if you would look at

[8] sentences and paragraphs and determine from your

[9] memory whether or not Dr. Revelle had any

[10] participation in the actual writing of those

[11] sentences.

MR. BLUTE: I object. Dr. Revelle

[13] was a co-author of the article. So to — maybe I'm

[14] misunderstanding you.

MR. LANCASTER: I want to know where

[16] each of these sentences and paragraphs came from, who

[17] wrote them.

[18]

BY MR. LANCASTER:

Q: We were just at the previous page where [19]

[20] you said you weren't sure that you wrote "well below

[21] normal year-to-year variation."

And you say that it may have been, in

[23] fact, Dr. Ellsaesser, Dr. Lindzen, Dr. Michaels, or

[24] Dr. Balling, possibly. I would like to know, from

Page 92	Page 94
[1] your memory, sentences in this document that you	[1] A: I'd have to check that.
[2] remember clearly were written or suggested, specific	[2] (Pause.)
[3] language, by Dr. Roger Revelle.	[3] (Exhibit 5 marked
MR. BLUTE: I object to the question.	[4] for identification.)
[5] You can answer.	[5] Q: Dr. Singer, Exhibit 5 has been marked.
[6] MR. LANCASTER: Object on what	[6] A: Yes.
[7] grounds?	[7] Q: And I present it to you as the text of the
[8] MR. BLUTE: Again, I think it's a	[8] AAAS talk presented in New Orleans. Do you recognize
[9] trick question. This was a collaborative effort.	[9] this document?
[10] And if the question is who is the drafter of the	[10] A : Yes.
[11] sentences, then, fine. If that's the question, then	[11] Q: Where did you first see this document?
[12] Dr. Singer can do his best to tell you who was the	[12] A: It was given to me by Roger Revelle.
initial drafter, since one person, by definition, has	[13] Q: When?
[14] to be the drafter.	[14] A: In February 1990 in New Orleans.
But if the question is who wrote them	[15] Q: In New Orleans. Having this document to
[16] and who authored them, I think it's a trick question,	[16] refer to, the first paragraph in the Cosmos Club
because Dr. Revelle is a co-author of the entire	[17] galley proof, Exhibit 2 —
[18] article. If you want to discuss the process by which	[18] A: One.
[19] the article came out, that's fine.	[19] Q : — Exhibit 1, I'm sorry, did Roger Revelle
[20] MR. LANCASTER: That's what I'm	[20] author that first paragraph with you?
[21] getting at.	[21] A: Not that I recall.
[22] MR. BLUTE: I think the question as	[22] MR. BLUTE: Objection.
[23] you phrased it is a trick question. I think it's	[23] Q : I'm sorry, did you draft that paragraph?
meant to be a trick question. It's misleading.	[24] A : I think so.
	i e

	Page 93			Page 95
[1]	If the question is who does Dr.	[1]	Q: Does that paragraph exist in the AAAS	
[2]	Singer remember who was the drafter of each sentence	[2]	talk?	
[3]	in the article, then you can ask him that question,	[3]		
[4]	and I'd ask him to answer as best he can. But to ask	[4]	, <u> </u>	
[5]	him who was the author of sentences or who wrote the	[5]	Roger Revelle as to the wording of that paragraph?	
[6]	sentences is a misleading, trick question.	[6]	·	
[7]	MR. LANCASTER: I don't think it's a		agreed that it was a complex and controversial issue	2.
[8]	trick question. I think it goes to the core of the	[8]	So I think it accurately reflects his view.	
[9]	issue here.	[9]	•	
[10]	MR. BLUTE: Let's not argue it.		that by way of participation in the drafting, not by	
[11]	There's no judge here to resolve it. I stated my		way of endorsement in February of 1991, but by wa	ıy of
[12]	objection.	[12]	participation in the creation of the language.	
[13]	Dr. Singer, as best you can, try and	[13]	A: The answer is I did the initial draft at	
[14]	answer that question.	[14]	his request.	
[15]	BY MR. LANCASTER:	[15]	· •	
[16]	Q: Well, let's go paragraph by paragraph.		environmental and foreign policy issues," then, were	
[17]	The first paragraph.		his words to you that you wrote down, mixed with	your
[18]			own views? So he's truly a — let's just leave that	
[19]	Q: Did those words come from Dr. Revelle?	[19	question.	
[20]	A: In the initial draft, I incorporated	[20	A: Yes.	
[21]	Revelle's New Orleans paper in this article.	[21	•	
[22]	Q: In the first paragraph, did that sentence	[22	,	
[23]	that comprises the first paragraph exist in Dr.		of the ideas that emerged in the first part of it,	
[24]	Revelle's AAAS talk, his paper?	[24	which do not occur in this paper, are reflected in	

		Page 96		D
[1]	the first part of the draft.	-	sentence? Did he or did he not?	Page 98
[2]			IID DILITE OLI I O	
[3]	yellow, then, with the highlighter, to show that		LIB I ALIA A SWEED O	
[4]				
[5]	That's what you're saying now? Is that true?	10	co-author of the article. He signed the article.	
[6]	A: Would you define the word "co-author"?		It's ridiculous to go back and separate — if you'r	e
[7]	MR. BLUTE: I object.		going to separate it out, do that, but don't mix th	
[8]	Q: He actively participated in the drafting	0	words. I mean —	
[9]	of that paragraph?	l c	MR. LANCASTER: That's what I'm	
[10]	·	[11	trying to do with these two issues. I'm trying to	
[11]		[1	separate it out.	
[12]	not going to argue about it. But you know, let's not	[1:	MR. BLUTE: Dr. Singer has explained	
[13]	play games. Be precise what you mean.	[1:	already his answer twice, that he had conversation	ons
[14]	· <u> </u>	[1-	with Dr. Revelle, but that Dr. Singer was the person	o n
[15]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	[11	who put the pen to paper. All right? He's already	
[16]	pen to paper initially.	[14	explained that.	
[17]		[13		
[18]			to find out paragraph by paragraph here to what	
	person. Dr. Singer has talked about discussions that	[15	extent Dr. Revelle participated in the drafting of	
	he's had. He's talked about initial drafting. And		the language.	
	the words you're throwing around, "co-authorship" -			
	I don't think the question is clear what you want	[2:	saying is by definition he participated — strike	
[23]	from him.	[23	that.	
[24]	BY MR. LANCASTER:	[24	Go ahead. Ask the question. Answer	

	Page 97		Page 99
[1]	Q: I want from you testimony as to whether or	[1]	the question as best you can.
[2] f	not Roger Revelle contributed, when this statement	[2]	
[3] \	vas written, to the language of that statement.	[3]	"participation." If "participation" you mean that he
[4]	A: The word "contributed" is vague. We	[4]	sat around a table with me and we jointly drafted
[5] C	lidn't sit around a table and write it together. But	[5]	these words, the answer is no.
[6] t	he words are the ones that he expressed in	[6]	Q: Okay.
[7]	conversation with me.	[7]	A: If that's your meaning of "participation."
[8]	Q : By virtue of that, then, —	[8]	
[9]	A: I felt comfortable —	[9]	
[10]	Q : — you grant him authorship of that	[10]	a first draft.
[11] [[11]	Q: He instructed you?
[12]	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	[12]	
[13] t	pelieved that this was a complex and controversial	[13]	Q : You were doing this at his bidding, —
[14] i		[14]	A: Yes.
[15]	, ,	[15]	1 1 0
			were all created subsequent to your meeting with Dr.
		[17]	Revelle February 16, 1990?
[18] f	* _ ·	[18]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
[19]			to be a co-author, he instructed me to prepare a
		[20]	first draft.
		[21]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	hrough contribution, conversation, notes, whatever,	[22]	Revelle's bidding subsequent to your meeting?
		[23]	
[24] 2	in author, shared rights of authorship in this	[24]	yes, I wrote it after the meeting, and I wrote this

[6]

[12]

[13]

[17]

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[1]

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 	.—-
 400	į

		Page 10
[1]	first draft at his bidding.	
[2]	Q: This first paragraph, then, —	
[3]	A: Not just the first paragraph. The first	
[4]	draft.	
[5]	Q: I'm talking about the first paragraph.	

We're going to go paragraph by paragraph. [6]

A: Okay. [7]

Q: This first paragraph represented your

[8] [9] assessment of conversation previous to the writing of

[10] this paragraph with Dr. Revelle?

[11] A: Yes.

Q: So that this first paragraph contains some [12] [13] of Dr. Revelle's ideas in formulating the draft?

A: When you use the word "ideas," the fact [15] that greenhouse warming is a complex and controversial issue is hardly original. I think

everyone agrees.

So I incorporated not only his ideas but [18] everyone else's in the whole world. There's no one [19] who disagrees.

Q: So everyone else in the whole world is an [22] author of this?

MR. BLUTE: Objection. [23]

A: In this first paragraph, yes. [24]

BY MR. LANCASTER:

Q: Is it fair to say that any person who [3] believes that greenhouse warming is complex and [4] Controversial is an author of that statement?

MR. BLUTE: Objection. [5]

A: I think we're playing with words.

MR. BLUTE: Right.

Q: Well, we will be playing — we could go

off the record here.

MR. BLUTE: Let's go off the record [10]

[11] for a second.

(Discussion off the record.)

BY MR. LANCASTER:

Q: Let's try it this way. Dr. Singer, do you [14] [15] maintain that Dr. Revelle is a co-author of this [16] first paragraph?

MR. BLUTE: Go ahead.

A: It depends on how you — what you mean by [18] [19] this question. We didn't sit around the table and do

[20] it line by line. He asked me to draft the article.

[21] And he had several chances to review it. And he [22] evidently agreed with it. Besides, this first

[23] paragraph is a preamble. There's nothing

[24] controversial in it. This paragraph could have been

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Q: Every other person in the whole world [2] thinks that greenhouse warming is complex and

[3] controversial?

[4] A: Yes.

MR. BLUTE: You're arguing with the 151

[6] witness.

MR. LANCASTER: No, I am not. I'm

[8] asking who is an author of this paragraph. Am I

[9] allowed to ask that?

MR. BLUTE: That's not the question

[11] to ask, first of all.

MR. LANCASTER: Okay. [12]

MR. BLUTE: Secondly, you're arguing

[14] with the witness. You're badgering the witness.

MR. LANCASTER: I am not.

MR. BLUTE: You are. And you're

[17] asking him to restate things that he's already said.

[18] All right?

Now, just for the record, you ask the [20] question, you wait, Dr. Singer, let me object, and [21] then you answer. Let's proceed that way. Go ahead.

MR. LANCASTER: Well, I think we have

[23] the answer on record there with your objection.

(Discussion off the record.)

[1] written by anyone and contains no original [2] information.

Q: So it does not contain any specific ideas [4] that you would attribute to Roger Revelle uniquely?

A: Or to me.

[5]

Q: Or to yourself uniquely. [6]

A: It's a general preamble. [7]

Q: Can you say anything different for any of [9] the other paragraphs in this paper, or is your

[10] response the same for every paragraph in the paper?

MR. BLUTE: I object. [11]

Q: Okay. Let's go paragraph -[12]

MR. BLUTE: Same as what? I don't [13]

[14] understand.

Q: Do you maintain that Dr. Revelle, because [16] he asked you to write — because he asked you to

draft a paper, and because you had a sense of his

[18] ideas, co-authored each and every paragraph through

[19] the Cosmos Club article — galley proof?

A: In that sense, yes. In the sense that I

[21] think I represented here what I thought were ideas [22] that he had and would agree to.

In other words, I did not think that

[24] this — any of this material would strike him as

[1]

[2]

[13]

[18]

[23]

Page 104

[1] 5	strange, odd, or in conflict with his own views.	
[2]	Q: Any of the material in this galley proof,	

Q: Any of the material in this galley proof,

or in the first draft? [3]

A: Well, certainly the galley proof.

Q: On this first page, in the text that

[6] existed 31 January 1991, ignoring, then, the

[7] annotations, did Roger Revelle specifically, to your

[8] memory, contribute any specific words and text

[9] occurring on this page?

A: Well, yes, I have here a number of marked [10] [11] changes which came out of our conversation in his

[12] office in February 1991.

Q: I'm asking you prior to 31 January 1991. [13] [14] I'm asking you to ignore all of the annotations. I'm

talking about what went into the galley proof.

A: Oh. I don't recall now what changes had

[17] taken place between the initial draft and this galley [18] proof, except I know many changes were made as a

[19] result of inputs from co-authors and others.

Q: And do you maintain that some of those

[21] inputs were from Roger Revelle?

A: I don't recall specific inputs from him. [22]

Q: Do you remember that there were not any [24] specific inputs, or do you remember — or do you just

BY MR. LANCASTER:

Q: Yeah. I'm reading page two, top of page

[3] two, in response to Interrogatory 1. And you affirm,

141 under penalty of perjury: "Between February 1990 and

[5] February 1991, I prepared a first draft, much of

which derived from Revelle's presentation at the AAAS

meeting in New Orleans, and sent it to Revelle and

Starr for their review and comments. Revelle and

Starr reviewed the draft and returned copies to me

with suggested changes and/or comments."

Do you stand by that statement, or do you correct it now?

MR. BLUTE: I object.

MR. LANCASTER: What ground? [14]

MR. BLUTE: It's just an argument. [15]

[16] Are you asking him does he want to change an

[17] interrogatory answer?

BY MR. LANCASTER:

Q: What I want to know is, your answer, right f191 [20] five minutes ago, was that you don't remember whether [21] or not Roger Revelle sent you any comments back on

[22] any drafts, is that correct?

A: That is correct.

Q: Is that statement consistent with the

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[1] not remember whether there were?

A: It's the second. I got so many inputs, so

[3] many comments, that I don't recall whether -

[4] specifically whether he made any changes on the

[5] drafts — several drafts that I sent him.

Q: So as far as you remember, Dr. Revelle may

[7] have sent you, but you don't remember that he did?

A: Correct.

[8]

Q: Now, if you testified previously that Dr. [9]

[10] Revelle did send you annotations on drafts —

A: I don't recall that testimony.

MR. BLUTE: Let him ask the question [12]

[13] first. Go ahead.

Q: Then would you correct that testimony now? [14]

MR. BLUTE: I object. [15]

(Pause.)

[16] MR. LANCASTER: The next exhibit [17]

[18] would be Plaintiff's Answers to Defendant's First Set

[19] of Interrogatories. I don't know if these need to be

entered as an exhibit. I suppose they do.

MR. BLUTE: Just refer to them as

they are. It's the Plaintiff's Answers to

[23] Defendant's Interrogatories. Is there a particular

[24] one that you want to address his attention to?

[1] statement in response to interrogatories that Revelle

[2] reviewed the draft, returned copies to me with

[3] suggested changes?

A: All I can say is that I didn't recall

[5] Starr's reviewing drafts until he sent me copies

161 recently. There were so many copies going back and

[7] forth from so many different people who commented

[8] that I didn't keep track of it. I simply

[9] incorporated whatever changes were appropriate.

Q: There were many comments coming to you, [10]

[11] then? [12]

[16]

A: Yes.

Q: And so until — strike that. [13]

When did you receive the copies from Dr.

[15] Starr of your drafts and his comments?

A: In the spring of 1990.

Q: They were in your possession — [17]

A: No. [18]

Q: — I mean the copies we have here. [19]

A: Oh, those. Those arrived only after your [20]

[21] deposition.

Q: In the last 10 days? [22]

A: Well, no, after your first deposition. [23]

[24] **Q**: After the first deposition. Page 1

pp. 1 - 235 Page 108 Page 110 A: Yes. Q: Thank you. Q: So this summer of 1993? MR. BLUTE: For the record, it's [2] A: Yes. [3] Plaintiff's Answers to Interrogatories and was the Q: Until those arrived, you didn't recall [4] answer to Interrogatory No. 1. Dr. Starr's comments? Q: Coming back to Exhibit 1, the galley A: No, not in detail. I knew that he sent me [6] proof, you have said here that you don't remember comments back. 77 specific wording contributed by Revelle's comments to Q: You knew that he sent you comments back? (8) this document before it was produced in January of A: That's right. [9] '91. Q: I want to reask the question, because I Can you find anywhere in these paragraphs [10] didn't get an answer. [11] on page one language from the AAAS talk upon which Is your statement that you don't remember [12] you claim this is based? Revelle sending you comments consistent with your (Witness reviewing document.) [13] statement in the answer to the interrogatories that A: Yes, Revelle's second paragraph in his New [14] Revelle returned copies to me with suggested changes? [15] Orleans paper is reflected, I think, in — on page MR. BLUTE: It says Revelle and Starr, first of all. So — the records speak for Q: Can you show me where on page one it's [17] themselves. As to whether they're consistent or [18] reflected? inconsistent, you can argue that to whoever you want. A: Yes. [19] Q: The specific language. Q: I want to give you a chance to make them [20] consistent. A: The second paragraph says that we shall MR. BLUTE: If we feel they're [22] have a better idea over the next 10, 20 years of the inconsistent, we can supplement the answer to [23] likely magnitude of warming. interrogatories. And then says in the meantime — and this

[24]

MR. LANCASTER: I'd like you to do that, considering your present testimony. MR. BLUTE: Dr. Singer has testified 41 that his present memory is that he can't remember specific changes from Revelle. MR. LANCASTER: No, he's testified 🖪 right now that he doesn't remember ever getting omments from Revelle, isn't that correct? A: That is correct, I don't remember whether Revelle sent comments back to me or not. MR. BLUTE: To the extent the a interrogatory answer is inconsistent with that g testimony, then he has corrected it. BY MR. LANCASTER: Q: That interrogatory answer also reads, "This process was repeated until we arrived at a final draft." I take that to mean that Revelle and Starr g reviewed the draft and returned copies, not just to of the first draft, but to subsequent drafts as well?

