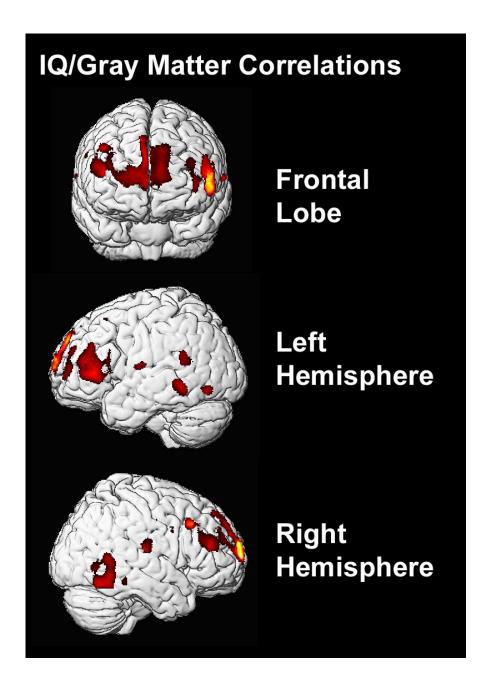


Proactionary Principle

"People's freedom to innovate technologically is highly valuable, even critical, to humanity. This implies several imperatives when restrictive measures are proposed: Assess risks and opportunities according to available science, not popular perception. Account for both the costs of the restrictions themselves, and those of opportunities foregone. Favor measures that are proportionate to the probability and magnitude of impacts, and that have a high expectation value. Protect people's freedom to experiment, innovate, and progress."

