

The Martian Inside Me



Tor Arne Jørgensen
&
Scott Douglas Jacobsen

In-Sight Publishing

The Martian Inside Me

IN-SIGHT PUBLISHING

Publisher since 2014

Published and distributed by In-Sight Publishing

Fort Langley, British Columbia, Canada

www.in-sightpublishing.com

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This first edition published in 2024

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Independent Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Names: Jørgensen, Tor Arne & Jacobsen, Scott Douglas, author

Title: The Martian Inside Me / Tor Arne Jørgensen & Scott Douglas Jacobsen

Description: British Columbia: In-Sight Publishing, 2024.

Identifiers: None (epub).

p. cm.

Available on the internet at www.in-sightpublishing.com

1 3 5 7 9 10 8 6 4 2

Designed and implemented by Scott Douglas Jacobsen

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Acknowledgements

The reason for this title is because, my search for answers to who I have, has thereby led me forward towards the unknown, where the feeling of my surrounding environment feels foreign and thus presented as alien. A state of desolation, whereas sensations of a landscape are created by endless entanglements and strange events which in turn provide the opportunity for a widening spectrum. To be an explorer in one's own mind, where one is met with horror, wonder, emotions, hidden talents and, not least the fear of confrontation of who one really are, is, therefore, to be labelled as the *Martian inside me*.

Tor Arne Jørgensen

To Tor for the expansive collaboration and wide range of topics covered within his extensive remit, particularly schooling the young, which is ever-present and important.

Scott Douglas Jacobsen

Foreword by Tor Arne Jørgensen

My first encounter with the high intelligence community was back in 2015. The experience I had then was one of absolute joy, an ecstasy of finally coming home to one's own. A place where one could be understood and accepted as equals. Imagine wandering through life in search of oneself. Many of us, and not just those with high intelligence, but all of us, search for something more, something that is mysteriously hidden from us. And then to find what you have been searching for so endlessly long, has such an inexplicable aura about it, something that cannot be described with just a few simple words. They become, as the saying goes, inadequate...

The fact that words are not sufficient is manifold reinforced for those who feel no boundaries, or see within what is considered extreme. Our brain is, in my opinion, our next step in evolution. What does one think of then? Well, regarding our physical self, yes, much remains, but not in any way near what remains to be understood of all our intellects. The mysteries of the brain, our hitherto unexplored field. It may seem like a lot of nonsense to view it this way, but if one reads between the lines, everything appears so much clearer, but only for the chosen few.

Evolution is many things, can be so much more than what we are left with when we hear the word. History put under the microscope is very much like putting time on hold. Joy, hate, laughter, and sorrow, each and every one of them clocks out only to clock in again and again. Logic was long all that mattered to me, nothing could surpass its all-encompassing wonderful being. The years following 2015 saw the hunt begin to devour whatever came my way. Becoming the best was all that mattered; everything else could wait. Can an IQ test be addictive, sitting hour after hour solving the unsolvable? At the time of writing, one looks back on the madness. No money to earn, no one who cares. Not in any way close to what athletes are left with, perhaps not so strange ... Remember to read between the lines, dear reader.

At the end of the road, one can say that it was all worth it. The confirmation I sought was answered, for better or worse. The happiness I thought was secured proved to be so, but the time it lasted did not meet expectations. The hours that disappeared, I never found again, lost like everything else. Here I could have ended my journey, but what comes next is the certificate I acquired along the way. Divided into pieces, it tells what comes next, who I was, who I met, and who I am left with on my own little wondrous, lost, wonderful island. Not big enough for little me, but big enough for a whole world.

Before I finish, take with you three small texts from my first book «74» that describe my three stages through life, and finally a line that sums it all up.

Wondering about the unknown elements within yourself and in your surroundings

One of the most common feelings at a young age is the sense of one's mind spinning out of control, where you sort of lose all touch with the outside world and your place within it. In this first part of the book, I will try to focus on the problem that many young people find themselves in, a time plagued with desperate attempts to find answers to some of the biggest questions in a young person's life, questions like "Who am I to myself?" and "Who am I to you?"

