



CLIMATE CHANGE IMPASSE

TIME FOR PARADIGM SHIFT

MICHAEL DALTON

Climate Change Impasse:

Time for a paradigm shift

Michael Dalton

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To

Carolyn

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“Daring ideas are like chessmen moved forward.

They may be beaten, but they may start a winning game.”

– Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

Overview

An impartial observer of the actions taken by governments so far to reduce greenhouse gas emissions would conclude there is a reasonable probability that not enough action will be taken in future to avoid run-away global warming. The problem does not arise from a lack of scientific knowledge about what needs to be done. The problem lies in governments' inability to implement effective policies. The decision making processes of governments are not being adequately incorporated into the identification and implementation of effective solutions.

When government action is inadequate, what can individuals do? When the same scientific methodology used to explain climate change is applied, there appears to be little that individual people can do to address the problem of climate change. This science suggests that people do not have free will and/or the scope for changing individual behaviour is very limited. Research by Professor Jonah Berger suggests 99.9% of individual decisions are shaped by others^[1]. Our history, our environment and our genes determine our decisions. As a society, we are unlikely to change our current behaviour despite the threat of climate change.

But what if this scientific paradigm is wrong? This book describes a different perspective on reality. When alternate views provide an equally good an explanation of events in our world, policy makers and individuals need to assess which view is more likely. Furthermore, policies should be designed and implemented on the basis of agreed empirical evidence. This book does not claim to present the only alternative explanation to the current scientific consensus. The objective is to show that there are plausible alternative perspectives that imply significantly different approaches with regard appropriate policies for addressing climate change.

Some researchers have concluded that what we decide to do is determined by our genes. Our bodies are *cultural survival vehicles* for our genes and we are only 10% human. More than 90% of a body's genes consist of independent cells such as mitochondria and bacteria. While these cells are essential for the survival of our bodies, these genes behave so as to maximise their own chances of survival. Those actions are not always consistent with the long term survival of their host body.

The history of our world suggests there have been at least five major events which wiped out most of life on Earth. In addition, there have been several environmental catastrophes which almost wiped out humanity. Our genes are the evolutionary descendent of the genes of our ancestors e.g. early forms of man. They have learned how to survive catastrophes. There is no reason to assume that humanity is the end point of evolution. Our genes may survive through the creation of a different type of body, a different *survival vehicle*.

While genes do not think, genes are needed to produce the chemicals which are involved in the thinking process. Gene replication and expression is influenced by environmental factors. The science of epigenetics shows that gene expression can be affected by the emotional state of the host body. The threat of climate change could induce behavioural responses which are inconsistent

with logical analysis. When faced with a potential threat, a gene does not wait until a more detailed theoretical investigation of the threat is completed, it responds quickly. The gene response may over-ride logical analysis.

Policy based on neoclassical economic theory assumes man is rational and that markets will move toward equilibrium in the absence of external shocks. But rational economic man may not exist when our thoughts and actions are controlled by our genes. Furthermore, our genes may be causing the behaviour which is driving climate change and thus preventing markets from moving toward equilibrium. Economic policy needs to take into account that (i) instead of rational economic man, our genes are dictating human behaviour; and (ii) markets may no longer be moving toward equilibrium.

When human behaviour is considered as the outcome of the interests of different 'non-thinking' genes, this behaviour could be described or mathematically modelled by sets of algorithms. The capacity to model human behaviour raises the idea that our world could be some kind of simulation. The word 'simulation' provokes an automatic reaction in some people. This book aims to show that there are in fact many different types of simulations. Furthermore, when different concepts of simulation are considered in terms of individual components, the idea that our reality is some kind of simulation is more probable than modern science's view that our universe arose out of a Big Bang which came out of nothing.

This book focuses one type of simulation. The example used may not be the most likely type of simulation. It is put forward as an example of how acceptance of the idea that our reality may be some type of simulation could lead to changes in the way governments deal with the threat of climate change. This example starts with the hypothesis that our reality contains information intended to help us understand how our universe came into existence. The fundamental premise underlying the hypothesis is that our universe is comprehensible through logical analysis i.e. mathematical theorems.