- Max More



Techniques for Enhancement



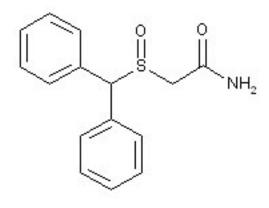
Software

Internal

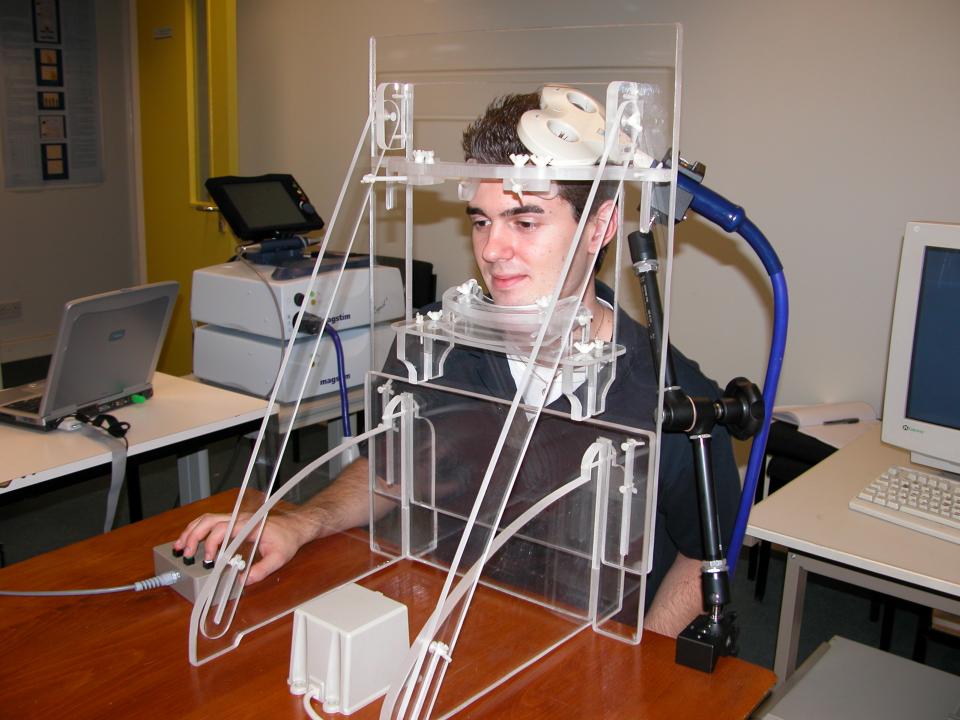
External

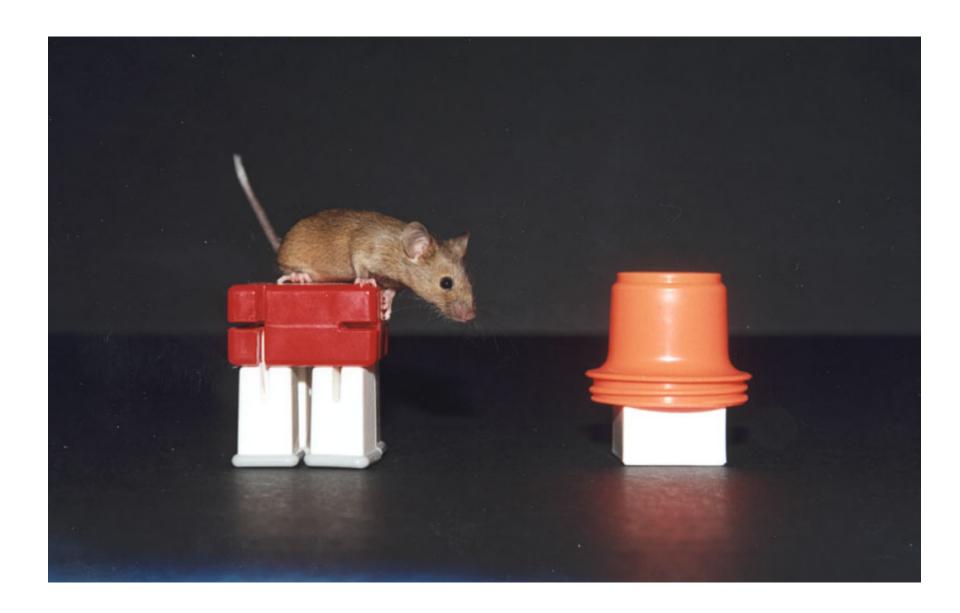


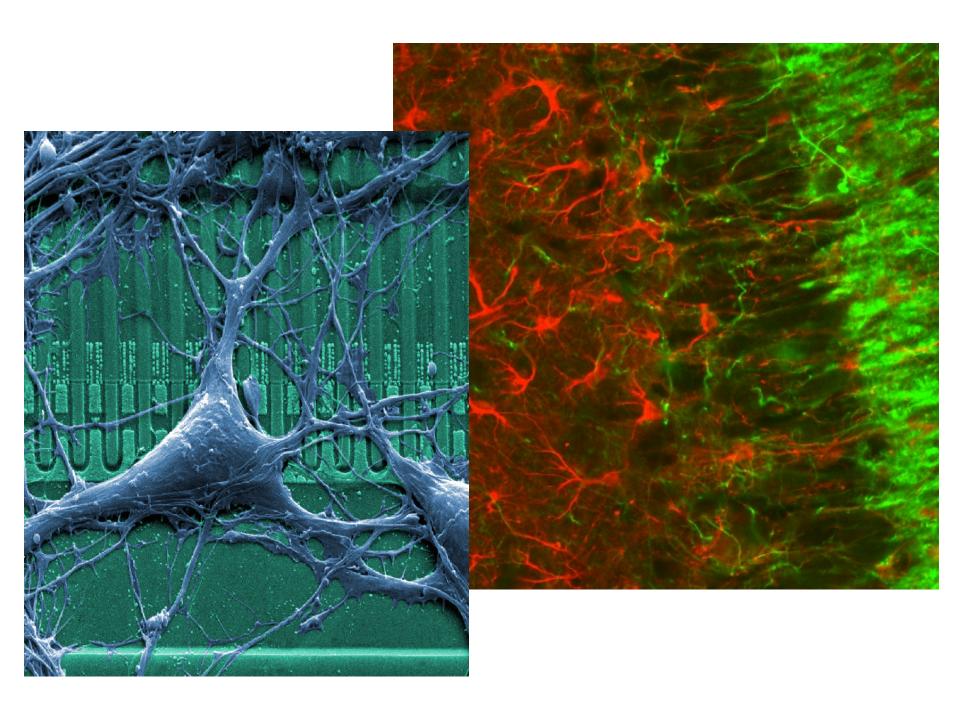


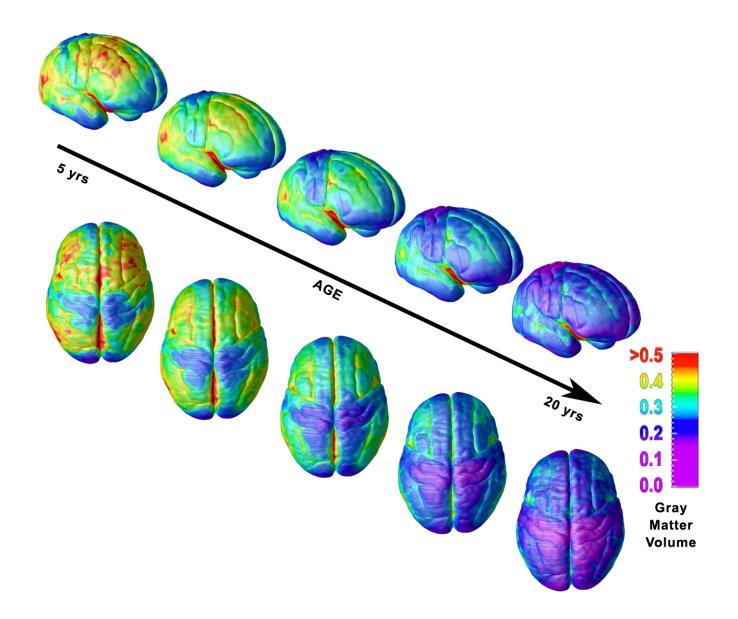












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	internal software	Mental training	eral thi	Visualisation	Memory arts	Specific techniques	Meditation	Injury I	Eaux	Ennened environments	Internal hardware	General health			Genetic modification/selection	Prenatal supplements	Brain computer interfaces	External hardware/software	ō	Sof	Wear	Ubiquitous computing	Social software
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Procedural memory				٠								٠	*	•			٠		٠	٠		٠	
Cortical reorganisation				٠					1			٠	٠	•			٠						
Epistemology								•											٠	•			•
Executive function			٠			•						٠	•							•			
Attention						•	•					٠	•						٠	•			
Self-control							•					٠	•						٠	•			•
Metacognition												٠											
Intelligence			٠			٠						٠				•			٠	•			•
Problem solving						٠						٠							٠	•			•
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Overview						٠						٠							٠	٠			•
Creativity				•		•						٠	•	•					٠	•			•
Avoiding biases																			٠	•			•
Perception			٠			•						٠							٠	•			
Language ability												٠							٠	٠			•
Mental function			٠									٠											
Energy			T				•				T	٠	٠							•			
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New capacities		I									I												
New senses																			٠	٠	٠		
New reflexes			T	T						Т	T					T			٠	٠	٠		
Human-computer link																	٠				٠		

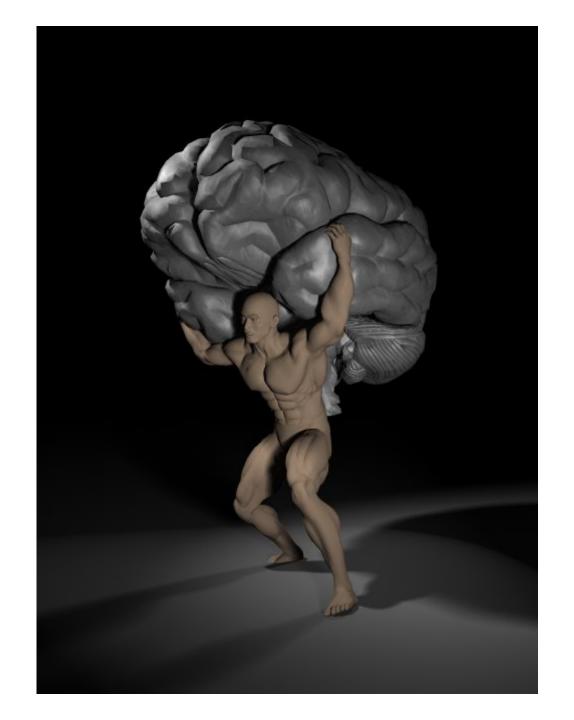


\Display: Some evidence

• : Successful use

• : In use





Re	egressio	n Coeffi	cients		1	Test That Each Coefficient = 0					
	В	SE(B)	Beta	SE (Beta	1)	T-statistic	Probability				
AGE	001	.001	027	.023		-1.172	.242				
SEX	033	.024	027	.020		-1.363	.174				
RACE	.033	.022	.030	.02	0	1.484	.138				
EDUC	008	.005	037	.02	3	-1.619	.106				
INCOME	015	.006	056	.02	1	-2.676	.008				
MARITAL	.072	.008	.191	.02	2	8.873	.000				
ATTEND	016	.005	070	.020		-3.443	.001				
HEALTH	.203	.016	.266	.02	1	12.693	.000				
VO TE96	005	.022	005	.02	2	232	.817				
WORDSUM	.014	.007	.046	.02	2	2.055	.040				
Constant	1.524	.131				11.616	.000				
Color coding:		<-2	.0 <-1.	0 < 0.0 > 0		>1.0 >2.0	Т				
Effect of each variable: Negative						Positive					
Multiple R =	Multiple R = .380 R-Squared = .145 Std Error of Estimate = .568										

Analysis from General Social Surveys, 1972-2004. WORDSUM is a vocabulary test
with about 0.83 correlation with IQ (Sigelman 1981). Table A is regression of stated
happiness (HAPPY) against several different factors. Table B shows the
distribution of HAPPY and WORDSUM scores. Note the strong unhappiness
among the lower than average vocabulary scorers.