Q: But your testimony today is that you don't

remember that Revelle ever sent you comments back?

Page 109 Page 111 [1] means that — means to me and means to him — that we [2] should not take drastic action, but learn to [3] mitigate, adapt to, and better understand. Q: Can you show me the specific language on [5] the first page of the galley proof that derives from [6] this second paragraph? Are you telling me that the word "The [8] scientific" — the words "The scientific base for a [9] greenhouse warming is too uncertain to justify [10] drastic action at this time," that you wrote those words based upon your reading of Revelle's AAAS talk? A: Yes, the second paragraph would be in [12] consonance with this, [13] Q: I'm not asking whether it's in consonance. [14] [15] I'm asking whether, when you drafted the words in the [16] Cosmos article, in the galley proof, were they [17] drafted based on the AAAS talk? Were they drafted [18] after the AAAS talk? A: After the AAAS talk. [19] Q: So clearly, this sentence here was drafted [20] [21] after the AAAS talk. A: (No response) [22] MR. BLUTE: You have to give a verbal [24] response, if you have one.

A: Correct.

A: That's what it says, yes.

[1]	A: That wasn't a question, was it?	3
[2]	Q: Well, I'm asking, you are telling me that	
[3]	the fifth paragraph of the Cosmos article, "We can	
[4]	sum up our conclusion in a simple message: The	
	scientific base for a greenhouse warming is too	
[6]	uncertain to justify drastic action at this time,"	
[7]	was written — drafted by you based upon the secon	ıd
[8]	paragraph of the AAAS talk? Is that what you're	
[9]	telling me?	
101	A. Well no First of all this is a message	

A: Well, no. First of all, this is a message
that I have had for some time and may have used, I
don't recall now, in other publications prior to my
meeting with Roger Revelle I thought—

G: So these words may have been written—

[15] MR. BLUTE: Let him answer the question.

[17] **A:** That's it.

[18] MR. BLUTE: Thank you.

[19] **Q:** Are you saying you don't remember if those [20] words were written prior to February 16, 1990?

A: What I'm saying is I may have used such words before and decided that they would be appropriate in this co-authored article.

Q: If you had used that phrase before, "The

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     Q: You admit that these words may have been
2 written by you prior to your meeting with Revelle in
[3] February 1990?
     A: They may have. I don't recall. Or they
[5] may have been written after the meeting.
     Q: So you're not swearing here under oath
[7] that those words were written after Revelle's AAAS
[8] talk based on his talk?
     MR. BLUTE: I object.
     MR. LANCASTER: I just want this
[11] clear. This is very important.
     MR. BLUTE: He's answered it three
[13] times. And it's leading. He told you that he may
have written the words and used them before, but that
[15] he published them here in consonance with the AAAS
[16] paper. That's the answer that he gave.
     MR. LANCASTER: We started talking
[18] about these words, because the answer was — do we
[19] need to read it back what the answer was? —
     MR. BLUTE: No.
[20]
[21]
     MR. LANCASTER: — that this specific
[22] wording derived from the AAAS talk. That's what I'm
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[1] scientific base for a greenhouse warming is too
[2] uncertain to justify drastic action at this time,"
[3] and you had authored those words before then you
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[3] and you had authored those words before, then you

[4] feel justified in saying that their existence here — [5] they were drafted based on Roger Revelle's AAAS talk?

A: I said they were in consonance with the rescond paragraph of his AAAS talk.

[8] **Q:** I asked you earlier if anything on this [9] first page was specific wording based upon Roger [10] Revelle's language in the AAAS talk.

[14] A: Well, this is a tendentious question,
[12] because this information can be obtained by a word
[13] processor in a document comparison. And I don't
[14] think you need to ask this question in order to gain
[15] information, which is the purpose of today's
[16] exercise.

[17] MR. BLUTE: If — if the question is,

[18]. do the words in Roger Revelle's paragraph get carried

[19] over into these, that can be looked at by a

 $_{\rm [20]}$ comparison of the records. If your question is, does $_{\rm [21]}$ the —

[22] MR. LANCASTER: I think that will be [23] good.

[24]

BY MR. LANCASTER:

[1] MR. BLUTE: Fine. You can ask the

[2] question. But I think you're playing a game with the

[3] witness.

[24] connections, Joe.

[4] MR. LANCASTER: No, you know clearly

[23] trying to track down. I'm looking for these

[5] what I'm trying to do. I think that clearly I am

[6] trying to nail down where and when these sentences

[7] were drafted and to what extent Dr. Revelle

[8] contributed to their drafting.

And if they all existed prior to the

meeting with Dr. Revelle, then this is very relevant

[11] information for somebody trying to determine to what

[12] extent Revelle was an author of these words, simply

[13] that. Let's move to the second page, please.

MR. BLUTE: Fine. Ask your

[15] questions.

[[14]

[16]

BY MR. LANCASTER:

[17] **Q:** The second page of the galley proof, at [18] the top, it's marked "001," Dr. Singer, looking down

[19] through these paragraphs, can you find any sentences

[20] on this page that exist in the AAAS talk?

[21] MR. BLUTE: I object to that. If

[22] you're asking —

MR. LANCASTER: That's a simple

[24] factual question.

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MR. BLUTE: No, but come on. Do you

want to sit here and spend an hour reading both?

MR. LANCASTER: Yeah, I will spend

[4] all day getting these answers.

MR. BLUTE: And I will tell you I

will not permit you to force us to have him read

[7] through documents to tell you something that the

[8] documents say for themselves. You can read — you

can look at this document, a jury can look at this

document, and compare them. [11]

MR. LANCASTER: Okav.

MR. BLUTE: It costs money to sit [12]

[13] here, both for the stenographer's time and my

[14] time, -

[20]

[21]

MR. LANCASTER: I understand. [15]

[16] MR. BLUTE: — to to go through a

[17] useless exercise.

MR. LANCASTER: I'm paying the [18]

[19] stenographer, Joe.

MR. BLUTE: If you have a question.

BY MR. LANCASTER:

Q: The question, then, is, did Roger Revelle [22]

[23] contribute specific words to you or advice to you or

[24] comments to you regarding any of the language in the

Q: Now, you say that — [1]

> A: But I don't see it now. [2]

Q: Do you believe you could have obtained the [3]

[4] information about Walter Munk's experiment otherwise?

Q: Okay. Only three pages to go. Moving to

17] the next page, "Galley: 003," is there any material

[8] on this page, any language, specific language, in

[9] sentences, in words and sentences, that you recall

was specifically given to you in conversation or

[11] comments from Dr. Roger Revelle?

A: Revelle expressed to me his skepticism

[13] about the validity of mathematical models. And that

[14] skepticism is reflected partly in the chapter titled

[15] "Mathematical Models."

[16] Q: Did you draft this chapter subsequent to

[17] February 16, 1990?

A: That, I don't recall. [18]

[19] Q: Is it possible that you wrote this chapter

[20] on mathematical models prior to February 16, 1991?

[21] A: It is possible, yes.

Q: Is it possible that this language was

[23] contributed by some of the other commentators to whom

[24] you sent the article while it was being drafted? Is

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[1] galley proof prior to January 31, 1991?

A: Most of what is on page two, the chapter

[3] called "Greenhouse Gases," is an expansion and is

[4] unacceptable — is an expansion of material that's in

[5] Roger Revelle's first paragraph of his New Orleans

Q: So there's no specific language in there

[8] that you remember came from a conversation or a

[9] comment of Dr. Revelle other than an expansion of the

[10] sentence in the first paragraph?

A: Yes. Nor is it necessary, because there's

[12] nothing controversial about this. But we owe it to

[13] the reader to tell him what methane is.

Q: Understood. Now, you drafted this, as the [14]

[15] first drafter, then?

A: Yes. [16]

Q: Let's move to the third page marked "002" [17]

[18] at the top, "Galley: 002." Same question for this

[19] page: Is there any specific language given to you by

[20] Dr. Revelle that went into your drafting of this page

[21] prior to February 1, 1991?

A: I believe that the material relating to

[23] the Munk experiment may have come from Revelle's

[24] paper.

[1] that possible?

A: Yes, it is possible.

Q: Do you have any idea now which of those [4] commentators may have contributed some of these

[5] specific ideas?

A: I can identify one.

Q: Please do. [7]

A: The business in the second paragraph.

about the models being tuned, the word "tuned" in

quotes, was conveyed to me, perhaps in a publication

[11] that he sent me, by Professor Lindzen, L-i-n-d-z-e-n.

[12] And the material in the third paragraph was conveyed

[13] to me by Dr. Ellsaesser, as stated here.

Q: Yeah. Now, in the second paragraph, "The

'models' are tuned...", you remember that Dr. Lindzen

[16] contributed that, but it's not stated here?

A: That's correct.

Q: Any other memory regarding the statements [18]

[19] on this page, specific attribution to commentators?

A: Not that I can recall.

Q: One last question on this, on this section

[22] on mathematical models: If it is possible that this

[23] was drafted prior to February 16, 1990, is it

[24] possible that comments from Drs. Lindzen and

[17]

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	Page 120
[1]	Ellsaesser reached you on this topic before February
[2]	16, 1991?
[3]	A: Yes, because they had been writing about
[4]	these topics, and they may have sent me preprints or
[5]	reprints from which I gained the information.
[6]	Q: You testified today that you believe you
[7]	sent copies of your drafts of the Cosmos article to
[8]	Drs. Lindzen and Ellsaesser to receive their comments
[9]	back.
[10]	A: (Nodding)
[11]	Q: Is it possible that this section was
(12)	written prior to February 16, 10012

[12] written prior to February 16, 1991? A: 1990. [13]

Q: 1990. Thank you for correcting me. And [14] you received comments back prior to that date as [15] [16] well?

[17] A: I don't believe so. I believe I sent out [18] drafts, successive drafts, not only to my co-authors, [19] but to other people whose scientific judgment I [20] valued. Q: Okay. Thank you.

(Discussion off the record.) [22](Lunch recess taken at 1:00 p.m.) [23] (Deposition resumed at 1:38 p.m.) [24]

Q: Let's stop on four with this paragraph, "In view of the uncertainties..."

A: Yes. [3]

Q: Can you explain to me in detail how [4] [5] Dr. Revelle's views and comments helped you draft (6) that language?

A: Yes. You understand that I was the [8] drafter of this first draft and incorporated comments [9] and ideas from many sources, and specifically from [10] Revelle's New Orleans paper, and other places or [11] other conversations that I had had with him in the [12] past, and drafted a draft that I felt would be in [13] consonance with his views, that he would be happy [14] with as a co-author. Obviously, we cannot be we're not completely substitutive. So this paragraph you're referring to [17] reflects his views that we should try to better

[18] understand future global charge, his feeling that [19] more research was needed to not only understand the [20] science, but also its effects on our society and on [21] our environment. Q: This "In view of the uncertainties..."

[22] [23] paragraph, the last paragraph before the section on [24] "Energy Policies," -

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(1) A_F_T_E_R_N_O_O_N___S_E_S_S_I_O_N

MR. LANCASTER: Okay. Show we're [4] resuming the deposition of Dr. Fred Singer. BY MR. LANCASTER:

[5] Q: And understanding that you're still under [6] [7] oath. Okay?

A: Okay.

[21]

[2]

[3]

[8]

Q: Picking up where we left off, we were [10] going through the galley proof.

And my question was asking for specific [11] [12] contribution in the form of ideas and language given [13] to you in conversations or comments or annotations on [14] drafts that you can remember coming from Dr. Roger [15] Revelle or from other commentators. And I think we [16] finished page Galley: 003. And turning now to Galley: 004. On this [17]

[18] page, Dr. Singer, can you remember clearly any of [19] these sentences being attributed to language given to [20] you by Dr. Revelle prior to February 1, 1991? A: Okay, the second paragraph on the bottom, [21]

[22] starting with the words "In view...", then turning to Galley: 005, under the chapter heading "Energy [24] Policies," all of that.

A: There's "an expanded research program."

Q: — there's "an expanded research program"

[3] that derives from the AAAS talk.

A: Yes, but also from my own views and from [4]

Chauncey Starr's views. [5]

Q: Would it be fair to say that the language [7] in that paragraph is similar to the language in the

first paragraph, that expanding the research program

is something that very many people believe?

A: Can you refer me to the paragraph?

Q: Well, what I'm asking is, as you're

[12] telling me that other commentators also -

A: Yes.

[13]

[21]

Q: — believe in an expanded research [14]

[15] program, are you telling me that this specific

[16] paragraph derived from something specific that Dr.

Revelle gave you, such as the AAAS talk? Is it

[18] specifically relating to that, or is it a general

statement that could have come from many places? [19]

A: Well, it's not unique to Revelle. [20]

Q: Okay, but consistent with the AAAS talk?

A: Yes. I would say there's nothing in the [22]

draft that is in conflict with Revelle's AAAS talk. [23]

Q: Okay, let's move, then, to the fifth page, [24]

1141

[1]

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		Page 124
[1]	or the page marked "Galley: 005."	
[2]	A: Yes.	
[3]	Q: And you had comments there?	
[4]	A: Yes, yes. Energy policy and direct	
[5]	interventions are largely modeled on the triple -	on
[6]	Revelle's AAAS paper, with inputs, of course, from	
[7]	Chauncy Starr and others.	
[8]	Q: Can you show me any specific language?	
[9]	A: Yes, the specific language would be the	
101	new idea by John Martin to fertilize the Antarctic.	

Q: At the bottom of the page, first paragraph [12] under "Direct Interventions"? A: Yes. [13]

Q: Okay. The reference to John Martin, then, is traceable to the AAAS talk? A: Uniquely so, because I had not heard of it [16]

[17] before. Q: Okay, I apologize, If I could back up to [19] Galley: 004, can you remember any of the material that went into your draft of this text attributable to other commentators, either Dr. Starr, or Dr. Lindzen, or Ellsaesser, or Michaels, or Balling, or [23] others?

A: Starr made many detailed comments.

Q: Okay. [1]

A: Or I might have just picked it up in [2] [3] something that he sent me.

Q: Is there anything else specific on this [5] page you remember?

A: No.

Q: Acknowledging that the specific reference [8] is to Revelle's contribution of expanded research

Okay, then, turning to Galley: 005, other [10] [11] than the unique contribution by Revelle referring to [12] John Martin in the AAAS talk, do you recognize or [13] remember any of the text drafted here being [14] attributable to comments from Chauncy Starr or risi others?

A: In his AAAS paper, Revelle lists six [17] different kinds of action. And what I've done is to [18] take these, use them, and expand on them to make them [19] more intelligible to the average reader in the [20] process of working in ideas I received from Chauncey [21] Starr and also some of my own ideas.

Q: Okay. Let's move on to the short last [23] piece, the "Conclusion," on Galley: 006 and the [24] partial paragraph above.

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Q: Can you remember any of them?

A: No, I don't remember them. The first [3] matter there, the matter of soil adjustment, is [4] something that I had published in the past. I [5] received from Sherwood Idso's book and other [6] publications and Reifsnyder's publication the material there.

Patrick Michaels suggested to me the 9 feature of the warmer nighttime temperatures which he [10] discovered in the data of Thomas Karl and I had not been aware of until he drew my attention to it.

Q: Can you tell me when he drew your [13] attention to it? Was it after February 16, '91? Was it after you wrote the first draft?

A: No, I don't know when he drew my attention [15] [16] to it.

[17]

A: Balling communicated to me the material [18] [19] about property cycles which appears in the second [20] paragraph on Galley: 004.

Q: Again, do you remember when he communicated that to you? Was it, perhaps, in response to a review of this draft article?

A: It might have been.

A: Yes, this came from a paper communicated [2] to me by Yale economist William Nordhaus, who

[3] actually gave this paper at the AAAS meeting in New

[4] Orleans. And I was very impressed with that. And so

isi was Roger Revelle.

Q: Did Dr. Revelle contribute to the drafting of this paragraph to the extent that when it was [8] written you would say he was a co-author?

A: Well, we're back again at this impasse.