Some of the implications of this hypothesis are considered in order to provide a basis for judging the plausibility of the hypothesis. For example, the counter-intuitive finding of modern science that a photon is both a wave and a particle is reconsidered from the perspective that that our reality may be some kind of a movie which has been appropriately edited to stimulate novel thinking. The renowned Dutch physicist, Henrick Casimir, wondered whether theories in science are not descriptions of reality instead reality is the manifestation of the theories.

The idea that our reality could be a simulation provides logical explanations for many current problems in science. Two implications associated with this new view are:

Causality from the future is possible;

o Acceptance of the idea that the future can influence past events means re-examining the current paradigm of evidence based policy making;

o Catastrophes resulting from climate change may be the future attractors that explain current events.

Activity in our world may be viewed from a different perspective;

o From the perspective of the reality which created the simulation, there is no dynamic flow of time. Past, present and the future are static events that can be viewed simultaneously. There are, however, multiple possible futures;

o The flow of time is a device for creating novelty. It is our thoughts and feelings about viewed events not our actions which provide the feedback used to determine which future will eventuate.

From the perspective of governments wanting to implement strategies to address climate change, more detailed understanding is required about the determinants of human behaviour. For example, there is significant evidence suggesting many voters are unwilling to accept carbon taxes to influence consumer behaviour away from goods and services producing greenhouse gas emissions. An alternative policy could be to provide appropriate incentives to enable green energy producers in order to compete financially with energy produced from fossil fuels.

This approach may require governments to ignore policy recommendation of neoclassical economic theory with regard to subsidising producers. This book expands the philosophical foundations of neoclassical economics. It argues that instead of the assumption of rational economic man, it may be more reasonable to believe human behaviour is the result of competing genes which have created a 'superorganism' called a human being. Furthermore, the neoclassical economic theory assumption that markets will move toward equilibrium without external shocks may need to be replaced by an assumption that the global economy is moving to a state of permanent disequilibrium as a result of climate change.

More fundamentally, there is a need to recognise that the current scientific approach is just one way of describing our world. Some researchers have concluded that humans thought processes, prior to the Renaissance, were fundamentally different from current modes of thinking. Our brain has remodelled itself to conform to the current scientific perspective. In the pre-Renaissance world, humans were co-creators of their reality instead of observers of an independent external reality. If we could redesign our brains to recognise this older perspective on our reality, we may be able to understand previously anomalous features of our past e.g. how psychic powers were used to build the pyramids. Re-discovery of our psychic powers may enable us to address climate change through the application of psychic techniques that lead to a reduction in the volume of greenhouse gases in our atmosphere.

[1] Jonah Berger, Invisible Influence, Simon & Schuster, 2016 (p 2)

Related material

This book is part of an investigation into whether reality is a simulation. One possible way of testing this idea is to use a form of muscle testing, also known as applied kinesiology. But does muscle testing work? The following discussion describes how some of the ideas behind muscle training have been used in the creation of the Psych Trainer app.

Does Muscle Testing Work?

Practitioners of Energy Psychology believe that your body knows more about you than your conscious mind. Using your body's knowledge, practitioners believe you can cure yourself of various maladies.

One technique used by energy practitioners is muscle testing while making a statement. Practitioners suggest a strong muscle response by your body means agreement with the statement. A weak response means disagreement.

But how do you know that your body's response is not being controlled by your conscious mind?

Unfortunately, evidence-based research concerning the veracity of muscle testing has not been able to demonstrate that answers given through muscle testing are any different to chance.

Psych Trainer builds muscle memory

An alternative technique to muscle testing is muscle memory. Experts can solve a Rubik's cube puzzle in less than 5 seconds even though more than 20 moves may be required. The conscious brain does not provide answers at this speed. Expertise is gained by practicing so much that conscious thought is no longer required. The fingers on the hand 'learn' how to manipulate the cube.