Frequency Distribution										
		НАРРУ								
Cells contain: -Column perce -N of cases	nt	1 VERY HAPPY	2 PRETTY HAPPY	3 NOT TOO HAPPY	ROW TOTAL					
	0	. 8 50	.7 80	1.5 35	. 8 165					
	1	2.0 131	1.5 166	3.5 79	1.9 376					
WORDSUM	2	3.5 227	3.2 362	4.8 109	3.5 698					
	3	5.9 379	6.0 684	10.4 237	6.5 1,300					
	4	9.7 627	10.5 1,188	13.4 305	10.6 2,120					
	5	15.8 1,017	16.1 1,833	18.5 420	16.3 3,270					
	6	20 .7 1,335	22.2 2,521	18.7 424	21.3 4,280					
	7	16.1 1,040	15.6 1 <u>,778</u>	10.8 245	15.2 3,063					
	8	11.1 714	10.0 1,142	7.8 178	10.1 2,034					
	9	8.1 524	8.1 918	6.1 138	7. 9 1,580					
	10	6.3 405	6.1 695	4.5 103	6.0 1,203					
	COL TOTAL	100.0 6,449	100.0 11,367	100.0 2,273	100.0 20 <u>,089</u>					

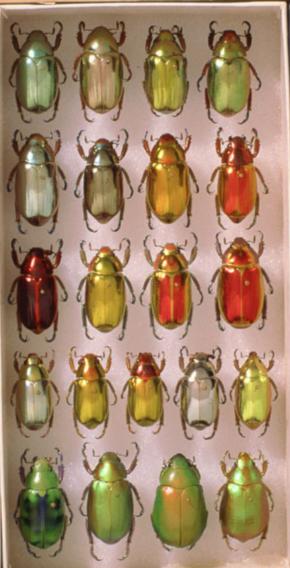
Color coding:	<-2.0	<-1.0	<0.0	>0.0	>1.0	>2.0	Z		
N in each cell:	Smaller	than exp	pected	Larger than expected					

"[I]t's not the poor families in Africa that are going to be doing this, it's going to be the very affluent who are going to at first have healthier children...and then it becomes the slippery slope, they will have stronger, faster, smarter children... Then you've got these two very disparate classes."

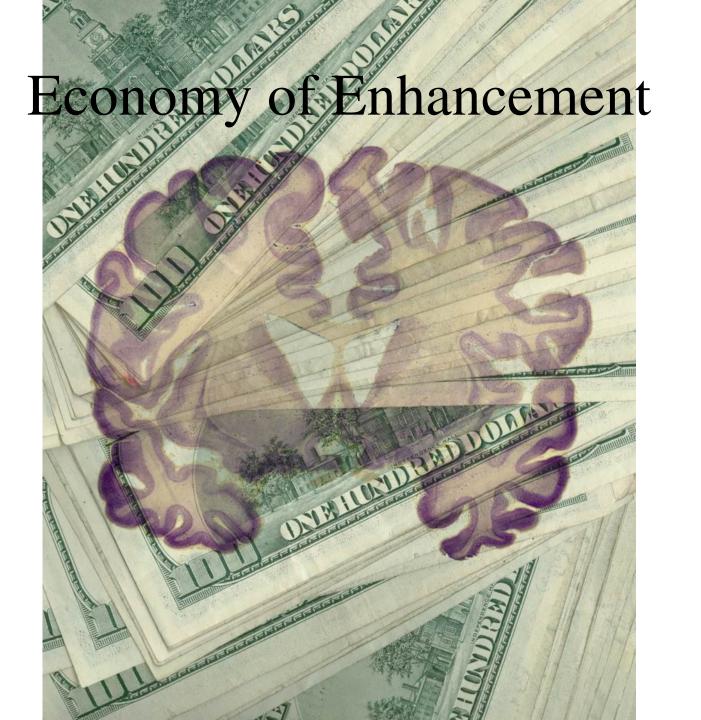
Kalfoglou A, Suthers, K, Scott J, & K Hudson, *Reproductive Genetic Testing: What America Thinks*, Washington, DC: Genetics and Public Policy Center, 2002











Benefits

- Reduction of losses
- Individual benefits
- Societal benefits
- Costs
 - Individual
 - Competition

TOO MUCH TO DO? TOO LITTLE TIME? ACCOMPLISH IT ALL WITH BACKUP BRAIN

There just aren't enough hours in the day to do all the things on your plate. By the time you get home from work, your brain is totally fried. What you need is something to relieve the stress on your brain during the day so you arrive at home alert and refreshed. What you need is something to do your thinking for you when you don't want to. What you need is a minor surgical procedure: the implantation of a patented Backup Brain*.

Look at these happy customers!



"I can get falling down drunk, but my trusty Backup Brain will drive me home safe and sound!"



"The stock market is no mystery to me! My Backup Brain is dedicated to detecting market trends!"

Look at all the stuff Backup Brain can do!

Read War and Peace while you sleep • Help your kids with their homework and balance your checkbook at the same time • Tell the difference between presidential candidates • Cure cancer • Complete MYST without cheating • Prevents you from making career-ending remarks to your boss • Understand the ISO9000 standard • Be sensitive yet many at the same time • Truly comprehend the opposite

sex . Foil Microsoft's plans for world domination . And much more!



"My poker game is incredible now that my Backup Brain is keeping track of the cards!"

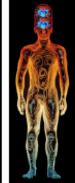


"I can sleep through boring meetings while my Backup Brain takes notes and looks interested!"



It's a real brain taken from a fan of professional wrestling, so it's hardly been used at all!





After

Before

BACKUP BRAIN: IF YOU'VE GOT THE TIME WE'VE GOT THE BRAINS

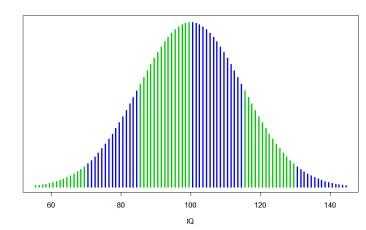
Reduction of Losses

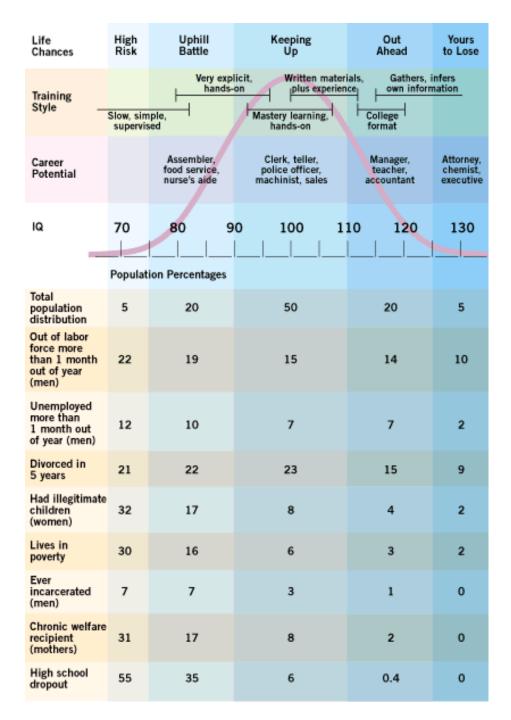
- Lost keys UK £250 million/year
- Forgotten standing payment orders: £400 million/month (\$53/month person)
- Sleepiness cause 15-20% road accidents (as well as work-related accidents, iatrogenic illness etc)
- Higher IQ likely reduces accident risks
- Can cognitive enhancement reduce this?



