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Comments: Past administration with environmental activist hoax of man-made global warming designed a paradigm for false science and its dependence on fear based support may not constitute exploitation per se, but it does serve to make the system particularly vulnerable to dishonesty. Extraordinarily shallow basis for the commitment to climate catastrophe, and the widespread tendency of scientists to use unscientific means to arouse the public's concerns, is becoming increasingly evident, and the result is a reversal of the trust that arose from the triumphs of science and technology in the 1940s. Only thing climate change was envisioned; to put American companies out of business and American workers in the unemployment line, by depressing economic output, keep companies from creating jobs and drive billions of American dollars out of the country. Climate change would ultimately have little effect on our environment. At a time when American companies are already successfully reducing their carbon emissions, we don't need another government regulation restricting our economy's ability to grow. Changes in the structure of scientific activity over the past half century have led to extreme vulnerability to political manipulation. In the case of climate change, these vulnerabilities have been exploited to a remarkable extent.

The dangers that situation poses for both science and society are too numerous to be discussed in any sort of adequate way but It should be stressed that the climate change issue, itself, constitutes a major example of the dangers intrinsic to the structural changes in science. There is little question that global warming has been exploited many governments and corporations heavily promoting global warming alarm, and relying on the advice they pick for their own purposes, but it is clear extent such exploitation has played an initiating role in the issue. The developing world has come to realize that the proposed measures endanger their legitimate hopes to escape poverty, and, in the case of India, they had, encouragingly, led to an assessment of climate issues independent of the 'official' wisdom. Concerns that specific dangers pertaining to speculation about climate change which we are already seeing that the tentative policy moves associated with 'climate mitigation' are contributing to deforestation, food riots, industry closing, tax payer money going to unanticipated nations or companies, potential trade wars, inflation, technology speculation and overt corruption. Reliance by the scientific community on fear as a basis for support, may, indeed, have severely degraded the ability of science to usefully address problems that need addressing. Although society is undoubtedly aware of the imperfections of science, it has rarely encountered a situation such as the current global warming hysteria where institutional science has so thoroughly committed itself to policies which call for massive sacrifices in well being world wide.

Example of a bad policy takes money from one nations to the benefit of another: An economist from India and long term UN bureaucrat in the IPCC had urged westerners to reduce meat consumption in order to save the earth from destruction by global warming. We have the new paradigm where simulation and programs have replaced theory and observation, where government largely determines the nature of scientific activity, and where the primary role of professional societies is the lobbying of the government for special advantage. The current support mechanisms for science is one where the solution of a scientific problem is rewarded by ending support. This hardly encourages the solution of problems or the search for actual answers. Nor does it encourage meaningfully testing hypotheses. The alternative calls for a measure of societal trust, patience, and commitment to elitism that hardly seems consonant with the contemporary attitudes. It may, however, be possible to make a significant beginning by removing the funding for regulations.

Change in scientific culture has played an important role in making science more vulnerable to exploitation by nations and politics, the resolution of specific issues may be possible without explicitly addressing the structural problems in science. In the US, where global warming has become enmeshed in partisan politics, there is a natural opposition to exploitation which is not specifically based on science itself. The restoration of the traditional scientific paradigm will call for more serious efforts. Such changes are unlikely to come from any fiat. Nor is it likely to be implemented by the large science bureaucracies that have helped create the problem in the first place.end