There are many examples of using muscle memory to become proficient in playing sports as well as more mundane activities like learning how to drive a car safely.

The book, LIAR, identifies some of the techniques that can be used to develop muscle memory to assess the accuracy of answers obtained through muscle testing. The Psych Trainer apps have been designed to build muscle memory in a number of steps, starting with easy exercises and then harder ones.

The ultimate objective is to use a Psych Trainer app to predict answers to questions slightly before those questions are shown to the conscious mind i.e. an answer to a question might be required 200 milliseconds, i.e. one fifth of a second, before the question is displayed.

Researchers have demonstrated that the brain creates awareness of the present moment by combining information from the immediate past and the immediate future. The app uses this insight

to test whether the subconscious mind knows the truth of a statement before the conscious mind can intervene.

Muscle trigger

The starting point is training your body to recognise a gesture. The suggested gesture is to press your thumb and forefinger together for each hand separately but simultaneously. This gesture is to become a signal that you want an answer from your 'intuition' rather than your conscious mind. When the correct answer is 'yes', press your right forefinger onto your right thumb. When the answer is 'no', press your left forefinger onto your left thumb. When you do not know the answer, do nothing. These actions train your forefingers to move in response to the truth of a statement. When using the Psych Trainer apps, the forefingers are used to touch the appropriate button on the screen.

Initially, the responses will come from your conscious mind. You are using your conscious mind to train your intuition. As the apps get more difficult, provided you have practiced enough, your intuition will take over in providing responses.

Puzzle books

The first step is to train yourself to move your right forefinger when the answer is correct and move your left forefinger when the answer is wrong. The puzzle books provide many clues whose answers are mainly drawn from the same set of 100 words. Your 'intuition' may learn that the correct answer is one of those 100 words and start working out which is the most likely word. Ideally, your intuition will learn to solve the clues quicker than your conscious mind.

Each puzzle book also contains text which contains the 100 words used in the puzzles. Each text is intended to encourage thinking outside most people's comfort zone. Research has shown that, when asked a question, most people respond with an answer most consistent with their current knowledge. However, when exposed to new information, their answers may change.

Researchers have demonstrated that the conscious mind is only aware of perhaps 10% of the information being presented to the brain. The brain provides the conscious mind with relevant information based on experience gained over its lifetime. One of the thoughts behind the development of the Psych Trainer apps is the possibility that our culture is filtering out ideas that could help us understand reality better. For example, our culture is more predisposed to the idea that energy psychology is a 'new age fad' rather than a phenomenon deserving of in-depth research i.e. current research may be pre-disposed toward a conclusion that muscle testing is no better than chance.

The text in the puzzle books is intended to provide insights into possible alternate views of reality. Ultimately, when you can prove to yourself that you are able to predict the future even though it may only be 200 milliseconds into the future, you may also be able to test which, if any, of the alternate views of reality is true for you.

Puzzle books (already available or forthcoming) include:

- Climate Change (Volumes 1 to 4);
- Memory Palaces (Volumes 1 to 10);
- Wonderful World (Volumes 1 to 10);
- Strange Facts (Volume 1 to 10)

Psych Trainer apps

The second step in developing muscle memory is to become familiar with using the free Psych Trainer apps. These apps are designed to help you build Memory Palaces. Most people can only consciously recall about 5 to 8 items on a list. Memory experts train themselves to create memory palaces which enable them to easily recall long lists such as the order of cards in packs of cards.

A second objective of the Psych Trainer apps is to learn to manipulate or re-order the content of your memory. Intuition is more than just memory. It has the ability to recognise new patterns and make predictions based on those patterns. If your intuition is able to provide correct responses to statements which are not known by the conscious mind, your intuition must learn both what is the meaning of a statement as well as how to assess the truth value of the statement. The Psych Trainer apps train your intuition in how to process information and provide correct responses.