Linda Gottfredson:

- IQ 75: not likely to master the elementary school curriculum or function independently in adulthood in modern societies.
- IQ 85: close to the upper boundary for Level 1 functional literacy, the lowest of five levels in the U.S. government's 1992 National Adult Literacy Survey. (locating the expiration date on a driver's license or totalling a bank deposit slip, but not writing a brief letter explaining an error in a credit card bill or find a piece of information in an article)
- IQ 105: minimum threshold for achieving moderately high levels of success. Competitive for middle-level jobs (clerical, crafts and repair, sales, police and fire fighting)
- IQ 115+: ability threshold for being competitive as a candidate for graduate or professional school in the U.S. and thus for high levels of socioeconomic success. Self-instructing and are expected to instruct, advise, and supervise others in their community and work environments.
 Range from which cultural leaders tend to emerge and be recruited.





Individual Effects

Cognition important for good life

Environmental toxin models

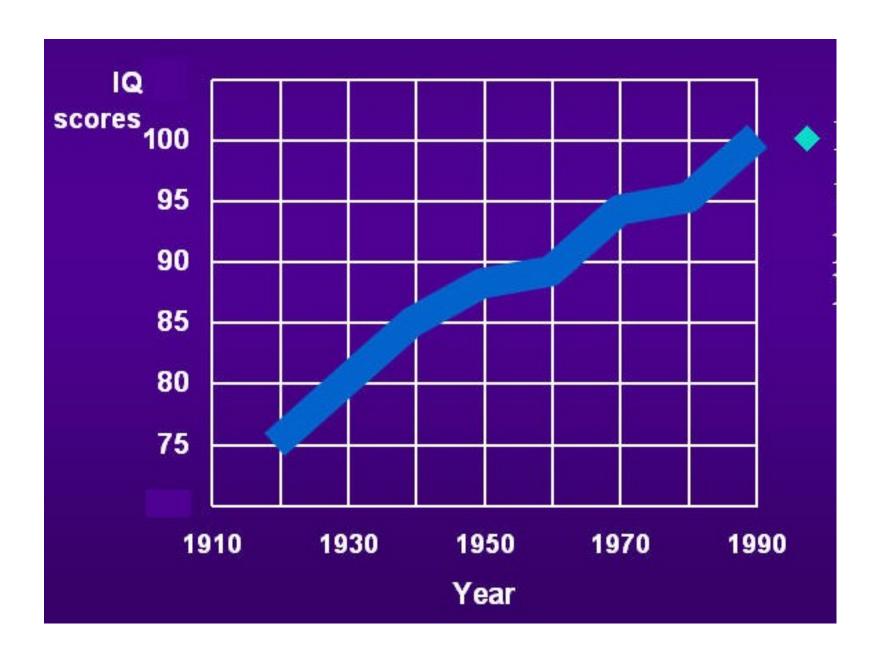
+1 IQ point = +1.763% income (Schwartz), +2.094/3.631% (Salkever, m/f)

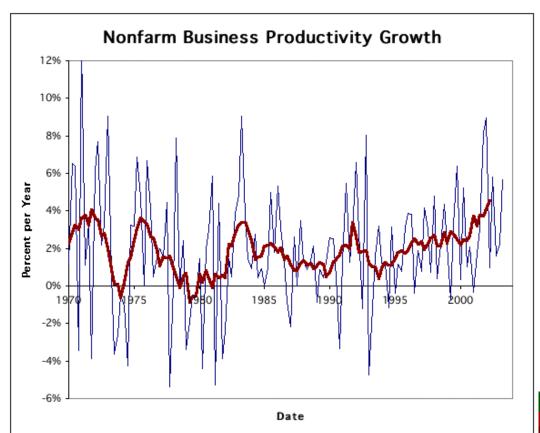
Annual gain / IQ point US \$55-65 billion 0.4-0.5% GDP

Effects on schooling, participation rate, social costs

Weiss 1998: 3 point IQ increase:
Poverty rate -25%
Males in jail -25%
High school dropouts -28%
Parentless children -20%
Welfare recipiency -18%
Out-of-wedlock births -15%

Gottfredson 2002





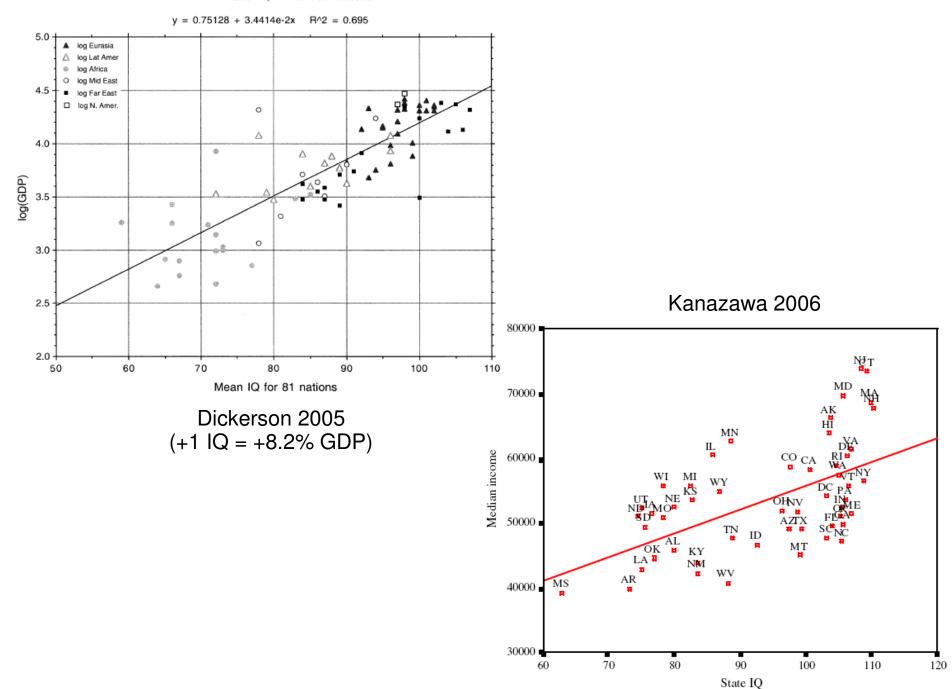
Economy Impact

Growth residual due to productivity increase due to technology, human capital and other factors