Q: Let me rephrase that. To the extent that

[11] your choice of language in drafting these — this last paragraph, is any of that choice of language

1131 directly attributable to Dr. Revelle, specific

[14] comments from him, prior to February 1st, 1991?

A: Yes, Again, the words "It would be

prudent to complete the ongoing and recently expanded

research so that we will know what we are doing

[18] before we act" is a rephrasing of the second [19] paragraph of Revelle's AAAS paper.

[20] Q: Okay. So that sentence was written after [21] February 16th?

A: To the best of my recollection, yes.

Q: Just the best of your recollection. Are

[24] you certain of that?

[23] proof?

		D
[1	A: No; to the best of my recollection.	Page
[2		
[3	to the best of your recollection, was written after	
[4	February 16th, 1991?	
[5	A: To the best of my recollection, yes.	
[6		
[7	by you before February 16th, 1990?	
[8	· Freezest, — I minimora to get a	
[9	preprint of Nordhaus's paper. And, of course, I	
[10	don't know right now whether I saw that before	
[11	February or not. Since I quote Nordhaus,	
[12	N-o-r-d-h-a-u-s, directly, I had access to his paper	
[13	and I was quoting directly from it.	
[14	, and the same time,	
[15	which we've marked, I believe, as Exhibit —	
[16		
[17	, and the second	
[18	that, "There is a good but by no means certain char	nce
[19	that the world's average climate will become	
[20]	significantly warmer during the next century",	
[21]	et cetera, is that sentence or any of that language	
[22]	that I just read — can it be found in the galley	

A: The answer is I don't know. I have to

_	ľ	F
	[1]	next century?
	[2]	
	[3]	The state of the s
	[4]	objection. I think there are two separate questions
	[5]	here. Your first question was, are they consistent?
	[6]	His answer to that was yes. Now you've asked
	[7]	something entirely different.
	[8]	MR. LANCASTER: I'm trying to explore
	[9]	the consistency. Is that allowed? Well, let me try
	[10]	to approach it in more detail.
	[11]	BY MR. LANCASTER:
•	[12]	Q: In your view, would a warming of less
	[13]	than one degree Celsius, well below the normal
	[14]	year-to-year variation — that would be a warming in
		what range?
i	[16]	A: Well, below one degree centigrade.
	[17]	Q: Did you not say today that, in your view,
		the normal year-to-year variation would be a
	[19]	threshold of less than one degree centigrade?
	[20]	() · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
i	[21]	The state of the s
	[22]	1
	[23]	empirical evidence that we have could even be
	[24]	interpreted as zero. Therefore, Roger and I agreed

	Page 129
	look for it.
[2]	Q: Well, let me ask you a more specifically
	related question. As a scientist, is that first
[4]	sentence that I just read the first half of,
[5]	"There is a good chance the climate will become
[6]	significantly" — "There is a good but by no means
[7]	certain chance that the world's average climate will
[8]	become significantly warmer during the next
[9]	century", is that consistent, in your view, with
[10]	the statement under the heading "Impacts of Climate
[11]	Change"; "Assume what we regard as the most likely
[12]	outcome: A modest average warming in the next
[13]	century of less than one degree Celsius; well below
[14]	the normal year-to-year variation — and mostly at
[15]	high latitudes and in the winter"? Are those two
[16]	statements consistent?
[17]	(Witness reviewing documents.)
[18]	A: Yes, after rereading both statements, I
[19]	think that they are consistent.
[20]	Q: It is your view, then, that the statement,
[21]	"A modest average warming in the next century of less
[22]	than one degree Celsius; well below the normal
[23]	year-to-year variation," refers to a change in

[24] climate that would be significantly warmer during the

[2]	numbers.
[3]	Q: I am not talking about the discussion in
[4]	February of 1991. I'm talking about the drafting of
[5]	the galley proof and the consistency with the AAAS
[6]	talk upon which you've claimed this galley proof is
	based.
[8]	A: Well, I —
[9]	Q: Is it your contention that a warming well
[10]	below one degree centigrade is significantly warmer?
[11]	Is that what you believe Roger Revelle meant by
12]	"significantly warmer"?
[13]	MR. BLUTE: Objection.
[14]	Q: Two different questions.
15]	A: I'd like to answer that. You have misread
16]	the material in a very significant way. They are
17]	consistent, as I've testified.
18]	I'm testifying here that this statement is
19]	the most likely outcome. That means if you take a
20]	distribution of views of people that I've talked to,
21]	we believe, we as co-authors, believe that this is
	the most likely outcome Roger what he says here

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[1] in the discussion to eliminate any reference to

[22] the most likely outcome. Roger, what he says here,

[23] there's a certain chance, —

Q: A good chance.

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111

[2]

[14]

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Page 135

A: — a probability. No, he doesn't sa	ay a
good chance.	
Or It same "and of but by no moone of	

[3] Q: It says "good but by no means certain [4] chance."

A: Yes, chance. This could be 10 percent, 20 [6] percent. He doesn't specify what the chance is. I [7] think you're sophisticated. You understand that we're dealing with probabilities.

He only says that there's a chance it will [10] be significantly warmer. He doesn't define what the [11] chance is. He doesn't define what he means by [12] significantly. In the final version, we agreed on [13] the wording. Q: Isn't it true in 1990, when you drafted

[15] the first draft of this article, that you knew what [16] Roger Revelle believed when he said there's a good [17] chance significantly warmer? Isn't it true that you knew what he believed to be the most likely outcome in the next century?

MR. BLUTE: Objection. Go ahead. [20]

A: Well -(211

Q: Okay. Let me lay the foundation for that.

[23] You knew Dr. Revelle for many years previous to 1990,

[24] is this true?

Page 132 Q: Referring to page two, you write, "Revelle

[2] had a balanced view of the consequences of increased

[3] carbon dioxide...", et cetera.

Second sentence: "In an article published [5] in The Resourceful Earth in 1984, he indicated (on

[6] page 198) that average temperatures near the earth's

surface might rise between two and three degrees with

[8] a doubling of atmospheric CO2 (after another

[9] century)..."

A: That is correct. [10]

[11] **Q**: Is that correct?

A: Yes. [12]

Q: Do you draw any understanding of Dr. [13]

[14] Revelle's view from that statement of his?

A: Not particularly. [15] Q: Okay. Thank you. [16]

A: He -[17]

Q: Go ahead and answer. [18]

MR. BLUTE: Go ahead and answer the [19]

[20] question.

A: He was simply echoing a view prevalent [21]

[22] among mathematical models. I don't think he believed in this number.

Q: And what basis do you have for concluding [24]

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A: Yes. [1]

Q: Do you maintain that a collaboration on a

[3] joint paper between you and Dr. Revelle would not be [4] unusual?

A: I do.

Q: You're an expert in the field of global

warming, are you not?

A: I know something about the subject.

Q: You had communicated with Dr. Revelle at [9]

various meetings over years previous to 1990? [10]

A: That is correct.

Q: Would you say you were well acquainted [12]

with Dr. Revelle's views? [13]

[14] A: Yes.

MR. LANCASTER: If we could mark a [15]

document produced by plaintiff, No. 14, I believe,

which I think bears Attorney Blute's control number

S00034, being two pages, a letter from Dr. Singer to

the Washington Post dated September 15, 1992 as the

next exhibit.

(Exhibit 6 marked [21]

[22] for identification.)

Q: Dr. Singer, do you recognize this letter? [23]

A: Yes. [24]

[1] that he didn't believe in that number?

A: Our discussion.

Q: Your discussions when, sir?

A: With him.

Q: With him on what date? **[5]**

A: February 1991. [6]

Q: How about previous to February 1991, in [7]

the spring of 1990, when you drafted this language? [8]

A: We didn't get into numbers. 191

Q: At that point in the spring of 1990, did [10]

111 you have any reason to believe that Roger Revelle

[12] believed that global warming in the next century —

[13] the most likely outcome would be less than one degree

1141 centigrade?

A: We didn't discuss any numbers. This was [15]

[16] in February 1990, not in the spring. Our

[17] conversation at breakfast revolved around some of the

[18] recommendations he made in his paper and his

[19] agreement to become a co-author.

MR. LANCASTER: I'd like to mark the

[21] next exhibit, a document that defendant produced,

[22] document No. 1, titled "Is the Climate Changing?"

[23] marked in the upper right and in handwriting, "Roger

[24] Revelle abstract for 'Is the Climate Changing?

		Pag
[1]	Irvine - 2-28-9."	
[2]	,	
[3]	for identification.)	
[4]	1	
	text of a talk that Roger Revelle had planned to	
[6]	deliver in Irvine February 28th, 1990. The "'90"	
	appears on this copy and I guess got Xeroxed off th	ıe
[8]	edge of that one.	
[9]		
[10]	attention to, "During the next hundred years there:	is
[11]	likely to be an equal change in the opposite	
	direction, i.e., the climate in the United States is	
[13]	likely to be about five degrees warmer than now."	
[14]	Would you/draw any understanding of	
[15]	Dr. Revelle's view about the likelihood of global	
[16]	warming based on that statement?	
[17]	A: Well, he told me that he was careless with	
[18]	numbers.	
[19]	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
[20]	MR. BLUTE: And — no, go ahead.	
[21]	Q : Now, sir, I'd like to draw your attention	
[22]	to the next exhibit which I would offer, being your	
[23]	first draft sent to Dr. Revelle with cover letter	
[24]	March 2nd, 1990. If we could mark that as the next	

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	[1] A: Yes, that's what it seems to be.	-
	[2] Q : Maybe in a file named "Greenhouse," or	
	[3] subdirectory, a directory, "Greenhouse"?	
	[4] A: No, I think it's a file.	
	[5] Q : Actually a file, okay. Dr. Singer, is	
	[6] this the draft — the first draft that you wrote of	
	[7] the Cosmos article?	
	[8] A: I believe so.	
`	[9] Q: Referring to page seven of the text, there	
	[10] exists there a heading, "Impacts of Climate Change.	13
	[11] A: Yes. Mm-hmm.	
	[12] Q : Reading the first sentence, "But assume	
	the most likely outcome - a modest general warmin	g of
	[14] perhaps one to two Celsius in the next century," do)
	[15] you see that language?	
	[16] A: Yes. Mm-hmm.	
	[17] Q : You wrote that language?	
	[18] A: Yes.	
	[19] Q: Would you argue you wrote that language	
	[20] based on your understanding of the AAAS talk and	
	[21] Roger Revelle's views?	
	[22] A: No, I think this was — may have been my	
	[23] own understanding at the times.	

Q: Haven't you told us that the first draft

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[1]	exhibit.
[2]	(Exhibit 8 marked
[3]	for identification.)
[4]	Q: Do you recognize this document?
[5]	A: Let me look at it.
[6]	Q: It's marked Exhibit — what are we on now,
[7]	8?
[8]	(Witness reviewing document.)
[9]	A: Yes, I recognize it.
[10]	Q : Do you recognize the draft article
	attached marked at the top of the second page of this
[12]	exhibit "3-1-2-27-90" —
[13]	
	Q : — "-SFS-A: Greenhouse"?
	A: Mm-hmm.
[16]	Q : Would the "2-27-90" indicate that this was
	a draft written February 27th, 1990, or at least this
	version existed or was printed that day?
[19]	A: Yes.
[20]	Q: "SF," do I take that to mean your
[21]	initials?
[22]	A: Yes.
[23]	Q : And the "A: Greenhouse" indicating a file
[24]	no doubt located on an A drive?
,	

