Safety and Beyond Safety: Seeking the Wise Use of Emerging Technologies

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The Hastings Center Garrison, New York

Governance of Emerging Technologies: Law, Policy and Ethics Fourth Annual Conference, Arizona State University Tempe, AZ May 24, 2016



INESCAPABLE

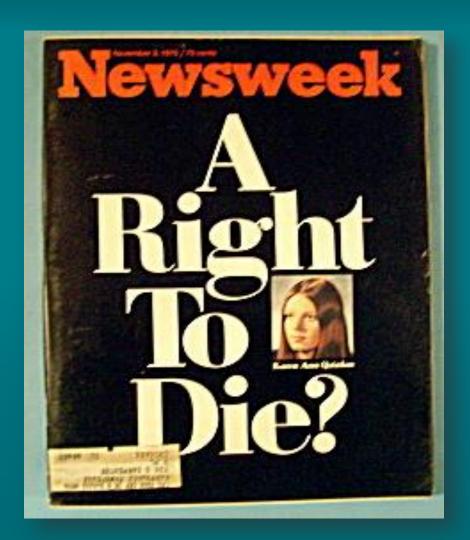


Essential





Beyond-safety concerns



Public Families

PHYSICIANS

LAWYERS

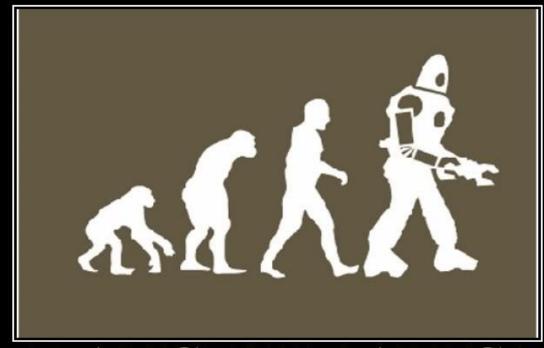
BIOETHICISTS

Social scientists

Policy Makers

Funders



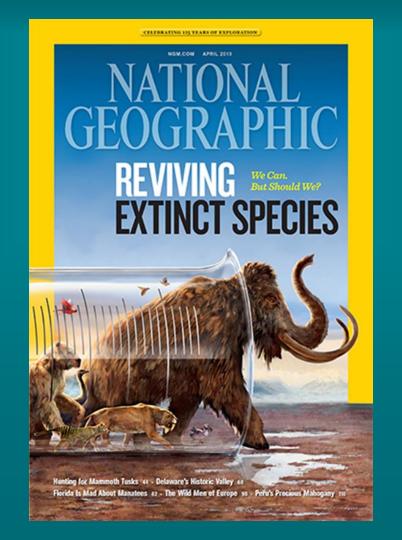


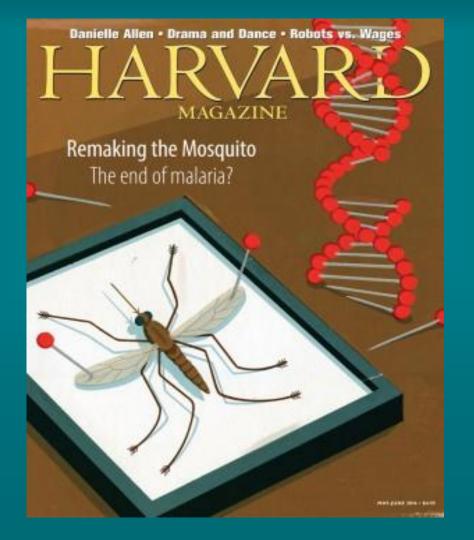
TRANSHUMANISM

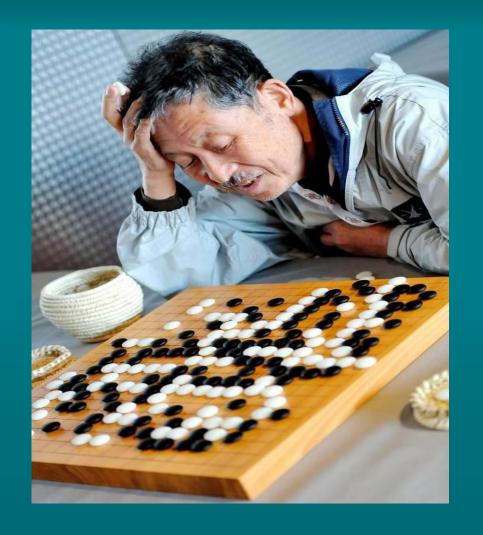
It's Inevitable

















Who should be discussing ethical & social questions?

- Scientists
- Social scientists, humanists and scholars trained in normative analysis
- The public

Scientists

Social scientist, humanists and scholars trained in normative analysis

The moral imperative for bioethics

By Steven Pinker AUGUST 01, 2015

A POWERFUL NEW technique for editing genomes, CRISPR-Caso, is the latest in a series of advances in biotechnology that have raised concerns about the ethics of biomedical research and inspired calls for moratoria and new regulations. Indeed, biotechnology has moral implications that are nothing short of stupendous. But they are not the ones that worry the worriers.

Have you had a friend or relative who died prematurely or endured years of suffering from a physical or

mich happier you would be if a prematurely deceased loved one were alive, or a ded one were vigorous — and multiply that good by several billion, in perpetuity. Given this potential bonanza, the primary moral goal for today's bioethics can be summarized in a single sentence.

Get out of the way.

A truly ethical bioethics should not bog down research in red tape, moratoria, or threats of prosecution based on nebulous but sweeping principles such as "dignity," "sacredness," or "social instige." North ald it the art research has he here its por

The Public

- Conceptual challenges
- Practical challenges

Democratic deliberation



World Wide Views

Thank you