Cognition plays a sizeable role

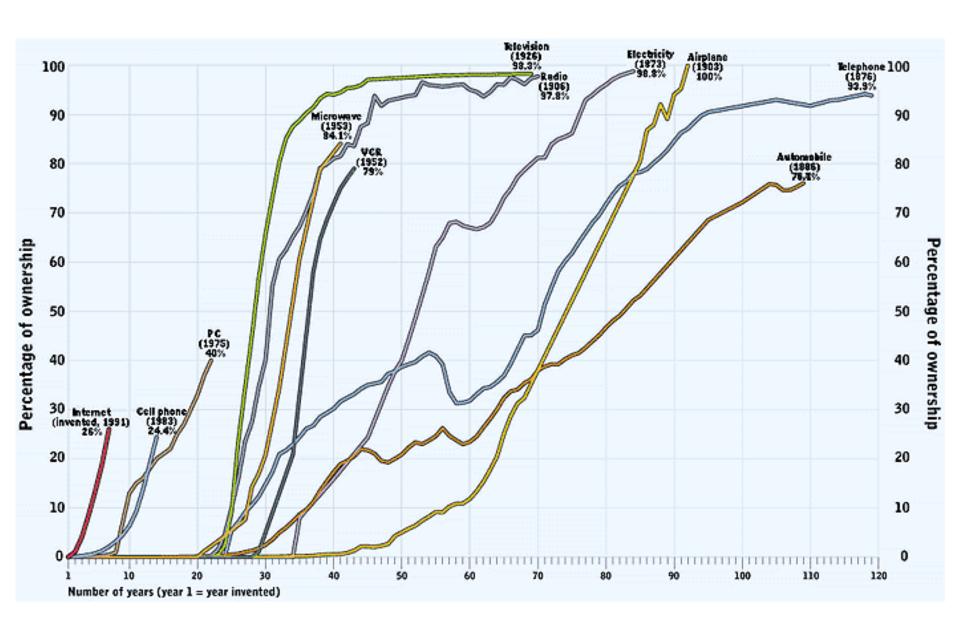


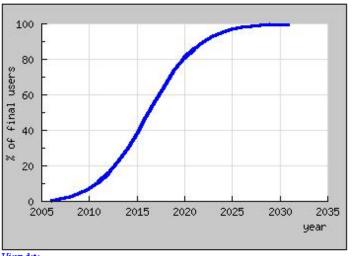
Data from "IQ//GDP, 81 & 185 nations"



Costs

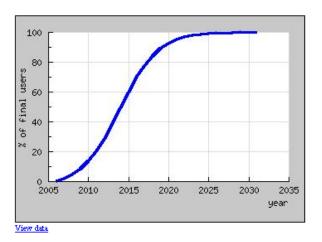
- Technology diffusion
 - Devices spread fast and thoroughly
 - Country gap
- Drugs
 - Monthly Modafinil cost ~3% of UK median
 - income
- (Medical) services
 - Cost set by expert salaries



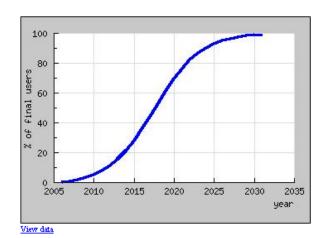


Prediction for: Industry: general Introduction in: 2006 Degree of Innovation: standard Degree of Imitation: standard

View data

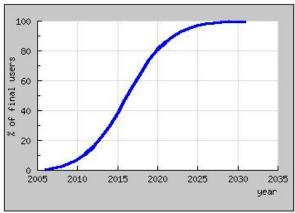


Prediction for: Industry: medical Introduction in: 2006 Degree of Innovation: standard Degree of Imitation: standard

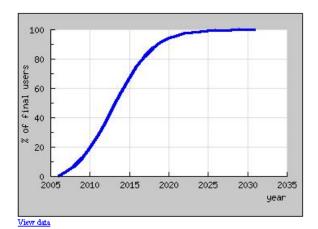


Prediction for: Industry: non durable Introduction in: 2006 Degree of Innovation: standard Degree of Imitation: standard

http://www.andorraweb.com/bass/index.php?show[prediction]=1

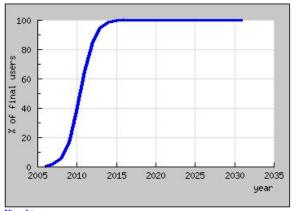


Prediction for: Industry: general Introduction in: 2006 Degree of Innovation: standard Degree of Imitation: standard

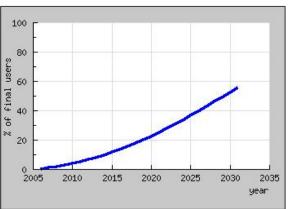


Prediction for: Industry: general Introduction in: 2006 Degree of Innovation: +3 Degree of Imitation: standard

View data



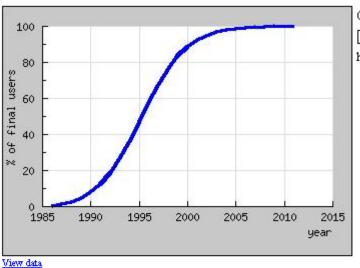
Prediction for: Industry: general Introduction in: 2006 Degree of Innovation: standard Degree of Imitation: +3



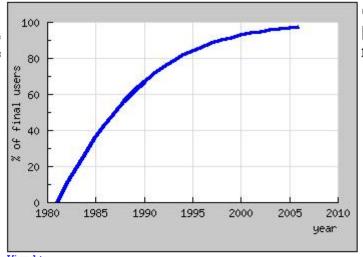
View data

Prediction for: Industry: general Introduction in: 2006 Degree of Innovation: standard Degree of Imitation: -3

View data

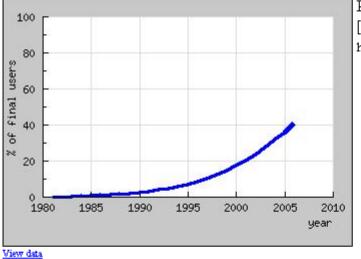


Cellular telephone [Source: Lilien (1999), http://www.ebusines:

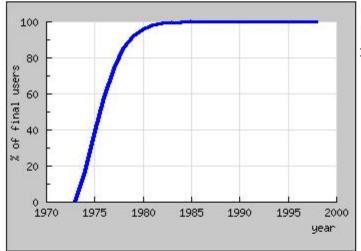


Cable television [Source: Lilien (1999), http://www.ebusiness.

View data



PC [Source: Frank Bass (http://www.utdallas.e



View data

Calculators [Source: Lilien (1999), http://www.ebusiness.x



Drug Development Pipeline

gap 1

Basic research is published but preclinical research is not considered worthwhile.

