Should the continued research and development in some areas of biology be considered preparation for genocide and ecocide?

Danger so great that some research must be considered genocide and ecocide. The potential devastation to the environment and the potential killing of humans as a consequence of future biological warfare are so great (potentially tens of millions of deaths) and long lasting (potentially destroying hundreds of thousand of square miles of agricultural land) that humanity must regard the continued development of research in that direction as complicity in the crime of genocide and should be treated as a crime against humanity.

- Agree
- Disagree
- Not sure

Science is neutral. Since all biological experiments and knowledge can be used for good or destructive purposes, it is impossible to consider stopping biological research.

- Agree
- Disagree
- Not sure

Dual use. All biological laboratory equipment and materials can be used for legitimate scientific investigation. Therefore it is dual use and can not possibly be restricted. This would shut down whole parts of the biotechnology industry and some important parts of biological research.

- Agree
- Disagree
- Not sure

Human subjects committees. Human subjects committees are quite effective in protecting individual humans from abuse by scientific research. There are thousands of such committees. They can shut down projects that violate established norms. They can and routinely do prevent research from being done on humans. They can and do prevent research from starting until the ethical questions of protection of human subjects has been fully considered. They can and do stop research if proper requests and documentation is not provided to them.

- Agree
- Disagree
- Not sure

Inevitabilist argument (science can't be stopped) If some business or government somewhere wants the knowledge or technology, they will fund it, even in secret. Research and technology can't be stopped.

- Agree
- Disagree
- Not sure

Science and technology has been stopped or at least slowed. There are numbers of instances where science has been stopped. The Asilomar Conference in 1975 which suspended biotechnology research on modifying micro-organisms until their safety could be determined is one example of how science and technology has been stopped in its tracks.

- Agree
- Disagree
- Not sure