



# The Missing Science Behind Closing Bars And Restaurants

There is no real science that justifies government closing of any business, much less all bars and restaurants and yet the livelihood of hundreds of thousands of owners have been decimated while millions of workers are added to the unemployment lines. □ TN Editor

“It’s Now Up to Governors to Slow the Spread,” says a *Wall Street Journal* article — written by board members of pharmaceutical companies Pfizer and Illumina, Johnson and Johnson and Cigna. It encourages states and governors to band together and implement restrictions “focus[ed] on known sources of spread, such as bars and nightclubs.”

Drs. Gottlieb and McClellan’s plea sounds reasonable. After all, ‘the science’ tells us that Covid spreads in confined spaces. Basing policy advice on ‘the science’ would be the sensible thing to do. These spaces — the restaurants, bars and cafes we enjoy — must be closed for our protection.

But there’s just one small problem: ‘the science’ isn’t really there. In fact, the only evidence we have is circumstantial: all we have are data

simulations (in other words, predictions), case studies followed up with contact tracing, and... that's it. Given that Covid has become a worldwide attention magnet for 8 months one would expect a lot more *substantial* evidence than is available.

There was, after all, an overwhelming flood of 4,000 new papers weekly at the start of the pandemic. *Wired* writer Roxanne Khamsi notes that if the WHO and CDC had cited studies they were using to guide policy, then policy updates would have seemed less arbitrary and capricious. "Hiding the scientific basis for pandemic policies makes it harder for the public to evaluate what's being done. That means there's no good way to audit measures that may be poorly crafted or even dangerous." Khamsi continues,

*"[Six] feet apart [guidance] originated in part from a 3-foot rule determined by decades-old studies of card-game players, and that the recommended spacing had been doubled on the basis of research into the spread of the original SARS virus through airplane cabins[...] each child in school should be allotted 44 square feet of space [could be] traced back to a consultant who'd found it in an education magazine, which in turn had bungled what was already a faulty calculation."*

Certainly if you are recommending that an entire industry be slowly strangled to death in the name of public health, you need some science behind you.

Media coverage continues to use 'science' to remind us that restaurants, gyms and hotels are a high-Covid risk and are potential superspreader events. Last month articles loved to cite a Stanford computer model which uses cell phone data to simulate Covid spread in 10 major US cities and "map the hourly movements of 98 million people from neighborhoods... to points of interest (POIs) such as restaurants and religious establishments."

While tracking mobile phones Big-Brother style gives an indication of density, the study is heavily limited by data used in 1-hour blocks. Someone can spend 5 minutes in a grocery store to buy milk, and 50

minutes later someone else can also spend 5 minutes in the store to buy bread. Under the model, they are both characterized as in the store for an hour; and suddenly the people in the store during that hour — and the risk to everyone — has gone up by two.

As Jeffrey Tucker wrote, even the CDC has been misappropriated in support of a war on restaurants and bars. This study restricted analysis of their sample of positive cases “to case patients with close contact to anyone with confirmed COVID-19.” Unless Covid was caught in domestic settings, these case patients would perceive themselves as encountering it in a social setting — such as a bar or restaurant — thereby making them more likely to report having visited a bar/coffee shop.

After all, you are more likely to hear (and *remember*) that a friend has Covid than to have a store clerk or bus conductor advise you that they are Covid positive. And you’re more likely to forget a grocery store run than meeting a friend for coffee. What’s more, this study forgot to ask people whether they dined inside or outside, making the results meaningless, especially given that the survey was about summertime dining.

“COVID-19 Outbreak Associated with Air Conditioning in Restaurant, Guangzhou, China, 2020” is a limited case study which posits that substandard ventilation and seating in the path of the air conditioner caused Covid to spread to 9 other people, 5 of whom were seated at adjacent tables. Of course, unless everyone was *accurately* tested beforehand and arrived at the restaurant in a personal bubble there’s no way to verify that they caught it in the restaurant, and not on the metro, or between their car and the restaurant’s front door. While the authors note inadequate social distancing, that’s simply part of life in Guangzhou, where population density is 5,100 people per square mile.

Another study comparing Covid transmission during a bus ride to a worship event in Eastern China between two buses found that “those who rode a bus with air recirculation **and** with a patient with COVID-19 had an increased risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection compared with those who rode a different bus.” Like the Guangzhou restaurant, these authors acknowledge airborne transmission *may* only partially explain

transmission. All this study shows is that Covid doesn't suddenly materialize among people who don't have it, and if you spend hours in a confined space with someone you *could* get it. Again, it's China, and 64 people per bus sounds rather cramped.

There was also that superspreading event at a bar in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. Patient 1 had travelled in Thailand and around Vietnam, before attending a St. Patrick's Day party where he passed it on to 18 others. According to the researchers, the cases were phylogenetically close, but different from other cases in Ho Chi Minh at the time. However, the US\$25 tests would be out of most Vietnamese people's price range, where the average salary is \$148 per month, so describing the cases found in the bar as "different from other cases" in the city is a big assumption.

These flimsy studies relying on contact tracing (and there's no way to know other customers didn't catch Covid elsewhere before hand), computer simulations and use of case numbers as a basis to legitimize everything from masking and capacity limits on establishments, to contact tracing, and calls for better ventilation and dehumidification.