Predevelopment

gap 2

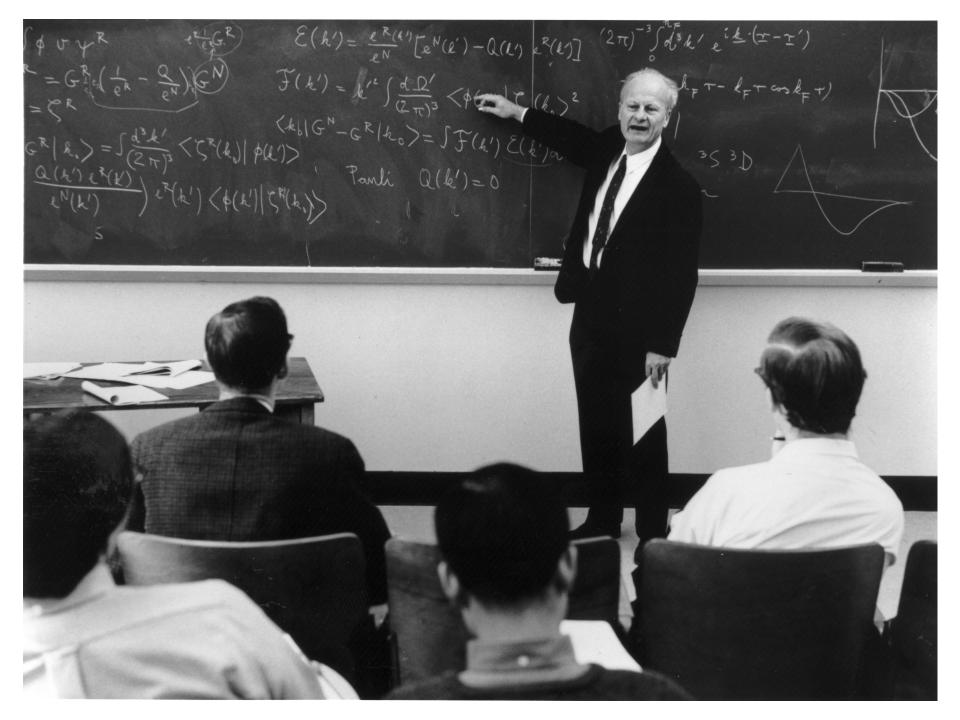
Validated candidate drugs don't enter clinical development because of profit-based company choices.

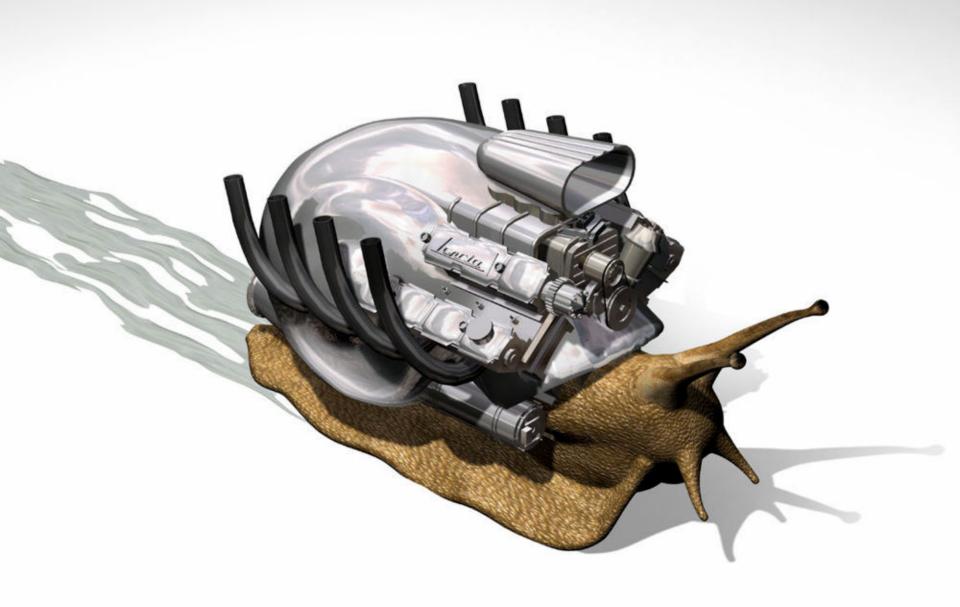
Development

gap 3

Drugs never reach the patient (registration problems, lack of production, high prices or drugs poorly adapted to local conditions).



