

What I learned from debating science with trolls

August 20 2014, by Michael J. I. Brown



Professors with contrarian views can even be found at Ivy League universities such as Princeton. Flickr/Sindy Lee, CC BY-NC-ND

I often like to discuss science online and I'm also rather partial to topics that promote lively discussion, such as climate change, crime statistics and (perhaps surprisingly) the big bang. This inevitably brings out the trolls.

"Don't feed the trolls" is sound advice, but I've ignored it on occasion – including on The Conversation and Twitter – and I've been rewarded. Not that I've changed the minds of any trolls, nor have I expected to.

But I have received an education in the tactics many trolls use. These tactics are common not just to trolls but to bloggers, journalists and politicians who attack science, from climate to cancer research.

Some techniques are comically simple. Emotionally charged, yet evidence-free, accusations of scams, fraud and cover-ups are common. While they mostly lack credibility, such accusations may be [effective](#) at polarising debate and reducing understanding.

And I wish I had a dollar each time a scientifically incompetent ideologue claimed [science is a religion](#). The chairman of the Prime Minister's Business Advisory Council, Maurice Newman, trotted out that old chestnut in [The Australian](#) last week. Australia's Chief Scientist, Ian Chubb, was [less than impressed](#) by Newman's use of that tactic.

Unfortunately there are too many tactics to discuss in just one article (sorry [Gish Gallop](#) and Strawman), so I will focus on just a few that I've encountered online and in the media recently.

'Experts'

Internet trolls know who their experts are. There are thousands of professors scattered across academia, so it isn't surprising that a few contrarians can be found. In online discussions I've been told of the contrarian views of "respected" professors from Harvard, MIT and Princeton.

Back in The Conversation's early days I even copped abuse for not being at Princeton by someone who was clearly unfamiliar with both science

and my employment history. It was a useful lesson that vitriol is often disconnected from knowledge and expertise.

At times expert opinion is totally misrepresented, often with remarkable confidence.

Responding to one of my Conversation articles, the Australian Financial Review's Mark Lawson distorted the findings of CSIRO's [John Church](#) on sea levels.

Even after I confirmed with Church that Lawson had the science wrong, Lawson wouldn't back down.

Such distortions aren't limited to online debates. In The Australian, [Maurice Newman](#) warned about imminent global cooling and cited Professor Mike Lockwood's research as evidence.

But Lockwood himself [stated last year](#) that solar variability this century may reduce warming by:

between 0.06 and 0.1 degrees Celsius, a very small fraction of the warming we're due to experience as a result of human activity.

Newman's claims were debunked, by his expert, before he even wrote his article.

Sometimes experts are quoted correctly, but they happen to disagree with the vast majority of their equally qualified (or more qualified) colleagues. How do the scientifically illiterate select this minority of experts?

I've asked trolls this question a few times and, funnily enough, they cannot provide good answers. To be blunt, they are choosing experts

based on agreeable conclusions rather than scientific rigour, and this problem extends well beyond online debates.

Earlier this month, Senator Eric Abetz controversially seemed to link abortions with breast cancer on Channel Ten's [The Project](#).

While Abetz distanced himself from these claims, his [media statement](#) doesn't dispute them and talks up the expertise of Dr Angela Lanfranchi, who does link abortions with breast cancer.