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[1] you wrote was based on Roger Revelle's direction to
[2] you to write a draft? And haven't you told us - let
[3] me just leave that.
       Wasn't this first draft created following
[5] Roger Revelle's direction to you to write a draft
[6] based on what you and he and Dr. Starr believed?
      A: Yes.
     Q: And haven't you told us that in the
[9] writing of the draft, the first draft you wrote, you
[10] were attentive to put down words that you believe
[11] encompassed what Dr. Revelle believed?
     MR. BLUTE: Objection. Go ahead.
      A: In general, yes.
      Q: In March of 1990, when you sent this draft
[15] that you created at the direction of Roger Revelle
[16] you claim to Dr. Revelle and Dr. Starr, did you
believe then that this first sentence under "Impacts
[18] of Climate Change," would be inconsistent with Dr.
[19] Revelle's view?
[20]
      A: I thought it would be consistent with his
[21] view.
      Q: Would you say that a modest general
[23] warming of perhaps one to two degrees Celsius in the
```

[24] next century would be a significant warming?

[24]

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A: Significant, yes, in the sense that one [2] could discern it, but not significant in the sense that it would cause serious problems. Q: If there were a warming in the next

century of .5 degrees Celsius, would that be significant in the sense that it could be discerned?

A: It might not be. It might get lost in the [7]

Q: Yet, you maintain that Dr. Revelle's [9] statement that there would be a significant [10] warming - let me get it exactly right. [11]

Let me refer to Exhibit 7, Dr. Revelle's [12] statement that, "...the climate in the United States [13] is likely to be about five degrees warmer than now," you maintain that this was merely his being careless with numbers?

MR. BLUTE: Let me say one thing. I [18] think what you're reading is from Exhibit No. 7, which, as I understand it,

MR. LANCASTER: I've just referred to [21] it, yes.

MR. BLUTE: — which I understand was 123] not something that was ever published by Roger

Revelle or indeed has Roger Revelle's name on it. So

A: I think these two are entirely consistent.

[2] I see no conflict at all between them. Q: Okay. And you would agree, then, -

[4] strike that.

Yet, you also maintain that Dr. Revelle's [6] first sentence in the AAAS talk is consistent with [7] the language that appears in the galley proof January [8] 31st, 1991, is that correct?

A: Yes, it depends on how you quantify the word "chance" and the word "significant."

Q: In your view, is the statement in your [12] March 2nd draft, "...a modest general warming of [13] perhaps one to two Celsius in the next century," [14] consistent with the statement January 31st, "A modest average warming in the next century of less than one

degree Celsius; well below the normal year-to-year variation"? Are they saying the same thing?

A: The answer to that question is that [19] they're not consistent. And the reason for it is that I have received during this intervening year

[21] sufficient inputs, either from publications that I

[22] saw or from comments that I received, to bring about this change. In other words, the draft evolved

[24] over — during the year based on comments received.

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[1] I just want to make that clear. We don't concede [2] that Roger Revelle ever wrote that statement.

MR. LANCASTER: Fine.

MR. BLUTE: It's not published

[5] anywhere. I don't know where that document came from [6] or who prepared it.

A: It is — this number is inconsistent with what Roger Revelle published in The Resourceful

Earth. And it is quite inconsistent with his actual [10] handwritten notes on the galley, on the Cosmos — the

galley. So this is why I said that this five degree

number — this doesn't make sense to me.

Q: Okav. [13]

[24] Change"?

A: And since it's just been discussed, we don't know who wrote this. Maybe if he did write it, he may have been very careless.

Q: Do you still maintain that Dr. Revelle's statement, leading off the AAAS talk, there is a -[19] quote, "There is a good but by no means certain chance that the world's average climate will become [21] significantly warmer during the next century," was 122 not captured by you in your drafting the language in [23] the draft of Exhibit 8 under "Impacts of Climate

Q: By people other than Dr. Revelle and Dr.

[2] Starr?

[1]

[14]

A: Possibly, yes. Mm-hmm. [3]

MR. LANCASTER: Taking as the next

[5] exhibit the draft conveyed by letter from Dr. Singer [6] to Dr. Revelle dated March 6th, 1990, I'd like to

[7] mark that as the next exhibit.

(Exhibit 9 marked

[9] for identification.)

Q: Dr. Singer, do you recognize Exhibit 9? [10]

[11]

Q: Is this the letter you sent to Dr. Revelle [12]

[13] March 6th, 1990 with attached draft?

A: Yes.

Q: This — on the second page of this [15] [16] exhibit, the first page of the draft is marked

117] "Doc 2 GRNH2 3/5/90/SFS." May I take "3/5/90" to

[18] refer to March 5th, 1990?

A: Yes. [19]

Q: You created this draft as well? [20]

A: Yes, I printed it. [21]

Q: And the second draft came — strike that.

[23] The second draft was mailed to Dr. Revelle

[24] four days after the first draft?

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1	٥.	_	_	4	4
	ra	u	Θ	ł	44

[1]	A: I don't recall. But one can	1 check the
[2]	dates.	

Q: Does it appear that from the date, if one [3] [4] is March 6th, 1990, the other is March 2, 1990? [5]

A: Yes, it does. Q: Dr. Singer, do you know where Dr. Revelle [6]

was during this first week of March 1990? A: Yes, I believe he was recovering from an

operation. [9]

Q: Do you know his condition during that [10] [11] week?

A: No, I do not. [12]

Q: Would you be surprised to learn that he [13] [14] was in the hospital or in a hospital bed at his home?

A: No, not surprised. I've since learned [15] [16] that he was quite ill. I did not know this at this [17] time.

Q: In all likelihood, Dr. Singer, did you [19] receive comments from Dr. Revelle between the sending [20] of your first draft and the sending of your second [21] draft?

A: Very likely not. [22]

Q: Yet, you remember — in your [23]

[24] interrogatories you said that you received comments

[1] number 28 in the top right corner, to identify the [2] page bearing the subsection "Impacts of Climate Change. [3] [4]

In this draft the language is, "But assume

[5] the most likely outcome - a modest general warming of [6] perhaps one degree Celsius in the next century."

Do you have any memory, Dr. Singer, of why [8] you made the change between Draft 1 and Draft 2 on 191 this point?

A: Not in detail. Likely because of inputs [11] that I received or information that I received [12] bearing on this issue.

Q: It's likely that you received information [14] from Dr. Starr, then, or other commentators on that [15] issue?

A: I know that Starr sent information. I [16] [17] don't have the information at hand. And I'm not sure [18] whether he commented on this point. But I may have [19] received information from other sources. We can 1201 easily check that.

MR. LANCASTER: Well, I guess we [21] [22] should mark this as Exhibit 10, unless there's a more

[23] efficient way to check it. Is there a way to refresh [24] memory without marking as exhibits, or would you

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[1] from Dr. Revelle after your first draft was sent to [2] him.

MR. BLUTE: He said on the record

today he does not have memory of Revelle, so —

Q: Now we're at a different point. Now we're at a point where you're realizing that it's very

unlikely that you did?

MR. BLUTE: No, he told you in

response to a direct question that he didn't remember

one way or the other. It's correct in all the

[11] respects. But I don't see the point in arguing that.

A: If you say and you're correct that he was [13] in the hospital, then I would say it's very unlikely that I received anything from him.

[15] Q: Just based on the four-day interval, your [16] comment, "Please ignore the first draft," —

A: Yes. [17]

Q: — it's likely that there weren't comments [18]

coming back, is that true?

A: No. My purpose here was to tell him that

[21] I had made changes and I didn't want him to waste his

[22] time looking at the first draft.

Q: Okay. I understand. Looking at the text,

[24] I think we can use the fax number in the corner,

[1] prefer to mark it?

MR. BLUTE: We ought to mark it as an

[3] exhibit. The reason for marking it is just so that

[4] when you read the transcript you know exactly what

[5] you were referring to. That's the only purpose it

[6] serves at this point.

MR. LANCASTER: Well, maybe we don't

[8] need to mark this as an exhibit if I show you the

191 documents you gave me when I walked in the room

[10] today, which include –

MR. BLUTE: You better mark it just

[12] so it's clear on the record what you're showing him.

[13] That's the only purpose this serves.

MR. LANCASTER: Okay. Well then,

[15] we'll mark this as the next exhibit, what appears to

[16] be Dr. Starr's comments on Draft 1.

(Exhibit 10 marked [137]

[18] for identification.)

BY MR. LANCASTER:

[19] Q: Dr. Singer, Exhibit 10, do these appear to

[21] be Dr. Starr's comments returned to you on Draft 1

[22] sent to him on March 2, 1990?

(Witness reviewing document.) [23]

A: Yes, I see comments by him in this draft. [24]

(Exhibit 11 marked

Q: Dr. Singer, does this appear to be

for identification.)

[21]

[24] Draft 3?

Page 148 Q: On page seven, I believe, is the text we're talking about, under "Impacts of Climate Change." [3] A: Yes. [4] Q: Do you see any comment registered at the **[5]** [6] line "...a modest general warming of perhaps one to [7] two degrees Celsius in the next century"? A: No, I do not. Q: Is it unlikely, then, that your change [10] between Draft 2 — I mean Draft 1 and Draft 2 of this [11] article was based on Dr. Starr's comments to you? A: That is correct. Q: Does that make it even more likely that [14] that change was based on someone else's comments to [15] you? A: It does. [16] MR. LANCASTER: Let's mark up Draft [17] [18] 3. I'd like to mark as an exhibit a letter from [19] Dr. Singer to Dr. Revelle dated March 20th with [20] attached text. I guess that's Exhibit 11.

Page 150 A: I'd have to compare it. [1] Q: Please do. I think Exhibit 9 would be [2] [3] Draft 2. (Witness reviewing document.) [4] A: Yes. Mm-hmm. [5] Q: Would you agree that the language that has now been added is "mostly at high latitudes and in [8] the winter"? A: Yes. Mm-hmm. Q: And do you remember the reason why you [10] [11] added those words? A: Yes, because the climate models, insofar [13] as one can believe them, predict warming — when you [14] decompose the average warming — predict the warming [15] will be primarily at high latitudes. Q: Does that mean that the warming in the [17] United States would be greater than the global [18] average warming? A: No, I don't know that. [19] Q: Does the United States sit at a higher [20] [21] latitude than the equatorial region? A: Yes, but at a lower latitude than the [22] [23] polar regions. Q: Is it possible that Dr. Revelle — he

Page 149 A: It does. Q: That you sent to Dr. Revelle apparently [3] March 20th, 1990? A: Yes. 141 Q: And at the top of the first page of the [6] text, it says, "Doc 3 GRNH2 3/19/90"? A: Yes. [7] Q: Apparently written two weeks after [8] [9] Draft 2? A: Yes. [10] Q: Turning to the heading "Impacts of Climate [11] [12] Change," I guess it's the fifth page of the draft [13] text -MR. BLUTE: I'm sorry, say it again. [14] [15] Fifth page of the text? MR. LANCASTER: The fifth page of the [17] draft text. MR. BLUTE: Mm-hmm. [18] Q: I read, quoting, "But assume the most [20] likely outcome - a modest general warming of perhaps [21] one degree Celsius in the next century, mostly at [22] high latitudes and in the winter." Would you agree that this sentence has

[24] changed again from Draft 2 to Draft 3?

[1] earlier stated that he thought that — strike that. If Dr. Revelle in 1990 stated that he [3] believed the warming in the United States would be [4] five degrees in the next century — strike that. Do you know when Dr. Revelle said that the [6] warming in the next century — if indeed that is his 17) statement — the warming in the next century in the [8] United States would be five degrees, do you know that 191 he was referring to Celsius or Fahrenheit? A: I don't know that. Q: Would it be not unusual if he were [12] speaking to a nonscientific argument — I mean nonscientific audience to put his prediction of [14] likely warming in Fahrenheit for a United States [15] audience? A: That's pure speculation. I have no way of [16] [17] telling. And I don't know what the audience was. It [18] might have been scientific. Q: Okay. That's not impossible, though? [20] It's possible that he was talking Fahrenheit? A: Yes, since he didn't specify. [21] Q: If he were talking Fahrenheit, what would [22] [23] be the converted value in Celsius? MR. BLUTE: Just so it's clear on the [24]

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[1] record, are we talking about the exhibit that you	[1] MR. BLUTE: I object to that. It's
[2] marked that was the so-called abstract?	[2] an unanswerable question. That would assume
[3] MR. LANCASTER: Yes.	[3] knowledge about Revelle's habits of keeping records.
[4] MR. BLUTE: Okay. And again, that's	[4] MR. LANCASTER: Fine.
[5] assuming that Roger Revelle wrote this.	[5] MR. BLUTE: It would assume how many
[6] MR. LANCASTER: Right.	[6] records go to the archives. It would assume the
[7] A: And that it was to be given at the	7 voracity of your understanding of what's in the
[8] University of California, Irvine?	[8] archives.
[9] Q : Yes.	(9) MR. LANCASTER: I'll withdraw it.
[10] MR. BLUTE: How's he going to know?	[10] Withdrawn.
[11] I object.	[11] BY MR. LANCASTER:
[12] MR. LANCASTER: How is Dr. Singer	[12] Q: You have no record of any other draft
[13] going to know what the conversion between Fahrenheit	[13] being sent?
[14] and Celsius would be? I think he knows.	[14] A: No, I do not.
[15] MR. BLUTE: No, I just think — well,	[15] Q : Dr. Starr hasn't —
[16] you can answer that. Go ahead.	[16] A: My letters, as you can see, were
[17] A: Okay. It would be five-eighth of that	[17] handwritten. And I have kept no copies.
[18] number; about three degrees, about three degrees	[18] Q : Dr. Starr shows the same three drafts sent
[19] centigrade.	[19] to him?
[20] Q: Now, your addition of the words "mostly at	[20] A: At first glance, they appear to be the
[21] high latitudes and in the winter," did those words —	[21] same. I have not had a chance to check them, since I
[22] were those suggested by Dr. Starr?	[22] just saw the Revelle drafts here for the first time
[23] A: No.	[23] today.
[24] Q : You added those from your own information	[24] Q : You've had Dr. Starr's documents for many
	· ·

	Page 15
	gathered elsewhere?
[2]	A: It may have been suggested by one of my
	other commentators.
[4]	Q: Do you believe that this Draft 3 was the
	last draft that you sent to Dr. Revelle and Dr.
,	Starr?
[7]	A: I don't know that.
[8]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	kept practically every piece of paper ever sent to
0]	him for archives?
1]	A: It does surprise me.
2]	Q: Would it surprise you that the archives
3]	show communications between Dr. Starr and Dr. Revelle
4]	and between you and Dr. Revelle in 1990 and 1991?
5]	A: No, it wouldn't surprise me. We were
6]	co-authors of a paper.
7]	Q: Would you — let me —
8]	A: I don't recollect what those
9]	communications might have been.
20]	Q: If these three drafts sent in March of
21]	1990 appear in the archives, and no other drafts sent
	to Dr. Revelle appear in the archives, does that —
	is that any evidence to you about whether or not
	another draft was sent to Dr. Revelle?

[2]	A: I'd say about three or four weeks.
[3]	Q: Do those documents contain any other
[4]	drafts — do those documents contain more than three
[5]	drafts?
[6]	A: No, they do not. I believe I've given you
[7]	everything that I've received from Dr. Starr.
[8]	Q: When did you discard or misplace your
[9]	copies of the drafts? Why do you have no records?
[10]	I'm sorry, just the first question.
[11]	A: Well, I'm not good at collecting and
[12]	archiving. I didn't attach any great importance to
[13]	preserving the successive improvements in this draft.
[14]	Q: Dr. Starr has all three drafts, Dr.
[15]	Revelle kept all three drafts, you were the primary
[16]	author, and Dr. Starr's drafts came to you, and yet
[17]	you have none of that record?
[18]	A: I don't have an office like Starr or
[19]	Revelle. I don't have a secretary. I do my own
[20]	writing and my own filing. And I'm not organized the
[21]	way they are.
[22]	Q: So you might have them, but you couldn't
[23]	find them?
[24]	A: I don't think I would have kept them.
1	

[1] weeks now?

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Q: Okay. [1] A: And I have not conducted a major search. [2]

[3]

[8]

MR. BLUTE: Beyond gathering whatever

[4] documents were available to respond to your document request, obviously.

MR. LANCASTER: I understand. [7]

BY MR. LANCASTER:

Q: Given that all three drafts were written [9]

[10] in March — strike that.

Did you send draft copies of draft - of each of the drafts to Drs. Ellsaesser and Lindzen?

A: I would say probably not. I would have

[14] sent them either number one, number two, and number [15] three. And I don't recall which. Possibly number

Q: Did Richard Geyer see a draft of this [17] [18] article before it was published?

A: Certainly not from me. [19]

Q: I'd like to return to Exhibit 1, if we

[21] could, and have you circle in green comments written

[22] in your hand, all annotations and comments.

MR. BLUTE: Green would be all -

[24] just so I understand, the green is all Dr. Singer's

[1] "one to three." I can't make it out. The discussion

[2] revolved around whether warming would be below the

[3] year-to-year variation.

And I explained to Roger that my wording

was much more certain, that if the average warming

[6] was below one degree, it would be below the normal

[7] year-to-year variation, whereas his numbers would

[8] certainly not be below the normal year-to-year

[9] variation.

He didn't argue about the normal [10]

[11] year-to-year variation, but he argued about the

number. I was able to convince him.

But we compromised finally by leaving out

[14] all references to any number. And note that his

[15] position was much more conservative than mine. He

[16] was willing to allow that a much larger temperature

increase would still be below the normal year-to-year

[18] variation. And I told him that that is not so.

Q: Let me see if I have this right. The "one [19]

[20] to three" indicates what?

A: The "one to three" indicates degrees [21]

[22] Celsius.

MR. BLUTE: Just for the record, or [23]

[24] "one or three." It's not clear at this point what it

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[1] comments?

MR. LANCASTER: Yes, And maybe we

3 could use the highlighter, if that works, whichever

[4] you two prefer.

MR. BLUTE: Anything in your

[6] handwriting.

[10]

A: (Indicating)

Q: And to be complete, can we mark in orange

what you recognize to be Dr. Revelle's handwriting?

A: (Indicating)

Q: Thank you. [11]

(Recess taken.) [12]