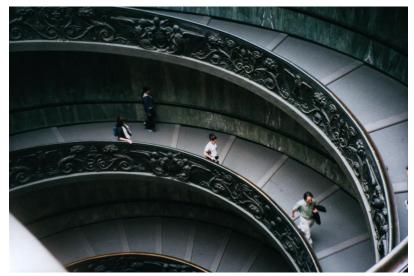


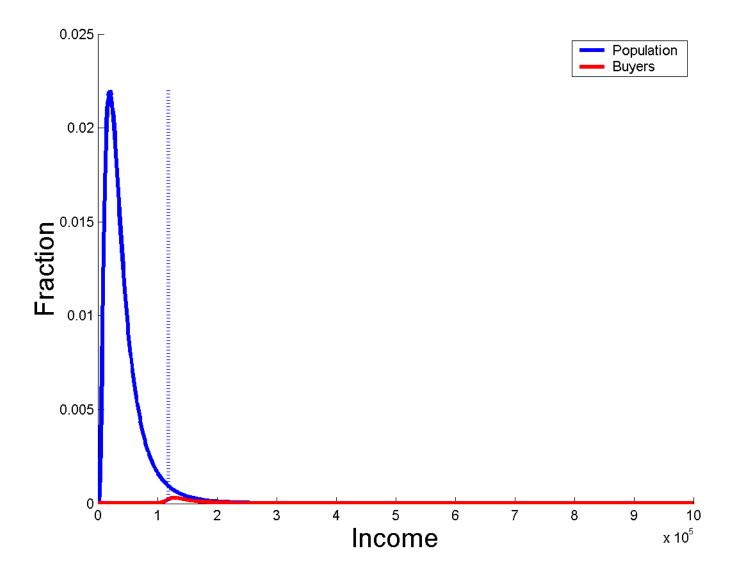


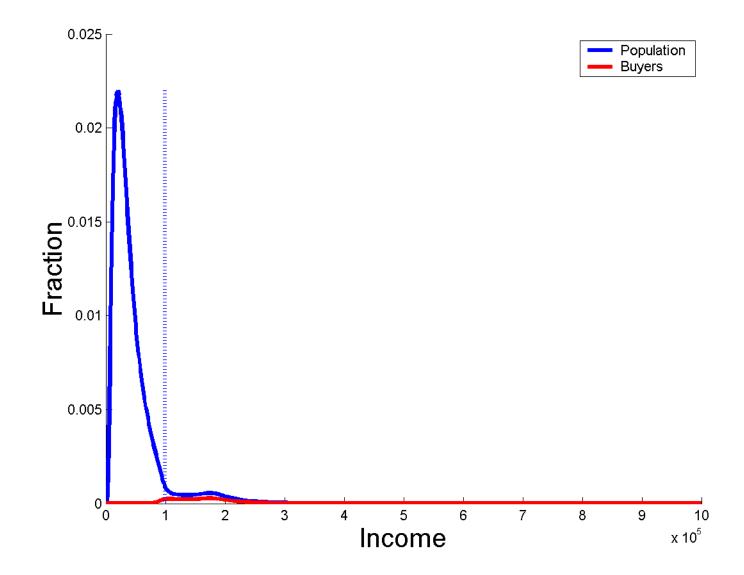
Simulation

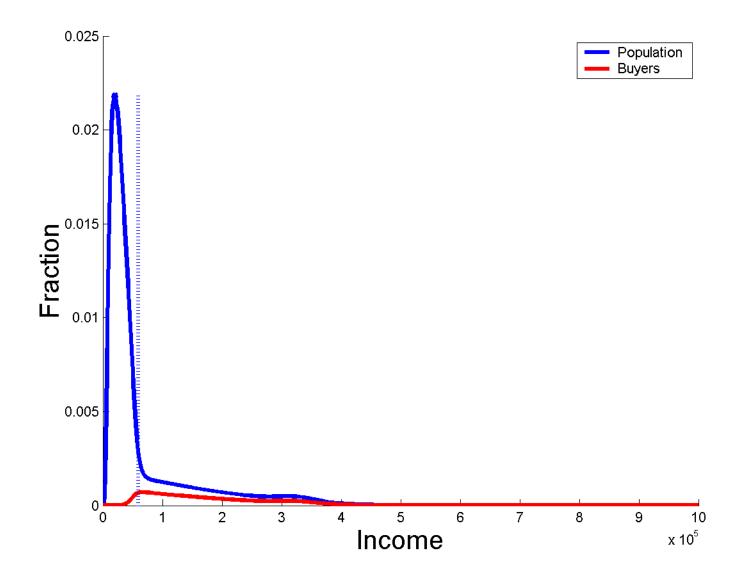
Initial experiments with income-enhancement models

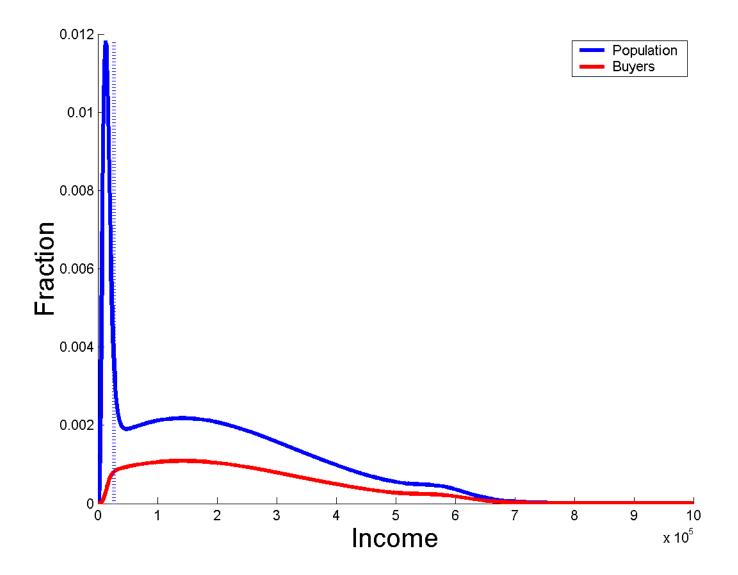
- Enhancements that increase earning ability constant factor, decreasing to a low price
- Assumes no redistribution

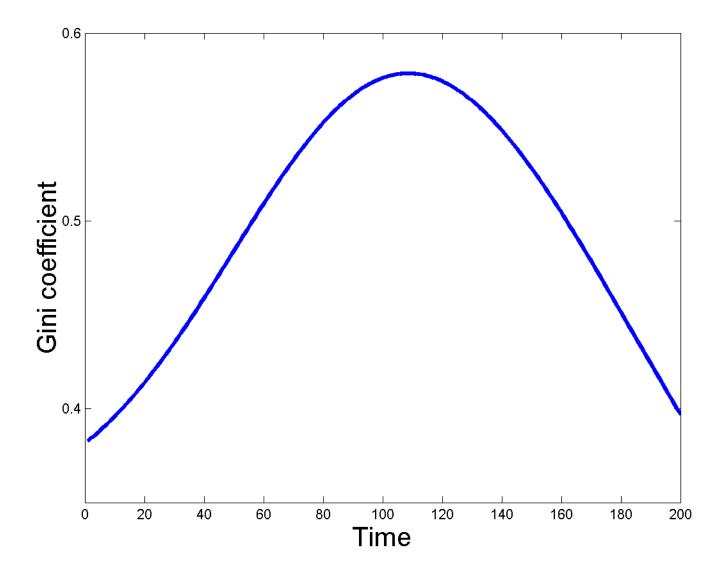




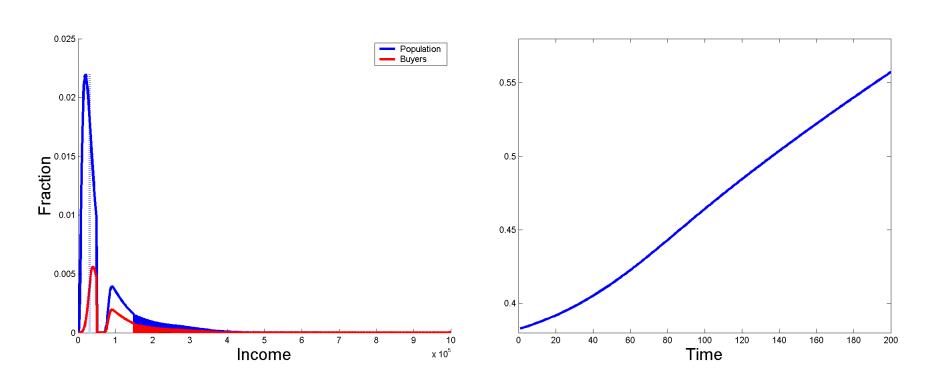




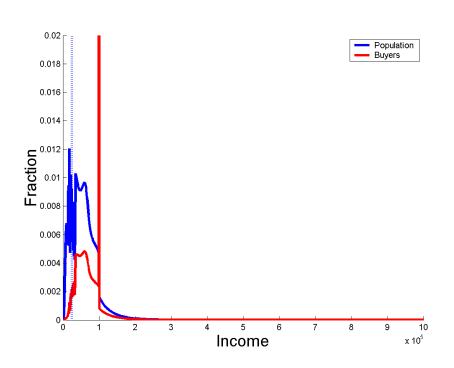


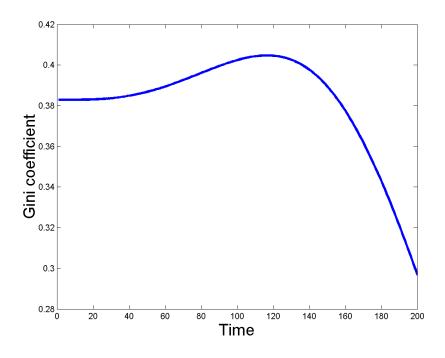


Enhancement proportional to income

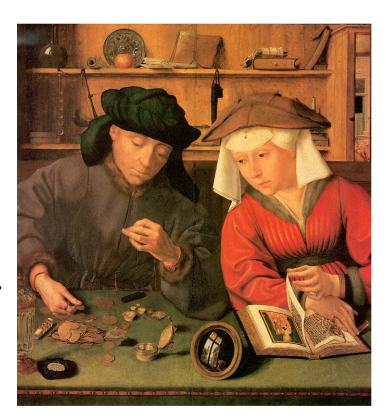


Decreasing Margins





- Gadgets come down in price, problematic if enhances earning capacity proportionally
- Decreasing margins stabilize
- Services likely to be problematic
- Temporary increases in inequality may be worth it if they speed transition
- "We shouldn't sacrifice the poor of tomorrow for the poor of today"