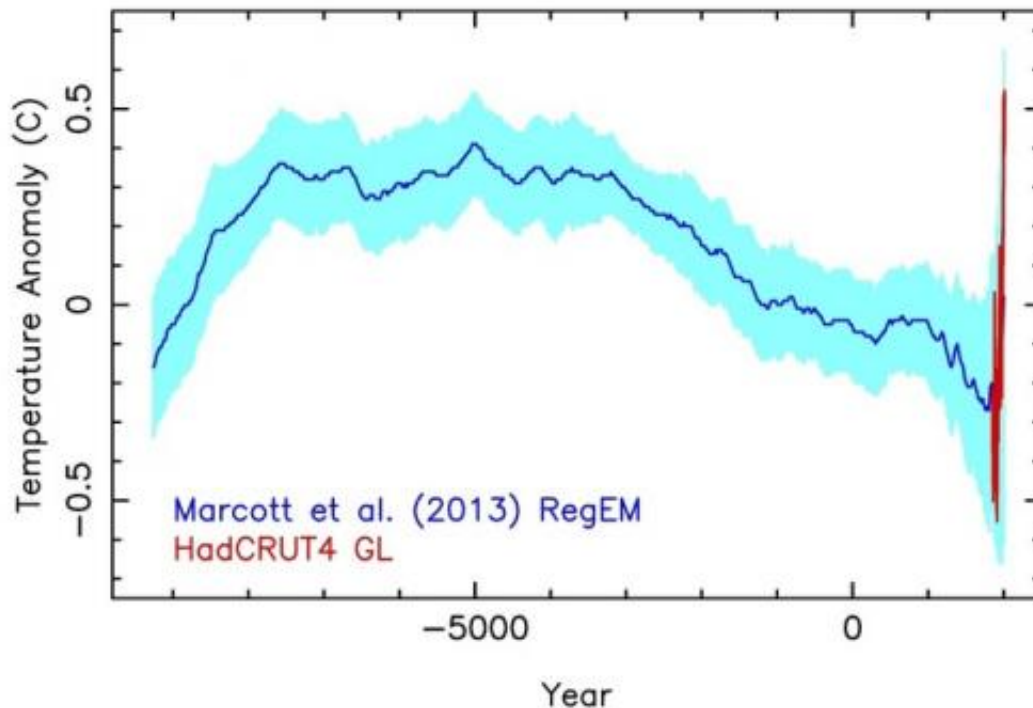
Abetz does not have expertise in medical research, so why did he give Dr Lanfranchi's views similar or more weight than those of most doctors, including the Australian Medical Association's president [Brian Owler](#), who say there is [no clear link](#) between abortion and [breast cancer](#)?

If Abetz cannot evaluate the medical research data and methods, is his choice largely based on Dr Lanfranchi's conclusions? Why won't he accept the views of most medical professionals, who can evaluate the relevant evidence?

Abetz may be doctor shopping, not for a desired diagnosis or drug, but for an desired expert opinion. And just as doctor shopping can result in the wrong diagnosis, doctor shopping for opinions gives you misleading conclusions.

Broken logic

Often attacks on science employ logic so flawed that it would be laughable in everyday life. If I said my car was blue, and thus no cars are red, you would be unimpressed. And yet when non-experts discuss science, such flawed logic is often employed.



Global temperatures (measured by Marcott et al. in dark blue, and HadCRUT4 in red) have changed as a result of both natural and anthropogenic climate change. There has been a dramatic rise in global temperatures over the past century. Michael Brown

Carbon dioxide emissions are leading to [rapid climate change](#) now, and gradual natural climate change has also taken place over aeons. There's no reason for natural and [anthropogenic climate change](#) to be mutually exclusive, and yet climate change deniers frequently use natural climate change in an [attempt to disprove](#) anthropogenic global warming.

Unfortunately our Prime Minister, Tony Abbott, employed similar broken logic after the [2013 bushfires](#):

Australia has had fires and floods since the beginning of time. We've had much bigger floods and fires than the ones we've recently experienced.

You can hardly say they were the result of anthropic [sic] global warming.

Bushfires are a natural part of the Australian environment but that does not exclude [climate change](#) altering the frequency and intensity of those fires. Indeed, the [Forest Fire Danger Index](#) has been increasing across Australia since the 1970s.

Why the Prime Minister would employ such flawed logic, and contradict scientific research, is puzzling.

Galileo

The Italian scientist and astronomer Galileo Galilei was [infamously persecuted](#) by the politically powerful Catholic Church because of his promotion of the sun-centred solar system.

While Galileo suffered house arrest, his views ultimately triumphed because they were supported by observation, while the Church's stance [relied on theology](#).

The [Galileo Gambit](#) is a debating technique that perverts this history to defend nonsense. Criticisms by the vast majority of scientists are equated with the opinions of 17th century clergy, while a minority promoting pseudoscience are equated with Galileo.

Ironically, the Galileo Gambit is often employed by those who have no scientific expertise and strong ideological reasons for attacking science. And its use isn't restricted to online debates.

Bizarrely, even the [politically powerful](#) and well connected are partial to the Galileo Gambit. Maurice Newman (once again) rejects the consensus view of climate scientists and, when questioned on his rejection of the science, his (perhaps predictable) [response was](#):

Well, Galileo was virtually on his own.

Newman's use of a tactic of trolls and cranks is worthy of criticism. The triumph of Galileo's views were a result of his capacity to develop scientific ideas and test them via observation. Newman, and many of those who attack science, notably lack this ability.

This story is published courtesy of [The Conversation](#) (under Creative Commons-Attribution/No derivatives).

Source: The Conversation

Citation: What I learned from debating science with trolls (2014, August 20) retrieved 2 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2014-08-debating-science-withtrolls.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--