BY MR. LANCASTER:

Q: Turning back to this marked up manuscript,

[15] now the galley proof, moving to the impact — the

climate change section again, Galley: 003, can you

explain to me the discussion in February of 1991

[18] concerning the first sentence under this section?

[19] And explain the notations.

A: The printed text represents, of course, my

[21] final draft submitted to the Cosmos Journal sometime

[22] in 1990. The handwritten note on the side is Roger

1231 Revelle's.

And it reads either "one or three" or

[1] was.

MR. LANCASTER: It's clear to me that

[3] it's "to." I can read it as a "t" written by Dr.

[4] Singer.

BY MR. LANCASTER:

Q: The "one to three" is in Dr. Singer's

[7] handwriting, is it not, Dr. Singer?

MR. BLUTE: He's got that listed as

[9] Dr. Revelle's handwriting.

Q: That's a mistake. Isn't it true that if

[11] you look closely at the word "one," "one to three" —

A: Oh, you mean that whole thing is my

[13] handwriting?

[12]

Q: I believe the "one to three" is written in

115] the lighter pen. The "o's" and the "t's" are the

[16] same as yours. The "t" -

A: No. [17]

Q: The "t-o" clearly shows under the [18]

[19] cross-out.

A: No, I disagree with you. [20]

Q: I won't argue. Okay. [21]

MR. BLUTE: The testimony is that [22]

[23] that was Dr. Revelle's handwriting. He so testified.

1241 He was there. You're not a handwriting expert.

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[1] Let's move on.

[2]

[3]

[9]

[17]

(Discussion off the record.)

BY MR. LANCASTER:

Q: Taking what you've told us to be the "one [5] or three" or the "one to three" written by Roger, may [6] I take the "RR" with the circle around it to indicate

[7] your expression that this was one of Roger's

comments?

A: Yes.

Q: Fine. [10]

A: The "RR" is in my handwriting. [11]

Q: Clearly. Would you agree that it doesn't [12]

[13] matter whether Roger wrote "one or three" or "one to three," or whether you wrote "one to three" or "one

or three," that in either case we're talking about

Revelle's comment?

A: Well, I would never have written this.

Q: Okay. [18]

A: You know, this is my final draft. And so [19]

[20] these comments were written on here by Revelle to

[21] discuss with me before we turned the draft — the

final draft, the laser proofs back to the publisher.

Q: Okay. Let let me back up and ask

[24] generally. The comments on this draft in your

[1] gave me no additional comments.

Q: So none of your handwriting on this draft

[3] reflects Dr. Starr's comments?

A: I believe that's correct.

Q: Would it be fair to say that this draft [5]

[6] during your meeting with Dr. Revelle changed hands,

[7] that at times he held it and marked on it, and that

[8] other times you held it and marked on it?

A: I don't think we held it. I think it was

[10] on a table and we were sitting on either side of the

[11] manuscript.

Q: I see. So at any point that you are

[13] talking about either you or Dr. Revelle could have

[14] made a notation?

A: Yes. [15]

Q: Would you have ever made a notation based [16]

[17] on something he said?

A: Yes. [18]

[19] Q: So he might have spoken a word and you

[20] could have written it down?

A: Yes. That, in fact, is how it happened. [21]

MR. BLUTE: Let's go off the record [22]

[23] for a second.

(Discussion off the record.) [24]

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[1]

[2]

[10]

[14]

[1] handwriting, -

A: Yes.

Q: — were these made prior to your meeting

with Dr. Revelle?

A: No. [5]

Q: Were they made subsequent to your meeting [6]

my with Dr. Revelle?

A: All the substantive comments were made at

[9] the meeting with Dr. Revelle. The comment that it

was reviewed by Revelle was made after the meeting,

[11] just after the meeting.

Q: Did you have this galley proof, this

[13] document, in your possession when you traveled to

[14] La Jolla?

A: Yes. [15]

Q: Did you send a draft copy to Dr. Starr [16]

[17] prior to leaving for La Jolla?

A: I took it with me. He was at La Jolla. [18]

Q: So you carried this document expecting to [19]

[20] have contact with Dr. Starr and Dr. Revelle?

A: That is correct.

[21] Q: Did you and Dr. Starr review this draft [22]

[23] together at La Jolla?

A: Yes, he had a copy of the draft. And he

(Witness conferring with counsel.)

BY MR. LANCASTER:

Q: Well, just again on this point, under the [3]

"Impacts of Climate Change" in the first sentence, is

[5] it reasonable to understand the "one or three" or the

"one to three" comment to indicate Dr. Revelle's

[7] belief that a modest average warming, a likely

[8] outcome, would be one to three degrees — in the

[9] range of one or three degrees Celsius, in that range?

A: That is one interpretation.

Q: Is that an incorrect interpretation? And [11]

[12] if so, what is the correct interpretation? Why are

[13] those words written there?

A: He was under the impression that this

[15] would still be below the normal year-to-year

[16] variation. And we discussed it and thought the best

way to adjust it is to take out reference to any kind

[18] of number. So we deleted my sentence — my part of

the sentence and we deleted his comment.

Q: Doesn't it show that he actually struck [20]

[21] the word "well" in that third line of that paragraph?

A: It does show that, yes.

[22] Q: Isn't it true in the published version

[24] that the word "well" isn't struck, that it exists in

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[1] the document?

A: I'd have to check that.

MR. BLUTE: It speaks for itself. [3]

Q: Would you agree, based on what you've just [4]

[5] said, that it was understood between you and Dr.

[6] Revelle that the words "of less than one degree

Celsius: well" would be struck from the document?

A: I don't recall that. But I'm quite

willing, as it were, to strike the word "well." So

[10] if it does appear in the final version, it might well

have been a mistake.

Q: Might it not have been a mistake if

[13] Dr. Revelle believed that one to three degrees was

[14] the most likely average warming in the next century,

[15] to have the words "below the normal year-to-year

[16] variation"?

A: Well, I don't think that's correct. [17]

[18] That's just my point, that if you accept the fact

[19] that the average warming is below the normal

year-to-year variation, which he did, then you cannot

specify a warming of one to three degrees. It has to

be less than one degree.

Q: Did you and Dr. Revelle discuss at that

[24] point what the number was for the normal year-to-year

A: I think we did.

Q: You remember that clearly? [2]

A: Yes, I think I said to him that a

[3] three-degree increase would certainly stick out about

[5] the normal year-to-year variation. And he accepted [6] that.

Q: If Dr. Revelle's closest colleagues [7]

believe that Roger Revelle - Roger Revelle's view

was that the most likely warming in the next century

would be one to three degrees, then you're saying

they're mistaken?

MR. BLUTE: Objection. You can

[13] answer.

[23]

A: Either that, either they're mistaken, or

[15] they misinformed you, or I was able to convince him

[16] otherwise. Revelle is not an expert on mathematical

models. And these numbers are derived from

[18] mathematical models.

Q: Is it fair to say that it was your belief

[20] in March of 1990 that a modest average warming in the

[21] next century would be one to two degrees Celsius?

A: Yes, at that time that was my belief.

Q: And what influenced your belief between

[24] that time and the writing of this draft?

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[1] variation?

A: I think we tried to estimate it.

Q: What number did you come up with?

A: I told him it would have to be less than

[5] one degree. And he agreed but suggested that we also

[6] take out my wording, which is "of less than one

degree." So we left it kind of open. This is quite

[8] usual when people collaborate and try to achieve a

[9] compromise.

Q: Is it possible that you got to this point [10]

[11] and you understood Dr. Revelle's belief was that a

[12] likely warming would be one to three degrees

[13] indicated by this comment written in the margin, and

[14] that then you were able to move on by you striking

[15] the language "of less than one degree Celsius," your

[16] agreeing to strike that language?

A: Well, I certainly agreed to it, yes.

Q: Is it possible that at that time you

[19] didn't discuss and didn't estimate the normal

[20] year-to-year variation?

MR. BLUTE: He just testified that he [21]

[22] did.

MR. LANCASTER: Yeah, I just want to

[24] know if it's possible that he didn't.

A: I would say a closer look at the data on

[2] temperature changes and a realization that the models

[3] are really much worse than I had thought. This was

[4] based on discussions with a number of experts whose

[5] names I've already mentioned.

Q: Okay. Would you agree that the following

[7] eight scientists were cited by Dr. Revelle in his

[8] AAAS talk: Dr. Starr, Dr. Searl, Dr. John Martin,

[9] Dr. Wallace Broecker, Dr. Paul Waggoner, Dr. Walter

[10] Munk, Dr. Taro Takahashi, and Dr. Inez Fung?

A: Yes. [11]

Q: Do you have that exhibit in front of you? [12]

A: Yes. [13]

MR. BLUTE: If you represent those [14]

[15] are the people.

MR. LANCASTER: That sounds right. [16]

A: I couldn't find Munk's name before. But [17]

if it's there, then I'm glad to know that. 181

Q: Of these eight scientists, would you agree 1191

[20] that the Cosmos article you drafted only referred to

two, namely Dr. Munk and Dr. Martin? [21]

A: Yes. [22]

Q: Yet, you had the AAAS talk before you? [23]

A: Yes. Mm-hmm.

[6]

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Q: Is there any reason why the work of Starr [2] and Searl cited by Dr. Revelle in the AAAS talk

wasn't carried into the Cosmos article?

A: It was, through the co-authorship of [5] Starr.

Q: But no mention of Dr. Searl?

[7] A: No mention of Dr. Searl, that's correct.

Q: Isn't it true that, in fact, the topic,

[9] the whole discussion in the AAAS talk regarding

[10] Drs. Starr and Searl's work, is not in the Cosmos [11] article?

A: Starr had, of course, a choice of what he [12]

[13] wanted to put in. And had he wanted to put that in, [14] he would have. The article, as you know, had become

[15] too long. And one of the first things we did between

[16] Draft 1 and 2 was to cut severely.

Q: Isn't it true that — or do you remember

[18] writing in a letter that you and Dr. Starr

(19) co-authored this article based on Dr. Revelle's AAAS

(20) talk because Revelle cited Starr and Searl's work in

[21] his talk? — I'll withdraw that.

Did you not use as justification in

[23] defense for Revelle's co-authorship Revelle's

[24] citation of Starr and Searl's work in the AAAS talk?

m this kind of detail.

Q: Okay. Did not Dr. Revelle say in his AAAS

[3] talk, "It may be more difficult to help forest trees

[4] and other ecological components to adapt, because the

151 expected climate change will happen 50 to 100 times

[6] more rapidly than the changes at the end of the last

[7] ice age"?

[8] MR. BLUTE: Just point out where it

[9] is.

[12]

Q: I believe it's page four, the end of the [10]

[11] second paragraph.

(Witness reviewing document.)

[13] A: Yes, he said that.

[14] Q: Is this consistent, in your view, with the

[15] Cosmos article saying, "Keep in mind also that

[16] year-to-year changes at any location are far greater

[17] and more rapid than what might be expected from

[18] greenhouse warming; and nature, crops, and people are

[19] already adapted to such changes"? That's - you can

[20] find it under "Impacts," Galley: 004, second

[21] paragraph down.

A: That is — that is partly correct. But I

[23] also sav —

Q: I asked if it was consistent or not. Are

MR. BLUTE: Is there a particular

[2] place you want to direct him to?

[3] **Q**: Do you remember writing that?

A: I object to the use of the word "defense."

Q: I withdraw the word "defense." Predicate. [5]

[6] Let's replace it with predicate. Do you remember

[7] predicating an explanation —

A: Yes, I thought that Revelle's referring to

[9] Starr in his paper, in this very prominent way, would

[10] make our triple collaboration a very natural one.

Q: But it's true that the work of Starr and

[12] Searl isn't referred to in the Cosmos article at all.

[13] isn't that true?

[4]

[8]

A: Not by name. [14]

Q: Can you show me how it does come through,

[16] with Exhibit 5, the AAAS talk, paragraphs two and

[17] three on page two?

A: Yes. [18]

(Witness reviewing document.) [19]

A: He refers here to a specific scenario that

[21] Starr and Searl have constructed. It's very

[22] detailed. It uses lots of numbers.

When I wrote the draft, I judged that it

[24] would not be wise to include in a general article

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[1] these statements consistent?

A: It is consistent, yes.

Q: How is it consistent that Dr. Revelle says

[4] in his AAAS talk that it may be more difficult to

[5] help forest trees and other ecological components to

[6] adapt, when the Cosmos draft says, keep in mind that

[7] nature is already adapted?

A: It depends on which biota you're referring [8]

[9] to. If you're referring to biota that had a lifetime

[10] of a few years, then clearly there's no problem.

If you're referring to biota that had a [11]

[12] lifetime, let's say, of 100 years, then there could

[13] be an adaptation problem. And I refer to it in the [14] Cosmos article, in my first draft, in order to give a

[15] balanced picture, because not all the impact —

[16] there's a variety of impacts over a climate change,

[17] some good, some bad.

Q: Why did that balance picture get taken [18]

[19] Out?

A: It didn't. [20]

Q: Where is it in the Cosmos article? [21]

A: I'll refer you to it. I published a

[23] research paper in the late '70s pointing out the fact

[24] that rapid changes in climate that is more rapid than

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[1] changes of the soil can lead to adaptation problems. And that's referred to at the end of Galley: 003 and 131 beginning of Galley: 004. I didn't reference the [4] fact that this is my work.

Q: Are you referring to the sentence, "Even [6] though crop varieties are available that can benefit [7] from higher temperatures with either more or less [8] moisture, the soils themselves may not be able to p adjust that quickly"?

A: Yes.

Q: Does that refer at all to forest trees? [11]

A: Yes. [12]

Q: Although you talk about crop varieties in [14] the beginning of the sentence, a reader, to get your meaning correctly, would understand that the second [16] half of the sentence, talking about soils adjusting, would be soils under forest trees?

A: Yes. Mm-hmm.

Q: So you maintain that the statement nature [20] has already adapted to such changes is consistent [21] with Revelle's warning it may be difficult to help [22] forest trees to adapt?

A: Yes, that's right. [23]

Q: Referring again to the AAAS text,

Page 174 [1] planting aren't based on Revelle's view expressed in

[2] the AAAS talk?

A: Revelle didn't discuss the economics

[4] anywhere. He was discussing about the theoretical

[5] possibility of sequestering carbon.

Q: Okay. [6]

A: And I agree with him. [7]

MR. LANCASTER: Referring to the

[9] published Cosmos article, I think this may require

[10] another exhibit, if we could mark that as Exhibit

[11] whatever we're on.

(Exhibit 12 marked [12]

[13] for identification.)

Q: Do you recognize this as the final version

[15] published in the Cosmos Journal?

A: I do.

[16]

[22]

Q: And do you know the date of publication?

A: Approximately April 1991. [18]

Q: Sometime in April. It was not published [19]

[20] in February?

A: No. It could have been as early as March. [21]

Q: To revisit the "Impacts" sentence one more

[23] time on — I guess it's shown here as page 31 of

[24] Cosmos — just to verify what the quotation is,

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[1] Exhibit 7, —

Q: - 5, thank you, Dr. Revelle states,

"Planting trees in the United States would be

[5] worthwhile." Did that point get carried through to

[6] the Cosmos article?

A: That is his point five on page one, which [8] reads, "Sequestration of carbon in trees and other [9] long-lived land plants."

Q: Right, which he explains in the text at [11] page three, last paragraph.

(Witness reviewing document.)

[12]

A: Yes, under "Direct Interventions," [13]

Galley: 005 of Exhibit 1, I say, "Rebuilding forests

[15] is widely talked about, but may not be

[16] cost-effective...

By this, I mean it is possible to do this. [18] It will do exactly as Revelle has suggested, of

course, but it may cost a great deal of money.

Q: Isn't it true elsewhere in the Cosmos

[21] article you say, "Tree planting would have to cover

[22] Australia and is uneconomic"?

A: Yes.

Q: So certainly, those statements about tree

[1] "Assume what we regard as the most likely outcome: A

[2] modest average warming in the next century - well

[3] below the normal year-to-year variation - and mostly

[4] at high latitudes and in the winter."

Now, you're aware, are you not, that the

[6] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has stated

[7] its estimate of the most likely warming would be

[8] between 1.5 degrees Celsius and 4.5 degrees Celsius

[9] in the next century?

A: I'm aware of that. Excuse me, that's

[11] incorrect.

Q: Please correct me.

A: Before doubling of CO2, whenever that

Q: Would that be for a doubling of CO2 or for [15]

[16] an equivalent doubling of CO2?

A: Equivalent doubling.

Q: Would that be for an equivalent doubling [18]

[19] of CO2 at equilibrium conditions or transient

[20] conditions?

[21] A: Equilibrium conditions.

Q: Would you accept that it is the contention

[23] of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that

[24] it's most likely that this condition will exist

[1] before the end of the next century? A: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [2] [3] has produced a variety of scenarios. Its basic [4] scenario has proved to be unreliable and quite unacceptable. They've modified it at least once since then. And I believe it is still very doubtful whether their scenario will hold up. But be this as it may, the temperature numbers that you've mentioned are the ones that they have published. Q: Do you know — strike that. [10]

[11] Do you think that Roger Revelle was aware [12] of the IPCC report?

MR. BLUTE: Objection. If you know. [13] MR. LANCASTER: Do you want me to [14] [15] rephrase that?

Q: Do you have any knowledge — [16] MR. BLUTE: If he has knowledge. I [17]

[18] don't want him guessing as to what Roger Revelle [19] might have read somewhere sometime.

MR. LANCASTER: That's fine. [20]

[21]

[14]

BY MR. LANCASTER:

Q: Let's ask it this way: Did you and [22] [23] Dr. Revelle ever discuss the IPCC report? A: No. [24]

Page 178 A: We decided not to put a number on it. But it certainly would be a lower figure than what the [3] IPCC had published. Q: It would be a very dramatically different [4] [5] figure, would it not? A: If - ves. [6] Q: Yet, you believe that that statement would [7] [8] be accurate and truthful and objective? A: Yes, I do. And I believe my co-authors [10] would subscribe to it. Q: Referring to the comment in the galley [11] [12] proof in Dr. Revelle's handwriting, bottom of the first page, Exhibit 1, under the section "The [14] Scientific Base," can you say what that comment says? [15] A: Yes. Q: Can you read that? [16] A: Yes, I can. [17] Q: Read it, please. [18] A: The complete sentence says, "The models [20] used to calculate future climate" — and those are 1211 the ones, I'd interject now, on which the IPCC