- Most relevant where small increases have big effect
 - Competitive areas
 - Rising above threshold
 - Little effect in areas of diverse talents
- Compounding
 - Problem when new "must have"
 enhancements arrive faster than the old reduce in price



- Near-term enhancements
 - Gadgets and drugs
 - Decreasing margins
 - Narrow task improvements
 - Hence unlikely to be major disruptors
 - Biological enhancements at first less significant than external software, hardware
 - Important tryout for handling more radical enhancement



Approaches

- Laissez-faire
- Rawls: are benefits to worst off worth it?
 - The parties to the social contract "want to insure for their descendants the best genetic endowment (assuming their own to be fixed)."
 - Kaldor Hicks enhanced pay compensation to the unenhanced through improved economy

- Create a no-envy situation
- Capability approach
- Lottery
- Taxing enhancements
- Taxing enhanceds
- Speed diffusion



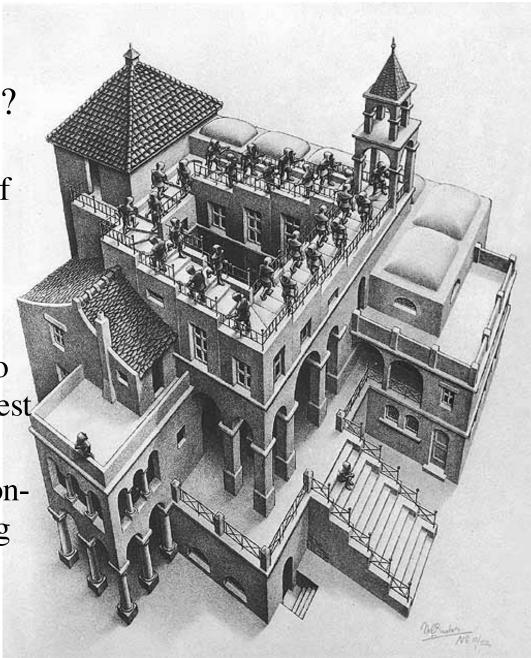
• Risks making people fundamentally unequal?

 Liberal democracy already based on idea of common society of unequal individuals

Competition

 Worst off are those who can compete in the fewest domains

 Many enhancements nonpositional (e.g. reducing accidents)



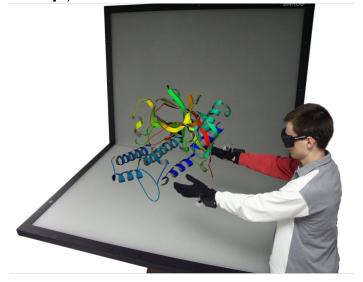
Conclusions

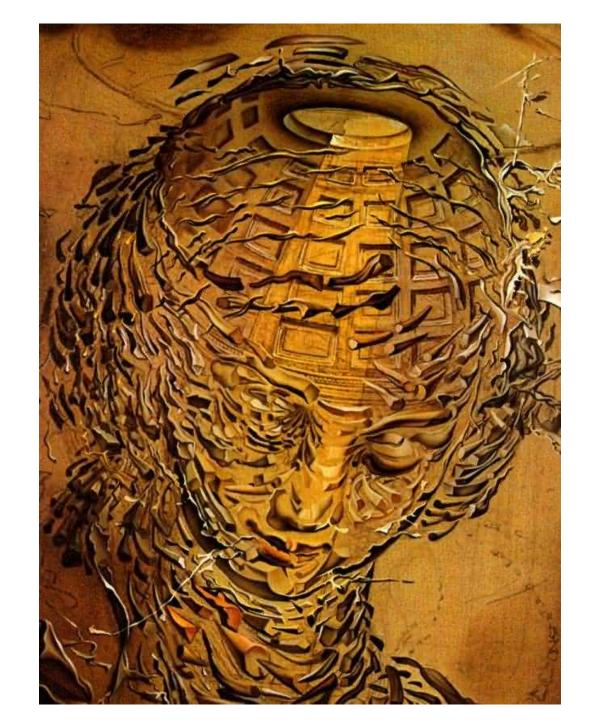
- Potential gains very large
- Spread across society
- Lowest performers likely gain most
- Competition may increase, but also overall wealth and opportunities
- Risks manageable near term
- Need for ecological studies
- Collective enhancement

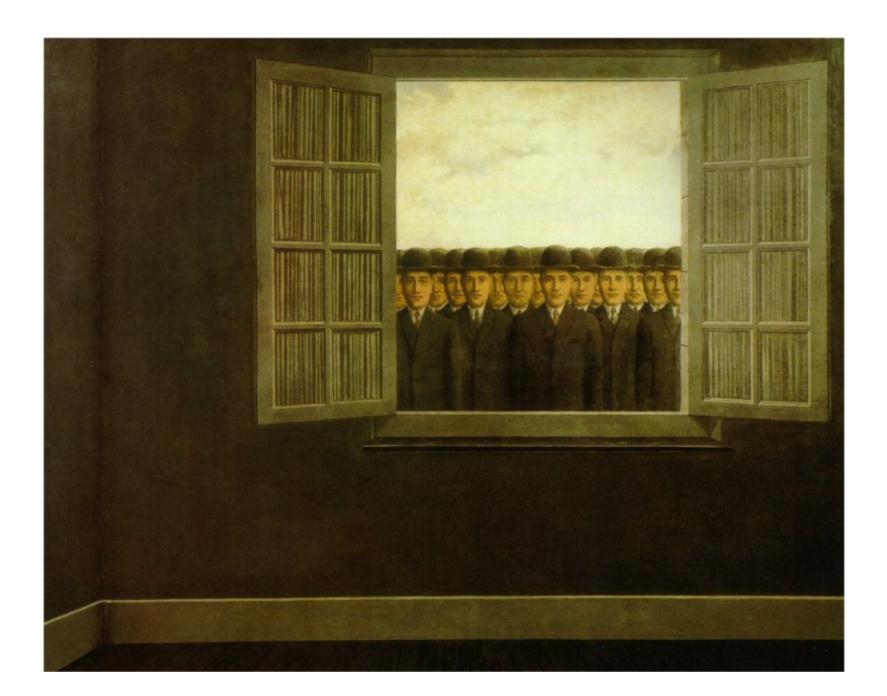


H+ Things to Do

- Support morphological/cognitive freedom
- "I'm not a genetic determinist, but everybody else is"
 - Need to counteract stupid biologism
- Patient choice
- Harm reduction
- Speed development







OUT OUT!! YOU DEMONS OF STUPIDITY!!





% Population Online vs. PPP per capita