Psych Trainer apps (already available or forthcoming) include:

- Psych Trainer;
- Psych Builder;
- Psych Tester.

Accessories

A Memory Palace uses dynamic sets of images rather than words or numbers as memory prompts. To make it easier to create a memory palace, Psych Trainer uses a set of 144 images of people, actions, animals and food. To help the process of recognising these images, individual images are on mugs and playing cards. These mugs and playing cards are for sale.

Non fiction books

The idea that your body ‘knows’ more than your conscious mind is a challenge to modern science’s view of reality. To address this issue, a number of books have been written discussing the possibility that our reality is not as it seems according to modern science. While there are a number of possible alternative realities, only one of these realities has been developed as a challenge to the modern science paradigm.

The book, **LIAR**, is a manual explaining how the Psych Trainer apps help you get in touch with your intuition. In addition to describing the content of the apps, the book describes the process for creating a Memory Palace as well as techniques for developing your peripheral vision to acquire information quickly. One objective of the Psych Trainer apps is to provide techniques for training your intuition in processing information. Analogous to practicing how to throw a ball to hit a target some distance away, the apps provide exercises to train your intuition to provide quick responses, responses that are quicker than the capability of the conscious mind. By practicing these exercises, muscle memory is taught to provide responses from your intuition rather than your conscious mind.

The last chapter in **LIAR** speculates that our world is really a simulation and we are really an actor in a movie. Each of us has a role in the movie with our real selves witnessing what is happening in a movie through the sensations, emotions and thoughts of actors. The next scenes in the movie depend on how our real selves respond to what is being witnessed.

The book, **We Are Information**, draws on discoveries in modern science to develop a theoretical argument that we are living in a simulation. This argument is based on logical analysis. It does not require the idea of a universe emerging from nothing. As the fundamental hypothesis is based on the discoveries of mathematicians, it is able to explain all that modern science is able to explain with fewer assumptions.

The third book, **Testing Reality**, sets out a number of arguments supporting the hypothesis that reality is a simulation. After reading these arguments, the idea is to test the truth of the arguments using the muscle memory technique learned with the Psych Trainer apps. Proficiency with the Psych Trainer apps would be needed to assess the truth of the arguments.

Another book, **Climate Change Impasse: Time for a paradigm shift**, argues that each of us is a colony of genes. We are only 10% human in terms of our genes. Our mitochondria and bacteria influence our decision making. Our actions are determined by our genetic make-up and our environment. Our world is heading for a catastrophe unless we recognise that we need to adopt a new approach to addressing climate change.

The **Climate Change Puzzle Books** include extracts of the text of a book discussing whether climate change may be a consequence of reality being a simulation. The hypothesis is that mankind is collectively behaving as a colony of genes. Humans are cultural survival vehicle for their bodies' genes. Mankind, however, may no longer be a suitable host for the preservation of its genes. Our genes may now be in the process of developing superior survival vehicles. The text contains suggestions for actions we could take if our world were a simulation.

About Kihote

Don Quixote is a character created by the seventeenth century Spanish writer, Miguel de Cervantes. Don Quixote had a mission to do chivalrous acts. One of the most notorious of these acts was 'tilting at windmills'.

Kihote is a modern day Don Quixote. Kihote is on a mission to explore the idea that our reality is a simulation. A finding that our reality is a simulation could explain current phenomena such as the

placebo effect.

In a simulation, each of us could be unique. What happens to us is determined by our genetic makeup, our environment and our life time experiences. Our bodies do not have to conform to some statistical distribution, just the programming that describes how we react to stimuli. Our bodies have learned how we will react to different situations. We can learn how to ask our bodies how we will respond in advance of experiencing a stimulus.

The documented existence of the placebo effect shows science cannot yet explain how each of us will respond to medication. But, by asking our bodies through muscle memory, we may be able to predict our responses before we undergo treatment. Such predictive power could significantly reduce health costs.