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Q: Do you have any knowledge — is there any [2] reason for you to believe that Dr. Revelle disputed [3] the IPCC report?

A: I don't think he could have. It wasn't published.

Q: Previous to the publication of the IPCC [7] report, were copies distributed to numerous scientists?

A: Perhaps they were to those people who [9] worked on it. Speaking for myself, I did not get a [10] [11] copy until it was published.

Q: Do you think it is possible that Dr. [12] [13] Revelle saw a copy before it was published?

A: I have no basis for speculating on that.

Q: Would it surprise you if you learned that [15] [16] he had reviewed a copy of the IPCC report before it [17] was published?

A: No, it would not surprise me. [18]

Q: All right. Would you agree with me that [19] [20] the modest average warming in the next century that [21] you and your co-authors considered to be the most [22] likely outcome in the Cosmos article would have to be [23] well below 0.5 degrees Celsius in order to be well [24] below the normal year-to-year variation?

[1] understood," to which Roger added in his own

estimates of 1.5 to 4.5 are based, which we do not

[23] accept — "are not yet good enough because the

[24] climate-balancing processes are not sufficiently

[2] handwriting, "Nor would they ever be good enough

[3] until we gain more understanding of climate processes

[4] through observations and experiments."

Q: Did you leave a word out there that's

[6] difficult to read?

A: Yes. [7]

Q: Could that word be "careful," "through [8]

[9] careful observations and experiments"?

A: Yes, thank you. [10]

Q: Referring to the Cosmos article, is that [11]

[12] comment by Revelle written?

A: Yes, after we had a discussion on it, and [13] [14] I had to persuade him, persuade Roger Revelle, to [15] modify his language and to soften it from his [16] position that the models would never be good enough

[17] to make valid predictions, to the words "nor are they

[18] likely to be good enough," which is a much softer way

[19] of putting it to explain.

[20]

In this discussion with Roger, I

[21] discovered, again, as I knew, of course, from past

[22] discussions, that he had no faith whatsoever in these

[23] mathematical models. And this is why I believe that

[24] he would never have accepted, nor would he accept any

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[1] of the numbers that the IPCC produced, nor would he

[2] give any weight to any of the numbers that

[3] mathematical models came up with. And he said so in

[4] his own words and his own handwriting, not only here,

but also on other occasions.

Q: Do you know if Dr. Revelle placed any [7] credence in the forecast of Dr. Arrhenius in the [8] 1900s?

A: I don't know of anyone who does. [9]

Q: Referring to the "Nitrous Oxide" [10]

[11] subheading under "Greenhouse Gases" on the second [12] page of the text, Dr. Revelle's comment, "And [13] denitrifying process in the ocean," —

A: Yes.

Q: — did that comment make it into the [15] [16] Cosmos article?

A: No, it did not. [17]

Q: Can you say why not? [18]

A: Partly because he didn't feel it was

[19] [20] necessary after we talked about it. And as you can

[21] see, he had added a question mark originally when he [22] made the comment — when he wrote the comment and

[23] added another question mark afterwards. It doesn't

[24] add — in other words, it doesn't add to the

[1] is it fair to say you would always want the

[2] discussion to be as complete as space permitted?

MR. BLUTE: I object. Go ahead.

A: No, I would want the discussion to be as [4]

[5] complete as is necessary for the purpose.

The purpose here is to inform the reader [7] sufficiently about the science so he can make some.

[8] judgments about what to do. It doesn't make any

191 difference about denitrifying processes in the ocean,

[10] because there's nothing that can be done about it.

So while this is interesting information, [12] from a scientific point of view, to the average [13] reader who reads this article it's of useless

1141 baggage.

On the other hand, when we talk about [15] [16] methane, in the previous paragraph, preceding

[17] paragraph, we do talk about the various sources, like

[18] coal mines, oil field operations, where actions, [19] policy actions, can have some effect on sources.

Q: By that argumentation, wouldn't you have

left out any discussion about water vapor? — I

withdraw it. It's argumentative.

Let's move on to page Galley: 004, Dr. [23]

Revelle's notation next to the fourth paragraph down,

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[1] substance of the discussion.

Q: Can you remember if Dr. Revelle made any 3 subsequent comments to you after this day on that [4] topic?

A: No, he did not.

Q: Are you certain of that?

A: I think after we finished our discussion

on this draft and he essentially signed off, I don't

think we had any more detailed discussions.

Q: And when you say he signed off, what do

[11] you mean by that? Is his name signed somewhere here?

A: No, when I said he signed off, I mean by

[13] that we got up and said, "Okay, we've gone through

[14] the draft." The reason it doesn't make any

[15] difference is that this bacteria that produced the

[16] N2O, and while the text here talks about soil, and

[17] there may also be processes in the ocean, it — it's

immaterial to the rest of the discussion.

Q: Isn't this whole section under "Greenhouse Gases" attempting to inform the reader about sources

of those gases and uncertainty?

A: Yes. There's always a question as to how

complete do you want the discussion to be. Q: Understood. Is it — following up that, [1] I'll try and read it: "Warming of Antarctic Ocean

will take a long time because of deep convection." [3]

A: Yes.

Q: Does that match the way you read that? [4]

[5]

Q: Isn't it true that you incorporated that

remark in the Cosmos article through the words,

"Modeling results suggest little warming of the

[9] Antarctic Ocean because the heat is convected to

[10] deeper levels"?

[11]

[14]

[16]

Q: Does that convey the same message to the [12]

[13] reader, do you believe?

A: Yes.

Q: Those are equivalent statements? [15]

A: Yes, I believe so.

Q: In terms of scientific accuracy and [17]

precision, those are equivalent statements? [18]

A: Well, I think it has to be primarily [19]

[20] understandable. It has to be to the average reader

[21] something that he can comprehend.

Q: And an average reader would have trouble

understanding the warming of the Antarctic Ocean

would take a long time because of deep convection?

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[1] You've made it easier — I'll leave that question.

A: Yes.

Q: You've made it easier to understand this [3] [4] concept by saying, "Modeling results suggest little warming of the Atlantic Ocean because the heat is

convected to deeper levels." I'm sorry, there must be a typo in what I'm reading. I think "Antarctic."

Let me check that.

(Pause.)

[9]

A: My copy says "Antarctic."

[10] Q: "Modeling results suggest little warming [11] [12] of the Antarctic Ocean because the heat is convected to deeper levels."

A: I feel they're equivalent.

[14] Q: Okay. Do you remember, in your letter to [15] [16] defendant in 1992, telling defendant that you engaged [17] in a spirited rewrite of the Cosmos article in

[18] Dr. Revelle's office?

A: I remember the word "spirited." I don't

[20] remember the rest.

MR. BLUTE: Are you representing that [21]

[22] that's what he said in the letter?

MR. LANCASTER: I'm representing

[24] that. I believe the language is "culminating in a

A: Yes, that's what I had in mind. [1]

Q: Would you say that this rewrite was any

[3] substantial change in the article?

A: No, I don't think so. But it did evoke a

[5] spirited discussion.

Q: I understand. If I represent to you that [7] the amount of text altered owing to Dr. Revelle's

[8] review on 6 February comprised less than one

191 hundredth of the Cosmos text, you would still contend

[10] that this was a rewrite?

A: Yes, we rewrote some parts of it. [11]

Q: Okay. Moving along rapidly, let me ask

[13] you, coming back to the "Impacts of Climate Change"

[14] and the comment regarding what the authors expected

[15] as global warming in the next century, why, if

[16] Dr. Revelle believed in your conversation with him

that global warming in the next century would be less

[18] than one degree Celsius, well below the normal

[19] year-to-year variation — why would he have objected

[20] to leaving that phrase in, "less than one degree [21] Celsius"? Why cross that out, if he believes that

[22] the expected warming in the next century would be

[23] below one degree Celsius?

MR. BLUTE: I object. Go ahead.

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[1] spirited exchange."

MR. BLUTE: Let's not play a game,

[3] not to suggest that you are. But so everything is

[4] clear, why don't we actually get the letter. I

[5] didn't mean to suggest you were playing a game.

[6] Sorry.

[8]

[19]

(Discussion off the record.) [7]

(Exhibit 13 marked

[9] for identification.)

A: He can change, yes. Yes, absolutely [10]

[11] correct.

Q: "Roger and I" — I'm quoting — "had

[13] spirited exchanges about our Cosmos paper culminating

[14] in a detailed rewrite for the final draft in February

[15] 1991 when I was in his office."

[16]

Q: Were your spirited exchanges previous to [17]

[18] this detailed rewrite, or did they occur on that day?

A: On that day.

Q: 6 February. [20]

A: On that day, yes. They were simultaneous.

[21] Q: And is it your position that the

[23] modifications between the galley proof and the Cosmos

[24] Journal article constitute a detailed rewrite?

A: We had no access to data in his office. I

[2] believe that he thought that the year-to-year

[3] variation was larger, much larger, than it really is.

He seemed to be under the impression, as [4]

best I recall now, that the year-to-year variation is [6] really quite large. I mentioned to him that I didn't

[7] think so, and that it was smaller, but it was less

[8] than one degree. And so we compromised by leaving

9 out any reference to any number.

Q: Why was a compromise necessary if he

[11] believed less than one degree Celsius? Why would any

compromise be necessary? [12]

A: Well, he didn't have the time nor

[14] inclination apparently to verify my statements. He

[15] seemed to think that the year-to-year variation was

[16] large, much larger, and we couldn't settle the matter

in sitting next to each other at the table.

Q: Do you think he was tired at this point?

A: He didn't seem to be tired. [19]

Q: How many minutes into your meeting were [20]

[21] you at that point?

A: Well, it's hard to say. I can't answer [22]

this question after two and a half years. [23]

Q: Do you remember as you approached this [24]

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[13]

[18]

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[1]	article with Dr. Revelle —
[2]	A: Halfway through, perhaps.
	A 1977 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Q: Would he have sat down —

A: We didn't jump around. We went through [4] [5] these.

Q: You started at the beginning? [6]

A: Yeah, we started at the beginning.

Q: And do you remember that it was Dr.

[9] Revelle's pattern to work carefully and slowly from

[10] the beginning?

A: Yes. [11]

[7]

[24]

[12] Q: Is it likely that to cover this first page [13] here it could easily have taken half an hour?

A: No, I don't think it was that long.

[15] Although, we did spend a good bit of time on his [16] additions, his last sentence, in which I tried to

[17] persuade him to tone down his skepticism about the

[18] mathematical models and about the predictions of [19] future warming.

Q: Would it surprise you to know that

[21] Dr. Revelle taught seminars in which he discussed the

[22] global temperature record? A: No, it doesn't surprise me. [23]

Q: Yet, you represent here that he had an

Q: What did he choose?

A: If you're correct, then he would have

[3] asked that we abolish the statement that the expected

[4] temperature increase is less than the year-to-year

[5] variation. That's what he should have done. He

[6] didn't. He accepted that.

Q: Is it fair for me to say that you were

[8] quite happy to let him accept that?

A: My feeling was the fewer changes the

[10] better. I was at this point glad to turn the article

[11] back to the editor and let him take care of it.

Q: Didn't you realize, Dr. Singer, that leaving that statement stand the way it was would

[14] essentially send the message to the reader that

[15] Dr. Revelle and Dr. Starr and Dr. Singer believed the

[16] likely warming in the next century would be well

plan below 0.5 degrees centigrade?

A: We believe that the warming will be very small, much smaller than the IPCC, even the lowest

[20] IPCC number. This belief is firmly based on

1211 observations that we had.

Q: Did Dr. Revelle believe that the warming [22]

[23] in the next century, the most likely global average [24] warming in the next century, would be well below 0.5

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[1] inaccurate knowledge, at least at this time

[2] discussing with you, what the normal year-to-year

[3] variation was.

A: That was my impression, yes.

Q: Is it possible that you allowed him to

[6] believe that — withdraw that.

Is it possible that your description to [7]

[8] Dr. Revelle of normal year-to-year variation was

[9] significantly higher than the true normal

[10] year-to-year variation?

MR. BLUTE: Objection. [11]

A: That doesn't make sense. This could not [12]

[13] have happened.

Q: Take the hypothetical that the true

[15] year-to-year variation, the normal year-to-year

[16] variation, is less than .2 degrees Celsius.

If that were true, then would a

[18] representation to Dr. Revelle that the normal

[19] year-to-year variation is just less than one degree

[20] Celsius — that would be an inaccurate

[21] representation, wouldn't it?

A: The reason I said it doesn't make sense is

[23] that he chose a much higher value for year-to-year

[24] variation. You see —

in degrees Celsius; yes or no?

MR. BLUTE: I object to that. You

[3] can answer.

A: We had a discussion on this matter. I

[5] tried to persuade him that the warming would be less

[6] than one degree. He wasn't sure what it would be.

[7] We then decided to leave out any reference to the

[8] expected warming, any numerical reference.

Q: Was it not clear to you that leaving the

[10] sentence the way it was would allow the meaning to be

[11] carried that the expected warming, the most likely

[12] outcome, would be less — would be well below 0.5

[13] degrees centigrade? Wasn't it clear to you then as

[14] it is now that that's what the meaning was?

MR. BLUTE: I object to that, because

[16] I think the testimony has been that both Dr. Revelle

[17] and Dr. Singer had a disagreement over what the

[18] year-to-year global warming increase would be.

So when you say "Wasn't that what it

[19] [20] meant?" it was left out. I don't understand. It

[21] wasn't ---

[15]

MR. LANCASTER: I think — let's go [22]

[23] off the record.

[24] (Discussion off the record.)

[4]

[21]

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[1] MR. BLUTE: I'll withdraw my 22 objection. Ask another question.

MR. LANCASTER: I'd like to go, I

[4] believe, two questions back and reask that question [5] to get a yes or a no.

(Question read.)

[6]

[7]

[8]

BY MR. LANCASTER:

Q: Okay. Let's ask that.

[9] **A:** Well, your question is premised on the [10] supposition that your analysis and your

[11] representation of Jones' data is correct. We argued

[12] about it this morning.

[13] I have no basis of judging whether your
[14] presentation is sound. I would be happy to submit it
[15] to someone whom I consider an expert. So I'm not
[16] willing to commit myself here, nor do I have the
[17] data, on the magnitude of the year-to-year variation.
[18] I simply can't answer your question in the way in
[19] which you've phrased it.

[20] **Q**: Do you think this disagreement about [21] whether the expected warming in the next century is [22] less than or greater than one degree Celsius is an [23] important issue?

[24] A: Only if you will spell out by how much.

[1] society with potential climate change scenarios? Has

[2] he conducted an impact assessment?

[3] A: You mean for the future?

Q: For any potential global change scenario.

[5] A: Not that I'm aware of.

6] Q: Have you conducted research that leads you

to draw a conclusion about potential impacts? Have
 you conducted any impact assessment research

[9] yourself?

[10] A: If you mean have I been funded to carry on

[11] such a project, the answer is no.

[12] Q: Isn't it true, Dr. Singer, that there has

[13] yet to be carried out impact assessment research for

[14] global warming?

[15] A: The answer is yes and no. Let me say that [16] a lot of money has been spent by people who have [17] claimed to have carried out such impact research.

[18] **Q**: Which people?

[19] A: I cannot give you their names. But —

[20] **Q**: Do you know of these people?

A: The reports are available from the

[22] Environmental Protection Agency and from the

[23] Department of Energy. I regard such studies as

[24] rather speculative, because the assumptions that have

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ading and incurred

[1] Certainly it is immaterial whether it is .9 degrees

[2] or 1.1 degrees. It is very material whether it is

[3] less than one, that is to say, .8, .9 degrees, even a

[4] little bit less than one, or whether it is between

[5] three and five degrees. Then it would be a very

[6] material difference.

Q: Is it an important issue between well below 0.5 degrees versus one to three degrees?

A: In my view, estimating impacts of climate

of change on various human activities, as best as I can

estimate those, the difference between .5 degrees and

2] one degree is not material.

[13] **Q:** What expertise, Dr. Singer, do you have

[14] for estimating impacts on human society from global

[15] warming?

[16] A: We have historical data, which I have

read. And we have publications by people who have

[18] devoted time to the subject, which I have also looked

[19] at.

[20] **Q:** Which people?

A: To mention a specific person, John Eddy,

[22] an expert on solar influences on climate, has written

[23] about historical climate changes and their effects.

Q: Has John Eddy analyzed impacts on human

[1] gone into these studies are immense.

[2] Q: So you would agree that there are no

[3] conclusive reliable data for what the impacts of a

[4] global warming in the next century could be?

[5] **A**: No.

[6] **Q:** Then how can you conclude —

[7] MR. BLUTE: Let him finish.

A: I think you phrased it improperly. I have

[9] concluded that the impacts would be minor, of little

