

Argument Writing
Philosophy 101
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Composition 1

In ancient Greek myth, there is a creature called the Chimera, possessing the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and snake for a tail. In spite of this monstrous nature of being, chimera creatures are not even monsters. The product of being parts of greater wholes, a chimera is defined by the Mithras mythos to mean an "an individual, object, or part consisting of pieces of diverse genera: combination." Examples of modern concepts for chimeras include chimeric cells, human transplants, and a "group" is a chimera possessing a group's head and identity but its actions. According to David Chalmers, author of *Strong Artificial Intelligence*, the scientific advancements that have led to particular chimeras, and through to concepts of the social construction of such creatures.

Brantley's article focuses mostly on possible social uses of developing chimera technology. He concludes that because chimera technology isn't the best alternative, the inherent costs of the technology are not socially justifiable. Premise 1 establishes that if an action with social ramifications is not the most fair means to proceed, it results in unnecessary social costs. Premise 2 states that if social costs are unnecessary, the costs themselves are also socially unjustifiable. Premise 3 establishes that developing chimera technology is a social action. The first part of evidence for this premise is a hypothetical scenario, where a post-ethical, post-human chimera would have an influence on "with parts of human values" by being neither human nor machine. The second part of evidence is also hypothetical scenario where reproducing chimeras would be considered as the work, essentially spending the talents of nature. Premise