

CYBERNETIC ORGANISMS

During the Cold War while Western youth lived by the motto "turn on, tune in, drop out," Yale's José Delgado developed radio-controlled Stimoceivers to physically control the mind, making front page news in 1965 stopping a fighting bull mid-lunge with the push of a button. His brain-to-analog-computer-to-brain feedback learning was a groundbreaking achievement, explaining that "functions traditionally related to the psyche, such as friendliness, pleasure or verbal expression, can be induced, modified and inhibited by direct electrical stimulation of the brain."

"For example, he has been able to 'play' monkeys and cats 'like little electronic toys' that yawn, hide, fight, play, mate and go to sleep on command." — "'Matador' With Radio Stops Wired Bull," *The New York Times*, 17 May 1965

"Delgado has shown that the behavior of monkeys can be altered using low-power pulsing magnetic fields. But in these experiments, there were no antenna implants." — "Electro-Magnetic Mind Control Weapons," CNN: Special Assignment, 1985

"Asked to speculate on potential military uses for robotic animals, Dr. Talwar agreed they could, in theory, be put to some unpleasant uses, such as assassination." — "Live rats driven by remote control," *The Guardian*, 2 May 2002

WE ARE CYBORGS

YOU ARE BEING ASSIMILATED

RESISTANCE MAKES IT
SPORTING

CYBERNETICS

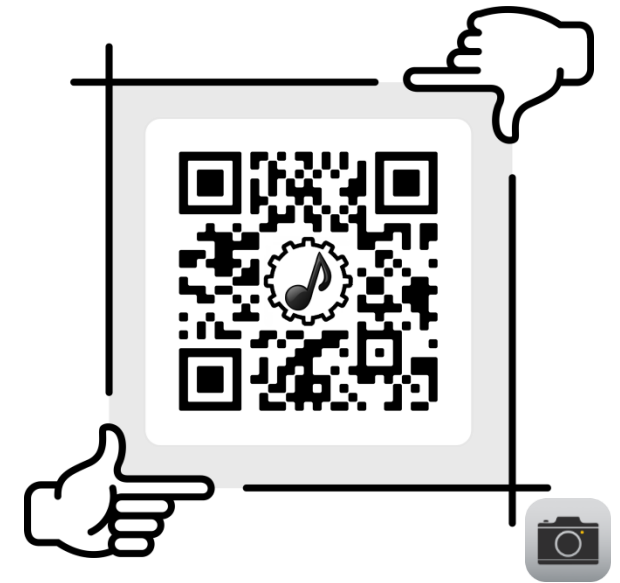
FROM GREEK

κυβερνήτης

OR STEERSMAN

SKEWS.ME

APT PUPIL, MAD SCIENTIST, TOWN CRIER



Even the smallest drop in the bucket makes a wave

HUMAN EXPERIMENTS

"In one of our patients, electrical stimulation... produced head turning...as if the patient were looking for something. This stimulation was repeated...with comparable results. The interesting fact was that the patient...always offered a reasonable explanation for it. When asked "What are you doing?" the answers were, "I am looking for my slippers," "I heard a noise," "I am restless," and "I was looking under the bed." In this case it was difficult to ascertain whether the stimulation had evoked a movement which the patient tried to justify, or if an hallucination had been elicited which subsequently induced the patient to move and to explore the surroundings." — José M.R. Delgado, M.D., *Physical Control of the Mind: Toward a Psychocivilized Society* (1969)

TRANSFER LEARNING

Training neural networks is time-consuming, but results quickly transfer to similar systems requiring that knowledge. Cyborg technology also allows nearly-instantaneous acquisition of knowhow from a previously trained brain:

"Researchers took the neural-firing patterns encoding the memory of how to perform the more complex task, recorded from the brains of the more educated rats, and transferred those patterns into the brains of the less educated rats—'and that stupid animal [was] able to execute that full thing,'" Geoff Ling said at a DARPA event in 2015. — "The Pentagon's Push to Program Soldiers' Brains," *The Atlantic*, November 2018



TRANSHUMANISM

"Implanting computing power in the brain could help humans have near-perfect memory, read books instantaneously and communicate with other implanted humans telepathically," explains Kernel founder Bryan Johnson, who designs computer chips "which are actually neurotechnological hardware designed to read and write neural code." — "Ahead of Elon Musk, this self-made millionaire already launched a company to merge your brain with computers," *CNBC*, 12 April 2017

"Perhaps the development of direct, military-style cyborgs might be possible to avoid. After all, when cyborgs exhibiting an intelligence that far surpasses that of humans are brought about, it will surely be the cyborgs themselves that make any decisions about how they treat humans." — Kevin Warwick, *I, Cyborg* (2002)

"I love when we make things fit on the head of a pin." — Pete Becker, *Friends*