[10] consequence, in our society, in our society, which is

[11] an industrial society.

2] **Q:** What evidence do you have to form a

[13] conclusion? You've admitted that you haven't done

[14] this research.

[15] A: Well, other people have and have published

[16] it.

[17] **Q:** You just told me that you don't believe

[18] any complete or reliable studies have been done.

A: I cannot say that they are complete. I

[20] cannot say that they're reliable. I can only say

[21] that they have been published. Many people will

no helieve them

[23] **Q**: So you maintain that impact studies have

[24] been published that are not comprehensive or

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[1] complete, and you don't believe the impacts that the	y
[2] portend; is that true?	

A: Let me start again. Many impact studies [4] have been published. There is a wide range, wide [5] spectrum of impacts that have been predicted. These [6] seem to depend very much on the assumptions that [7] people make. I, of course, find some impact studies [8] more believable than others.

Q: Do you maintain that you know enough about [10] these impact studies to conclude the difference [11] between a warming well below 0.5 degrees Celsius versus a warming between one and three degrees Celsius is not a significant issue?

A: I think that's a fair statement and [15] certainly for the United States.

Q: How about for the globe?

[16]

A: That's something that needs to be looked 1171 [18] at more carefully, because in an agricultural society [19] the impacts are different than they are in the United

Q: Would you say that you and Dr. Revelle [22] have equal concern for global citizens and their welfare in the face of global warming?

A: We have never compared notes on this. But

[1] justified on the basis of — or authorship is not

[2] attributable on the basis of contribution alone? A: That is correct. And there are many

[4] instances among scientific papers where names appear [5] as authors where the contribution has been minor, and

[6] names do not appear where people have made what I would call major contributions.

Q: What about the case where a person puts [9] their name on a body of work that is written by someone else? Are they an author?

A: Where a person puts their name? I don't [12] understand your use of the plural.

Q: Say Person B writes a page of text. And [14] person A publishes it with Person A's name at the

head of it. By your definition, A is the author and [16] B is not; is that true?

A: By my operational definition, if B's name [18] does not appear as an author, he is not regarded as [19] an author.

Q: So no matter what B's responsibility is [21] for the ideas and the work of the piece, and no [22] matter how little A might have contributed, the fact [23] that A's name appears makes A the author?

A: That's correct.

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[1]

[16]

[1] since we have similar backgrounds and somewhat [2] similar experiences, perhaps we do have similar [3] concerns.

Q: What is authorship, in your view? What [4] [5] constitutes an author?

A: Well, let me give you an operation [7] definition. Authorship means that your name appears on the top of the article.

Q: Is that a complete definition of an [10] author?

A: It is an accepted definition. I think if [12] you see someone's name on an article or a book you [13] would call him the author, you would refer to him as [14] an author, and he would be regarded as the author.

Q: If two people wrote an article and the [16] name of only one appeared at the top, is there only [17] one author?

A: Well, by this operation definition, yes. Q: If four people contributed to an article and only two names appear at the top, are there only [21] two authors?

A: Yes, there are only two authors, and two collaborators or contributors.

Q: So in your view, authorship is not

Q: Does that make A the legitimate author?

A: That's a separate question. [2]

Q: Let's talk about legitimate authorship.

[3] A: That's a legal question. And I'm not

[5] prepared to answer legal questions.

Q: Is it not an ethical question?

A: Ethical questions -[7]

MR. BLUTE: I just want to interject

[9] one thing. Are you assuming that A knows that his [10] name is going to be used and has voluntarily agreed

to it, or are you assuming someone's name being used

without their authorization? I think that does —

Q: Let's do both. Let's say B has not

[14] authorized A for A to publish with A's name on work [15] that B authored.

A: You've lost me.

Q: Let's say B drafts an article and A takes [18] the article and publishes it with A's name on it. By [19] your operational definition, A is the author, is that [20] correct?

[21]

Q: Now, do you have any ethical concern about [22] [23] that?

[24] A: Yes.

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Q: Would A's activity — actions be

[2] unethical?

A: The way you've described it? [3]

Q: The way I've described it. [4]

A: Unless there are other circumstances, I [5]

[6] would say yes.

Q: So in your view, the word "legitimate" has [8] only legal connotation, of which you have no grounds

[9] to speak?

A: I think you put words in my mouth. I [10] [11] didn't say only legal connotations. You yourself [12] said legal connotations and I agreed with you.

Q: Okay. Let's go back to A, whether or not [14] A is a legitimate author. I asked previously if A

was a legitimate author, and you said you couldn't

answer because it's a legal determination.

A: Legitimate derives from the Latin word [17] "legit," which is law. Legitimate means lawful.

[19] Lawful refers to law. These questions are circulated

[20] by lawyers. This is a question you yourself will

[21] have to answer and not address to me. I can't help

[22] you with it.

Q: Is there any use of the word "legitimate" [24] in common English language by nonlawyers?

These hypotheticals, although

[2] interesting, have nothing to do with the issues in

[3] this case. And if you've got a particular issue or

[4] item you want to discuss, fine. We know that Dr.

[5] Revelle -

MR. LANCASTER: Let's just get the

answer to this question. And I won't ask another in

[8] this series.

BY MR. LANCASTER:

[10] Q: Do you need that read back? Or do you

[11] remember it? Is there an ethical concern? A: My answer is it depends entirely on the [12]

[13] circumstances. I cannot give you an answer.

Q: Is the reason that you are uncomfortable [14]

giving me an answer in this case is because you know

[16] that's exactly what you did with this paper?

MR. BLUTE: With this paper? I

object to that. And I don't think you have to answer

[19] that. That's just an argument. And what we saw -

[20] it's not true.

MR. LANCASTER: Okay. Let's mark up

[22] Exhibit 14.

(Exhibit 14 marked

[24] for identification.)

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[1]

A: I suppose there must be, yes. [1]

Q: Can you imagine journalists who are not [2]

[3] lawyers ever using the word?

A: Yes. [4]

Q: Let's imagine the hypothetical where A and

[6] B are co-authors on a paper. A is drafting the

[7] paper. They talked about the paper being a

[8] co-authored paper. And B's understanding is that it

will be a co-authored paper. And B's ideas are

[10] incorporated in the paper. And A publishes the paper

[11] with only A's name on it. Do you have any ethical

[12] concern about that?

A: Yes. [13]

Q: Let us say A and B are writing a paper and [14]

[15] halfway through their writing of a paper A takes the [16] ideas and the co-authored work and publishes half or

[17] three quarters of it under only A's name.

Do you have any ethical concern about

[19] that, assuming that these paragraphs were considered

[20] by A and B to be co-authored paragraphs?

MR. BLUTE: I'm going to object.

[22] Dr. Singer can answer this question. But it is now

[23] coming on 4:30. It's a long day. Let me just

[24] finish.

Q: What's the title of the Cosmos Club

[2] article, Dr. Singer?

A: "What To Do About Greenhouse Warming: [3]

[4] Look Before You Leap."

Q: Do you recall this article published in [5]

Environmental Science and Technology, Volume 24, [6]

[7] No. 8, 1990?

A: Yes. [8]

Q: When did you submit your manuscript to [9]

[10] this journal?

A: I don't recall. But we can check to see [11]

1121 when it was published.

Q: They would know, wouldn't they; the [13]

[14] journal would?

A: Yeah. Mm-hmm. [15]

Q: What's the title of this article? [16]

A: "What To Do About Greenhouse Warming." [17]

Q: Let's pick up the galley proof. Picking

[19] up Exhibit 14 and picking up Exhibit 1, —

A: Okay. [20]

[18]

Q: — reading the second paragraph of Exhibit [21]

[22] 14, and I quote, "The wide acceptance of the Montreal

1231 Protocol - which limits and rolls back the

manufacture of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), considered

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[1] a threat to the stratospheric ozone layer - has [2] encouraged environmental activists at conferences in [3] Toronto and The Hague to call for similar controls on carbon dioxide. They have expressed disappointment with the White House for not supporting immediate action on CO2..." Do you see that language there? A: Yes.

[7] Q: I'm now reading from the Cosmos Journal article, starting in the third paragraph, "Wide acceptance of the Montreal Protocol, which limits and [11] rolls back the manufacture of chlorofluorocarbons [12] (CFCs) to protect the ozone layer, has encouraged [13] environmental activists at international conferences [14] the past three years to call for similar controls on CO2 from fossil-fuel burning. These activists have expressed disappointment with the White House for not supporting immediate action." MR. BLUTE: Is there a question at

the end of that? [19] Q: The question to you, sir, is, do these two statements sound similar to you? A: They do. [22] Q: I'll read the next paragraph: "The [24] scientific base for greenhouse warming includes some [1] practically verbatim as the Cosmos Club Journal [2] article?

A: No.

[3] Q: Okay. Let's go paragraph by paragraph [4]

[5] through the Environmental Science —

A: We don't have to. I can tell you what I [7] have in mind.

Q: Okay. Can you give me a more complete [8]

[9] answer?

[10]

[11]

[22]

[23]

A: Yes.

MR. BLUTE: Go ahead.

A: This takes certain parts of the draft [12] which I prepared at a time when it was not known

where this would be published.

MR. BLUTE: By "it," you're referring [15]

[16] to Exhibit No. 1?

A: Exhibit No. 1. Later it became the Cosmos [18] article and used some of these same ideas, which you [19] have accused me do not include Revelle's ideas, in a short summary paper for Environmental Science and [21] Technology.

Q: Is it not your contention -

A: May I finish? These are obviously not the same. They obviously are different length. The

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[1] facts, lots of uncertainty, and just plain

[2] ignorance;" — I'm sorry, this is a quote from

[3] Exhibit 14, the Environmental Science and Technology

[4] piece — "it needs more observations, better

[5] theories, and more extensive calculations."

Reading now from the Cosmos article, first [7] paragraph under "The Scientific Base": "The [8] scientific base for greenhouse warming includes some

[9] facts, lots of uncertainty and just plain lack of [10] knowledge - requiring more observations, better

[11] theories and more extensive calculations."

Do these two statements sound similar?

A: They do. [13]

Q: I don't want to take the time to read all [14] [15] the way through here.

MR. BLUTE: Should we state for the

[17] record S. Fred Singer is the author of both of these?

Q: Isn't it true, Dr. Singer, that you are

[19] the sole author of the Environmental Science and [20] Technology article?

A: It is. [21]

Q: Isn't it true, Dr. Singer, that the entire

[23] Environmental Science and Technology article, other

[24] than the very first paragraph, is the same text

[1] Cosmos paper has graphs, data, and sections that [2] reflect very directly the material that Roger Revelle

[3] presented at the AAAS meeting in New Orleans.

Q: Dr. Singer, earlier today you've contended

[5] that Chauncy Starr and Dr. Revelle were co-authors of [6] this material in the Cosmos article, did you not?

MR. BLUTE: We're not going to play

[8] that game again.

MR. LANCASTER: This is not a game,

[10] Joe. This is a simple question. [11]

MR. BLUTE: We're not going to go

[12] back and review 40 pages of testimony.

MR. LANCASTER: No, we're not.

BY MR. LANCASTER:

Q: Do you consider Roger Revelle a co-author [151

of this text? [16]

A: You're playing a game. [17]

Q: I am not playing a game. I'm deadly [18]

[19] serious.

[13]

MR. BLUTE: Time out. Time out. [20]

[21] Before you begin the next question, if you want to

ask a question now to Dr. Singer, fine. But don't

[23] rephrase your characterization of what he said

[24] earlier, because I assure you I can show you in the

A: Let me explain it to you.

MR. BLUTE: No, no, you asked a

[24] question. He can answer it as he sees fit.

Q: Yes or no; were they co-authored by Roger

[20]

[21]

[22] Revelle?

[12] keep my voice down.

[18] condensation of the paper.

[13]

[19]

Page 208 Page 210 [1] transcript that what you just characterized his [1] something that you've been accusing me of for some [2] testimony to be is not true. [2] time. And I take this very seriously. I don't So if you want to ask him a question [3] [3] appreciate it at all. I'm outraged. [4] as to — that he can give a direct answer to now, MR. BLUTE: Let's stop. I think — [5] first of all, given the time — it's up to you. It's fine. But don't characterize what he said four hours [6] 4:30. We've had a long day. MR. LANCASTER: I'd like to ask a MR. LANCASTER: Okay. [7] MR. BLUTE: - mischaracterize. [8] couple more questions. We can do it in a subdued [8] [9] BY MR. LANCASTER: manner. [10] Q: We're not going to go over all of it. [10] MR. BLUTE: That's fine. I don't [11] Dr. Singer, is the statement in the Cosmos want to go beyond five, for obvious reasons. [11] [12] Club Journal article, "The scientific base for a MR. LANCASTER: I understand. [12] [13] greenhouse warming is too uncertain to justify MR. BLUTE: I have to leave at five. [13] [14] drastic action at this time. There is little risk in [14] So let's go on for another half hour. [15] delaying policy responses to this century-old problem [15] Try and keep it, both of us, in a [16] since there is every expection that scientific subdued manner. You ask the question. Dr. Singer, [17] understanding will be substantially improved within give me a chance to object, and then you can give the [18] the next decade" — those two sentences, were those [18] answers. Go ahead. co-authored by Roger Revelle? BY MR. LANCASTER: [19]

[20]

[23]

[24]

Page 209 MR. LANCASTER: Fine. [1] submission of this material to Environmental Science [1] MR. BLUTE: You can't tell him "Yes [2] and Technology? ľŹ [3] or no?" You answer it as you see fit, Dr. Singer. [3] A: And I would not like to be shouted at. (Pause.) [4] [4] Q: I apologize. [5] **[5]** A: I hope you'll keep your voice down. [6] Q: I don't like being sued. [7] MR. BLUTE: Let's just ask the [9] question and answer it. And then I think we ought to [10] break. MR. LANCASTER: I will promise to [11]

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A: Not that I recall. A: To finish my answer, I think you should [6] address the question to Dr. Starr and ask him if he [7] sees anything objectionable about publishing a [8] summary which may well have been submitted early on. 191 I don't know when it was submitted. I don't even [10] remember if it was submitted. It may have been requested. It may have been asked for. Q: Isn't it true that the text of the Cosmos [12] [13] Club article, you have told me, was written up in [14] your first draft in March of 1990 at the direction of [15] Roger Revelle for a collaborative venture to publish [16] a co-authored paper? MR. BLUTE: I object to the [17] [18] characterization of his earlier testimony. MR. LANCASTER: On what grounds? [19] MR. BLUTE: I think the testimony [20] [21] stands for itself. MR. LANCASTER: Okay. I'm sorry. [22] Withdraw and rephrase. [23]

BY MR. LANCASTER:

Q: Were Dr. Revelle and Dr. Starr aware of

[21] your submission of this material to Environmental

A: I cannot say. I don't believe so.

Q: Did you notify them, sir, of your

Science and Technology?

And I'm sure that Chauncy Starr has done

[20] the same. And I'm sure that Roger Revelle would do

A: The Cosmos paper became co-authored when

[14] Roger Revelle's name appeared on it, when he reviewed

[15] it and agreed to it. I see nothing wrong with

[16] writing short summaries, op-ed articles, giving [17] talks, or doing anything else that is essentially a

[24]

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[1]	Q: The Cosmos Club article, the text, in
	March 1990, was that drafted at the direction of
	Roger Revelle as part of a collaboration involving
[4]	you and Dr. Starr and Dr. Revelle?
[5]	A: At his suggestion.

[6]

Q: At his suggestion, meaning he did or did [7] not anticipate this was co-authored work? A: He did anticipate that. In other words,

[9] if I fulfilled my part to draft — to prepare a [10] draft, he would agree to be a co-author.

Q: Do paragraphs two, three, four, five, six [12] on the first page of the Cosmos Club article go — do [13] those paragraphs incorporate Dr. Revelle's ideas [14] drawn out of the AAAS talk?

A: I've answered this -[15] MR. BLUTE: I was just going to say [17] that he's answered this many times today. If you want the answer again, we'll do it again. But go [19] ahead.

Q: Yeah, I want it in this context. [20]

A: As I have answered many times today, I [22] drafted the article. I believed that my draft was [23] consonant, and not a contradiction, with anything [24] that Revelle had presented and written, specifically Q: Therefore, you'd agree that this type of

[2] co-authorship is not the type of scientific paper 131 where a research group leader writes the paper and [4] laboratory assistants are added as co-authors? A: Well, sometimes it works the other way

[6] around.

Q: Right. Okay. This is a different sort of collaboration?

A: No, the paper is different. The kind of paper is different. Let me put it this way. I think [11] you're under misapprehension.

In a scientific paper there is — there are two priorities. There are new results presented.

[14] Well, this here is not a scientific paper. It

[15] incorporates subjective views held by the co-authors,

[16] opinions in some cases. It is written at a level [17] which is understandable to the layman.

Q: Why is Dr. Ellsaesser not a co-author? A: He never asked to be a co-author. We

1201 never asked him to be a co-author. But he agreed to

[21] advise or contribute his thoughts on the particular [22] issue in this paper. Technically, also, to be a

[23] co-author on a Cosmos Club Journal paper, you had to

[24] be a member of the club.

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[1] his AAAS paper in New Orleans.

Q: But at that point you were the author of [3] that material?

A: At that point in time, there was no author [5] in the sense that it had not been published with a [6] name on it. At that point I was the drafter of the [7] material.