Our governors say they are following the science, and therefore these stringency and shutdown measures are required to prevent severe outcomes. None of these studies document severe outcomes — they don't tell us whether the other customers in the restaurants, bar or buses suffered symptoms, were hospitalised, required intensive care or ended up passing away.

Until we start questioning "the science" or demand that our policymakers stop hiding behind the boastful yet ambiguous label of "science" and adequately identify precisely what evidence they are following, we will be sucked into an endless spiral of cyclical shutdowns. Unless they tell us what science they are following, we cannot go back to check — like a schoolteacher checks students' spelling — and verify that it is correct, and we cannot hold our elected representatives responsible for the social, economic, education and health fallout of their policies.

For all we know, the science may be deeply flawed. Worse, it may not

even exist.

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## Elon Musk's Neuralink May Give AI The Keys To Our Brains

Elon Musk is a consummate Technocrat and Transhumanist who sees the merger of the human condition with advanced technology as the way to achieve Humanity 2.0. Remember that Technocracy is the "Science of Social Engineering." □ TN Editor

When Elon Musk gave the world a demo in August of his latest endeavor, the brain-computer interface (BCI) Neuralink, he reminded us that the lines between brain and machine are blurring quickly.

Though Neuralink and BCIs alike are still likely many years away from widespread implementation, their potential benefits and use cases are tantalizing, especially as the technology eventually evolves from stage 1 applications, such as helping those with spinal cord injuries, to more complex ones, such as controlling multiple devices.

It bears remembering, however, that Neuralink is, at its core, a computer — and as with all computing advancements in human history, the more complex and smart computers become, the more attractive targets they become for hackers.

To be sure, the consequences of high-level hacking today are severe, but we've never before had computers linked to our brains, which seems a hacker's ultimate prey.

Our brains hold information computers don't have. A brain linked to a computer/AI such as a BCI removes that barrier to the brain, potentially allowing hackers to rush in and cause problems we can't even fathom today. Might hacking humans via BCI be the next major evolution in hacking, carried out through a dangerous combination of past hacking methods?

To better understand how hacking the brain could happen, let's first examine how the relationship between humans, computers and hacking has evolved over time.

### **1980s To Mid-1990s: Hacking Tech To Get Human Data**

Though hacking has been around since the 1960s, the modern age started in the 1980s when personal computers — and then hackers — made their way into homes.

Hacking took advantage of new and emerging technology that was easily manipulated. Hackers' treasure during this time was mainly personal and financial information, such as credit card details, and they leveraged technology to get it.

The 1992 film *Sneakers* — about a black box capable of breaking any encryption code, ensuring there were “no more secrets” — helped

popularize and reveal some of the hacking techniques used at the time, such as infiltration, physical intrusion and backdoor access. During this time, computers were the conduit to human data.

### **Mid-1990s To Today: Hacking Tech Via Humans**

As technology became more accessible, humans began storing more of their private, sensitive information *within* technology, which now held the keys to hackers' treasure.

While the core theme of *Sneakers* was to use a black box to cryptographically decipher systems, social engineering was heavily used to gain access to the box — a tactic that has grown exponentially as hackers shift their approach. Instead of breaking into the technology itself, hackers began preying on the vulnerabilities of human behavior (the weakest link) to get into the tech we rely on to store our vital information.

This period has been dominated by phishing and all forms of social engineering — hackers' psychological manipulation of humans to persuade them into doing the hackers' bidding. During this period, humans have been the conduit to technology.

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## Scientists Splice Human Genes Into Monkey Brains

Technocrat scientists experiment because they can, not because there is a demonstrated need to do so. Genetic splicing between species is becoming more common and accepted. Few are assessing the physical dangers or ethical implications. □ TN Editor

Scientists have made monkeys brains bigger by splicing them with human genes in an experiment reminiscent of The Planet of the Apes.

Experts took the gene known as ARHGAP11B - which directs stem cells in the human brain - and placed it into the brains of common marmosets.

The experiment ended up with the monkey fetuses having larger, more advanced, and more-human like brains, according to the study published in Science.

Scientists however opted to abort the fetus due to possible “unforeseen consequences”.

It echoes the plot of the Planet of the Apes movies series, in which a new race of genetically modified intelligent primates takeover the Earth.

Mankind carries out experiments on apes to make them smarter, only for human society to then collapse as the creatures rise up against them.

Humans are then left living in a primitive and tribal society which is hunted and caged by the very creatures they helped create.

The Planck Institute of Molecular Cell Biology and Genetics in Germany and the Central Institute for Experimental Animals in Japan carried out the new experiments.

Scientists said the test monkeys were left with larger neocortexes - the area of the brain linked to functions such as cognition and language.

It is the newest part of the brain to evolve and is one of the key elements that makes humans unique.

Pictures published by the scientists show a comparison of a normal monkey brain, and the engorged one after being pumped with ARHGAP11B.

The modified monkey brain can be seen to have almost doubled in size at around 101-days into its gestation.

Monkey brains were also found to have developed the "folds" or "wrinkles" which allow a larger brain to fit inside the restrictive space of the skull.

Study author Michael Heide said: "We found indeed that the neocortex of the common marmoset brain was enlarged and the brain surface folded. "

Scientists said the study shows that ARHGAP11B may have caused the expansion of the brain in human evolution.

Previous experiments on mice had shown similar results and led to the theory that the gene was key to humans' bigger brains.

Further studies also found that ARHGAP11B contained a sequence of 47

amino acids unique to humans.

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