

A Theory of Mental Integrity

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Mental Integrity

- E.U. human rights documents
 - e.g., Convention on Human Rights, Charter of Fundamental Rights
- Standard view: autonomy-based

Mental integrity as an absence of neurotechnological interference



The Standard View (Ienca & Andorno 2017)

- For something to be a threat to mental integrity, it must:
 - (i) involve the **direct access to and manipulation** of neural signaling
 - (ii) be **unauthorized** –i.e. must occur in absence of the informed consent of the signal generator
 - (iii) result in physical and/or psychological harm

The Standard View(s) (Lavazza 2019)

 Drops the harm condition (iii), loosens the directness condition (i)

 "Mental Integrity is the individual's mastery of his mental states and his brain data so that, without his consent, no one can read, spread, or alter such states and data in order to condition the individual in any way."

Two Objections

1) The Millian objection

- Autonomy rights needn't be grounded in the value of autonomy itself.
 - As in J.S. Mill's On Liberty (1859)

2) The objection from parallelism

 For the body, we appropriately distinguish between (bodily) integrity and (bodily) autonomy.

An Alternative View

 Mental integrity as mental integration (Storr 1960, Welford 1970)

A positive good

 Compatible with an autonomy right against interference with this good

Mental Integration (Welford 1970)

Mental integrity as functional integrity of the mind

Homeostatic equilibrium

 Ground of human dignity and basis of a conception of life itself (at least for persons)

Specifying Mental Integration

Combination of:

 Welfare, understood in terms of our emotional or affective life (Lin 2016, Heathwood 2016, Zuk 2019)

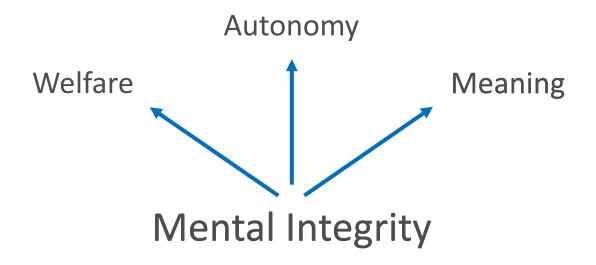
 Meaningfulness, understood cognitively in terms of making sense of the world (Repp 2018, Seachris 2019, Thomas 2019)

Autonomy, Redux

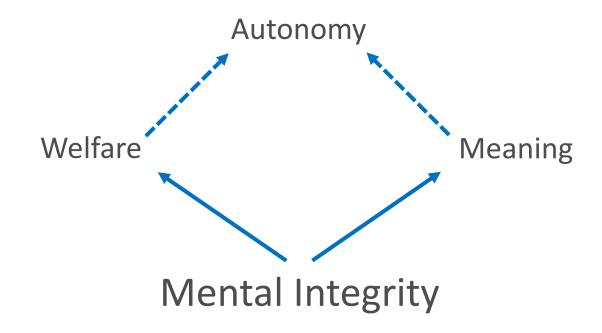
Autonomy as a third, independent element?

 Or as a special combination of welfare and meaningfulness?

Option #1



Option #2



The Payoff

- Explains why mental integrity is so important
- Covers the non-autonomous
 - e.g., children
- Scope extends beyond neurotech
 - esp. to web-based digital technologies (social media, other apps, etc.)

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