Q: The collaboration had begun?

A: There's no formal contract signed among [10] the three authors. The understanding had been [11] entered into.

Q: Let's see if we can use the last few [12] [13] minutes more productively.

Would you agree that the Cosmos Club [15] Journal article is not a scientific research article, [16] and that you did not report findings of a research [17] group in which all the authors were participating, [18] and it was not offered for publication in a peer

[19] review scientific journal?

A: That is absolutely correct. It is not a [21] scientific paper. It was not intended as a

[22] scientific paper. And it therefore was not treated [23] by any of the co-authors as we would a scientific

[24] paper.

[8]

Q: Is this relevant to the collaboration,

[2] that three members of the Cosmos Club sat down at

[3] breakfast in New Orleans and decided to collaborate? A: Well, we had not thought of the Cosmos

[5] Club at the time. In fact, I didn't — hadn't had a

[6] very clear idea whether it was going to be published.

To save you some time, I will just tell

[8] you that the editor of the Cosmos Club contacted me 191 and asked me if I would write a paper on global

warming. And I said to him, "Well, it so happens

[11] that Revelle and Starr and I are working on this."

Q: So when you talked to the Cosmos Club [13] editor, you represented this as a collaborative work? [14]

A: Yes. Q: What date was that?

A: In, the best of my recollection, the

[17] latter part of '91.

Q: 1990, or 1991? [18] A: 1990, excuse me. I misspoke. [19]

Q: This would have been the autumn of 1990?

A: I don't remember. [21]

Q: Could it have been the spring of 1990? [22]

A: No, I don't think so. [23]

Q: Why weren't Drs. Revelle or Starr credited [24]

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[15]

[20]

Page 219

aq	e	21	6

[1] with authorship for the Environmental Science	and
[2] Technology piece?	
a and its it is a second	

A: The editors asked me to write an article.

[4] Had they been willing to publish the Cosmos article,

[5] it certainly would have meant that Starr and Revelle

[6] were co-authors. I consider this to be like an op-ed [7] article, summary piece.

Q: You don't consider the Cosmos Club Journal 191 article to be a summary piece?

A: No, it's a longer piece, a more serious

[11] piece. It has data. It has graphs.

MR. LANCASTER: Let me just close —

[13] take 10 more minutes.

(Discussion off the record.) [14]

BY MR. LANCASTER:

Q: Dr. Singer, are you well acquainted with [16]

[17] Dr. Robert Balling?

A: No. [18]

[15]

Q: Do you know Dr. Robert Balling? [19]

A: Yes.

Q: Do you know Dr. Patrick Michaels? [21]

[22]

Q: Are you well acquainted with him? [23]

A: Yes. [24]

[1] Idso, Bryson, Michaels, Ellsaesser, and Lindzen are

[2] perceived as a related group by many in the global

[3] warming science community?

A: I would prefer if you asked me a question

[5] that I could answer from my personal knowledge.

Q: Okay. If these scientists were together

[7] in the room, would you feel welcomed in their midst?

MR. BLUTE: I object. Well, I object [8]

[9] to that question. But go ahead and answer, if you

[10] can.

A: Let me say I'd feel comfortable with them. [11]

[12] I would feel comfortable with others. I also count

[13] Steven Schneider as a friend. And he came to my

[14] house. So I feel comfortable with many scientists.

Q: That's a fair response. Would you say

[16] that in the Cosmos text — Cosmos article, that you [17] relied strongly upon this group of scientists, in

[18] that you cite six of them and refer to four of them [19] twice?

A: Yes. [20]

Q: In Dr. Revelle's AAAS talk, did he make a [21]

[22] single reference to the work of any of these

[23] scientists?

[24]

A: No, but he covered a different aspect of

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Q: Are you aware that Dr. Patrick Michaels published a chapter in his recent book titled

"Revelle's Last Testimony"? [3]

A: Yes.

Q: Do you know if Dr. Michaels refers to this

[6] paper or cites this paper in that book?

MR. BLUTE: "This paper," referring [7]

181 to -

[4]

Q: I'm sorry, the Environmental Science and [9]

[10] Technology paper.

A: I don't know that. I have not actually [11] [12] read his book. And only — my attention to this

[13] Revelle thing you referred to was only drawn to it

[14] about a week ago.

Q: Do you know a scientist named Dr. Sherwood [15]

[16] Idso?

A: Yes. [17]

Q: Do you know Dr. Reed Bryson? [18]

A: Yes. [19]

Q: And Dr. Richard Lindzen? [20]

A: Yes. [21]

Q: Dr. Hugh Ellsaesser? [22]

A: Yes. [23]

Q: Would it be fair to say that Drs. Balling, [24]

[1] this problem. He covered the problem of mitigation.

The people you've mentioned work on the

[3] problem of climate, climate data, which Revelle did

[4] not specifically discuss in his New Orleans paper.

So it is natural that there would be this

discrepancy. **[6**]

Q: Isn't it true that Dr. Revelle, in his

[8] AAAS talk, began his talk by saying there is a good

19] but by no means certain chance that the warming in

[10] the next century -

A: Significant.

Q: — would be significantly warmer? [12]

A: Yes, he said that. [13]

Q: Would you think that any of those [14]

[15] scientists, Dr. Balling, Idso, Bryson, Michaels,

[16] Ellsaesser, or Lindzen, would concur with that

[17] statement of Dr. Revelle, any of them?

A: Yes, I think they might agree that there's

[19] a chance.

[11]

Q: Are you familiar with Western Fuel [20]

[21] Association?

A: I have heard of it, yes.

Q: Do you know any of the persons associated

[24] with that organization?

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[1] A: Yes, I have met two persons associated [2] with the organization. [3] Q: Who are those people? [4] A: I cannot remember their names, but they [5] are officers, functionaries, whatever, of this [6] association. [7] Q: Would Fred Palmer be one of them? [8] A: Yes. [9] Q: You've met Mr. Palmer? [10] A: Yes. [11] Q: How about a Barry McCarthy? [12] A: No. [13] Q: You don't recognize that name. Are you [14] aware that Drs. Balling, Michaels, and Idso testify [15] on behalf of Western Fuel Association at state [16] regulatory hearings, that they have testified on modity than one occasion? [18] A: I've heard indirectly that Michaels has [19] testified. I can't speak about the others. [20] Q: Has Western Fuel Association — let me [21] follow that up. [22] Would it surprise you to learn that [23] Dr. Balling, and Dr. Michaels, Dr. Idso testify at [24] hearings for the Western Fuel Association?	re	has purchased copies of Dr. Michaels' book? A: I'm not aware of that. C: Has Western Fuel Association ever paid any of your expenses? A: Yes. C: Q: Can you detail those? A: Yes, I was asked to attend a meeting in Phoenix. And I was reimbursed for my travel expenses. C: Was this the first time — was that the only time you ever received moneys from Western Fuel Association? A: Actually, the money did not come directly from them. I'm trying to remember. I think it was fis reimbursed by Bob Balling, but I believe that he received the money from the Western Fuel Association. But to answer your question, I made another trip. So all together, I think there have been two visits to Bob Balling in Phoenix. Q: And each time, as far as you know, funding to support those trips was supported by Western Fuel A: As far as I know. Q: Do you have any knowledge about Western

Q: Would it surprise you to learn that the Western Fuel Association has paid their expenses for travel? A: No, it would not. B: Q: Would it surprise you to learn that The Dr. Idso's film venture was funded by Western Fuel Association? B: A: I know that to be the case. C: Q: You know that to be the case. C: A: I think it says so right on the film. C: Are you familiar with the Cato Institute? C: A: Yes. C: A: Yes. C: A: No. C: A: No. C: A: No. C: Are you aware of any affiliation or	[1] Fuel Associations' support for projects at the [2] University of Virginia? [3] A: Could you be more specific? [4] Q: Any projects at the University of [5] Virginia, any support from Western Fuel Association [6] for projects involving either you or Dr. Michaels. [7] MR. BLUTE: That's more specific. [8] Thanks. [9] A: I have no support at all from Western Fuel [10] Association. I can categorically say that. [11] Q: I asked — [12] MR. BLUTE: You asked two questions. [13] He answered one of them. Do you want to ask the [14] other one now? [15] Q: Are you aware of any support from Western [16] Fuel Association to the University of Virginia [17] relating to any work in environmental sciences? [18] A: I have no direct knowledge of that. [19] Q: Would it surprise you if that existed? [20] A: No. [21] Q: Would it surprise you if Dr. Michaels' [22] publication was supported in part through funding to [23] the University of Virginia from Western Fuel [24] Association?

	Fuel Associations' support for projects at the
	University of Virginia?
	A: Could you be more specific?
	Q: Any projects at the University of
	Virginia, any support from Western Fuel Association
	for projects involving either you or Dr. Michaels.
, 1	MR. BLUTE: That's more specific.
1	Thanks.
1	A X I To support at all from Western File!
1	Association. I can categorically say that.
1	0. 7 - 44
21	MR. BLUTE: You asked two questions.
31	He answered one of them. Do you want to ask the
	other one now?
51	Q: Are you aware of any support from Western
31	Fuel Association to the University of Virginia
71	relating to any work in environmental sciences?
81	A: I have no direct knowledge of that.
[9	a very title and if that existed?
-	A : No.
11	o www.i.d.is anymica you if Dr Michaels'

A: In Washington, D.C.

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[2] Q : Have you ever received consulting fees for	[2] Coalition?
3 work done in the environmental — relating to the	[3] A: No, I'm not sure. If you're asking, do
[4] environmental sciences, the topic of global warming,	[4] they support the GCC, I don't know that.
[5] or to the topic of — relating to environmental	[5] Q : Would you be surprised if they did?
[6] regulation from any corporation related to the coal	[6] A: No, I would not be surprised.
n industry?	7 Q: Do you know — did your moneys from the
(8) A: What do you mean corporation related to	[8] Global Climate Coalition come directly from Mr.
[9] the coal industry?	[9] Shlaes?
[10] Q: Any association, nonprofit or profit, of	[10] A: No, they came from either his office or
[11] energy companies, coal, mining companies, electric	[11] through a public relations firm which works for the
[12] utilities.	[12] Global Climate Coalition.
[13] A: The answer is yes.	[13] Q: What's the name of that firm?
[14] Q: Could you detail those for me, please?	[14] A: E. Bruce Harrison.
[15] A: Yes, I received what amounts to consulting	[15] Q : Have you received any other work through
[16] income from the Global Climate Coalition, which I	[16] the E. Bruce Harrison Company other than this work
[17] believe derives part of its support from the coal	[17] done for the Global Climate Coalition?
[18] industry.	[18] A: Not that I recall.
[19] Q: Can you name a person at the Global	[19] Q: Do you receive payments for any of your
[20] Climate Coalition with whom you have communicated?	[20] op-ed writing?
[21] A: The director is John Shlaes, S-h-l-a-e-s.	[21] A: Yes.
[22] Shlaes.	Q: For how many years have you been receiving
[23] Q: And where is he located?	[23] those payments?

[24] A: I've been op-ed writing for approximately

Page 2 1] Q: To your knowledge, is the Global Climate	[1] 25 years.
2] Coalition a nonprofit organization?	[2] Q: Through this entire period, have you been
3] A: Yes.	[3] paid for your op-ed pieces?
\mathbf{Q} : Is it a 501(C)(3) organization?	[4] A: Always.
MR. BLUTE: Object.	[5] Q: Even while you were employed by the
A: I have no idea.	[6] federal government?
Q: Do you know which companies contribute to	[7] A: Yes, that was permitted.
8] the Global Climate Coalition, or which companies are	[8] Q: Is it still permitted?
9 members?	[9] A: I don't know that. Rules may have
A: No, but it should be easy for you to find	[10] changed.
1) out.	[11] Q: When were you last employed by the federal
2] Q: You have received consulting moneys from	[12] government?
3] the Global Climate Coalition on how many occasions?	[13] A: From 1987 to 1989.
4] A: I would say less than half a dozen.	[14] Q : Are you a professor at the University of
5] Q: When were these — were these consulting	[15] Virginia now?
6] contracts?	[16] A: Yes.
7] A : No.	[17] Q : Do you receive a salary?
8 Q: Can you describe what the consulting	[18] A: No.
19] relationship was?	[19] Q: Are you teaching?
A: I was asked to speak, I was asked to give	[20] A: No.
advice, I was asked to prepare a written summary of a	[21] Q : Are you emeritus?
scientific and policy situation. These are the kinds	[22] A: Yes.
of things I've done.	[23] Q : Do you know if it's customary behavior for
Q: Do you know of any relationship between	[24] emeritus professors to refer to themselves as

		Page 230
[1]	A: Consulting on oil pricing.	
[2]	Q: Sun?	
[3]	A: The same.	
[4]	Q: Work for Florida Power?	
[5]	A: Attending a conference and giving a talk.	
[6]	Q: What conference was this?	
[7]	A: I don't recall.	
[8]	Q: Do you remember what the talk was about?	
[9]	A: No, I don't recall.	
[10]	Q: Do you remember what year or what decade	?
[11]	A: Yes, sometime in the '70s.	
[12]	Q: Gas companies?	
[13]	A: Yes.	
[14]	Q: Which?	
[15]	A: American Gas Association.	
[16]	Q: The work for them?	
[17]	A: To give a talk.	
[18]	Q: What decade?	
[19]	A: In about middle '80s.	
[20]	Q: Do you remember what that talk was on?	
1	•	
1		
1		
[24]	Q: Have you received any such consulting	
	[2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [20] [21] [22] [23]	[2] Q: Sun? [3] A: The same. [4] Q: Work for Florida Power? [5] A: Attending a conference and giving a talk. [6] Q: What conference was this? [7] A: I don't recall. [8] Q: Do you remember what the talk was about? [9] A: No, I don't recall. [10] Q: Do you remember what year or what decade [11] A: Yes, sometime in the '70s. [12] Q: Gas companies? [13] A: Yes. [14] Q: Which? [15] A: American Gas Association. [16] Q: The work for them? [17] A: To give a talk. [18] Q: What decade? [19] A: In about middle '80s. [20] Q: Do you remember what that talk was on? [21] A: Not directly. [22] Q: Any other gas companies? [23] A: No, not that I recall.

Page 20	Page 231
Page 22	[1] moneys from oil companies, electric companies, or gas
[2] A: Yes, I was a technical consultant helping	[2] companies since 1988?
[3] them in their acquisition program.	[3] A: Yes.
[4] Q: And for Shell?	[4] Q: Can you detail that?
[5] A: I was a technical consultant giving	[5] A: I, of course, received no money until I
[6] lectures on oil pricing.	[6] left the federal government.
[7] Q: You've also written op-ed pieces on oil	[7] Q : Of course.
[8] pricing?	[8] A: I don't know if this is a trick question.
[9] A: Yes, I have.	[9] Q: It wasn't a question. I withdraw any
[10] Q : But Shell doesn't pay you to write op-ed	[10] comment. Strike that.
[11] pieces?	[11] I'll remind you you said you were with the
[12] A: No, they don't. No, the newspaper pays	[12] federal government —
[13] me.	[13] A: '87 to '89.
[14] Q: How much does — how much do you charge	[14] Q: — '87 to '89.
[15] for your op-ed pieces?	[15] A: And your question was, have I received any
[16] A: They're established rates. I don't	[16] money from oil companies since '88?
[17] charge.	[17] Q: Since '88. So none in 1988, none in 1989.
[18] Q: Okay. So you're paid whatever the	[18] A: No, I wouldn't say that.
[19] established rate is for op-ed at each of these	[19] Q: You wouldn't say that?
[20] papers?	[20] A: I left the government in April of 1989.
[21] A: Yes.	[21] Q: Okay. So after that?
[22] Q : The work for Arco?	[22] A: Yes.
[23] A: Again, consulting on oil pricing.	[23] Q: From what companies?
[24] Q : Unical?	[24] A: I'd have to consult my records, but they

		-1		
[1]	Page 232 would include the companies that I — some of the	[1]	C_E_R_T_I_F_I_C_A_T_E	Page 234
[2]	companies that I mentioned.	[2]		
[3]	Q: What was the work for?	[3]		
[4]	,	[4]	read the foregoing transcript of my testimony, and	
[5]	T F F F		further certify that said transcript is a true and	
[6]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		accurate record of said testimony.	
[7]	, I am a man to Brown	[7]	Dated at this day of, 19, under the pains and penalties of perjury.	
[8]	8	[9]		
[9]	A: Yes.	[10]		
[10]	MR. LANCASTER: I think we'd like to	[11]		
[11]	have details of that, if we could. I'll draw you up a formal request.	[12]		
[13]	MR. BLUTE: You're going to request	[13]		
	that. I'm not prepared to respond now, but —	[14] [15]		
[15]	MR. LANCASTER: I think it's already	[16]		
	in the interrogatories. But let's be specific, then,	-	Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of	
[17]	if those do exist. They are relevant.	[18]		
[18]	MR. BLUTE: Just so it's clear, the	[19]		
[19]	request was made in interrogatories to which we	[20]		
	objected to today.	[21]	•	
[21]	MR. LANCASTER: I understand.	[22]	My commission expires:	
[22]	MR. BLUTE: I stated at the outset	[23]		
[23]	that I'd permit you to inquire, and you have, and I	[24]		
[24]	think Dr. Singer has been very candid in his			
				Page 235
		[1]	COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS)	
		[2]	SUFFOLK, SS.	
		[3]	I, Kimberly A. Edwards, Registered Professional	
m	responses. We will consider your request. But I		Reporter, Certified Shorthand Reporter, and Notary	
	don't want to — I'm not agreeing here that I will	[5]	Public in and for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	
	produce them.		do hereby certify that there came before me on	
[4]	And with that, I'd like to say it's	[6]	Friday, the 24th day of September, 1993, at 9:40	
[5]	after five, and I'd like to break. And we can	[m	a.m., the person hereinbefore named, who was by me	
	suspend and we can try and reschedule this at another	[/]	duly sworn to testify to the truth and nothing but the truth of his knowledge touching and concerning	
[7]	time. I'm not sure — unless you're going to tell me	[8]	the matters in controversy in this cause; that he was	
[8]	that you can finish in 10 minutes or something.		thereupon examined upon his oath, and his examination	
[9]	MR. LANCASTER: No, no. But I can	[9]	reduced to typewriting under my direction; and that	
	tell you that I'm eager to settle this thing.		the deposition is a true record of the testimony	
[11]	MR. BLUTE: Let's go off the record	[10]	given by the witness.	
	if we're going to discuss that.	[11]	I further certify that I am neither attorney or counsel for, nor related to or employed by, any of	
[13]	(Discussion off the record.)	[12]	the parties to the action in which this deposition is	
[14]	(Deposition suspended at 5:05 p.m.)		taken, and further that I am not a relative or	
[15]		[13]	employee of any attorney or counsel employed by the	
[16] [17]			parties hereto or financially interested in the	
[18]		[14]	action.	
[19]		[15]	In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand	
[20]		[16]	and seal this 5th day of October, 1993.	
[21]		[17]		
[22]		[18]		
[23]		[19]	Notary Public	
[24]			My commission expires	
		[20]	March 30, 1995	
		[21]		
	·	[22]		
		[24]		
		1		

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