Just remember that the people you surround yourself with will, whether you like it or not, shape everything around you for better or for worse, all while you are right there at the center of it all, like a sun that the planets just whirl around. As your life is about to take off, everything feels like a complete mess both outside and within. Questions will surface, questions like: How on earth

am I going to survive? Am I going to lose myself completely right from the get-go? Am I going to make it despite all the setbacks I will surely face as I plough through life?

As I have read through various research articles about the human brain not being fully developed until it reaches 25 years of maturity, this research suggests that before this age, the autopilot is set to max, where everything not best tested is just that, and to its fullest at any cost that may or may not come next. As an adult watching on, this is a reality at its worst, as we can easily envision the consequences of their actions as we are forced to relive them all over again. While these unruly youths, from their point of view, think that we adults don't understand anything at all and just keep their pedal to the metal, leaving their yet-to-be-discovered responsibilities in the dust.

"If only the world didn't have to hurt so much."

It is like two worlds speaking two very different languages. Two worlds that only want to inflict pain on each other, but of course that's not true. The two worlds are just set adrift in different directions in the hope of one day finding themselves stranded on the same beach together, filled with mutual understanding, newfound love, and respect for each other.

As many young people tend to say:

"Why should we learn things that we will never have use for? What's the point of living the life you never got to live? Our lives are not your lives, we would never ask you to live our lives, so don't ask us to live yours. We are not your second chance to relive everything that was worth caring for nor to relive every opportunity missed.

We just want to live our lives the way we want to live them, on our terms only. If only you adults could somehow understand, when we say that we need to find out who we are for ourselves, society just needs to come to terms with the fact that this is how it is, just accept it, no ifs, ands, or buts."

The chaos that occupies their young minds is there for a reason; it is their undefinable spark. So, just let them find their own way, no matter how painful it may feel. Only then can they be able to identify who they really are and where they must venture next, guided by the spark within them that will lead them towards their understanding of enlightenment. Remember the saying "The road is made as we go." So let them envision their own nirvana, then and only then can we at some point later in life rejoin on the other side where we will once again speak the same language as we once did.

Exploring adventure, intimate feelings, and your darker side

Just as historical moments from time to time tend to throw the world off balance, life too, in much the same manner, also has this tendency to tip us over. Meaning that every decision accumulated from early age onwards will, at different stages, pave itself a new direction or decide to stay on the same path as before. What I would like to convey in this second part is the inevitable importance of dealing with what meets us when we as individuals are at a loss of where to go next. The choices that can topple us when we least expect it - just when everything seemed to be planned out, disaster strikes. This is where the battle between good and evil comes to be a very definite reality: who will I end up as, who am I at the very core, shall I embrace love or drown myself in self-hatred?

Question to you all:

Have you ever thought about taking a real good look into the mirror and being completely open to what or who may stare right back at you? To risk facing the scariest thing of all, as you could easily be your own worst nightmare, and if so, how to contain it? Do you cover it up so no one will be the wiser? What would you do if this were the case...?

Whatever your answer may be, the truth of the matter is that we have been forced through millennia of generations to reveal our true colors come what may. Many people, myself included, know all too well the lure of the unknown darkness, where we just want to consume everything that comes in our path just like a giant black hole that engulfs everything within its reach, oblivious to the notion of right or wrong.

At this stage, the choices we make must be treated with the gravest importance because the reality we now face in adulthood shapes the end version of us. It is at this point in life that we must confront our inner demons much more so than before. As mentioned earlier, "are we able to contain our inner demons or not? Are they to be embraced fully or kept tucked safely away?" These are just a few of many major decisions each of us must assess through our lives in various degrees. The choice between being naughty or nice.

Curiosity, life's end, family, love, and friendship.

As I'm about to hand in my keys, I find myself looking back, and what I discover is that the life that once felt like an eternity passes far too quickly. A time that once was in abundance is now reduced to just a few sacred moments soon to be scattered to the four winds. As an introduction to this final chapter of my book, I will begin by asking questions about the meaning of life and reminisce over lost love eroded away by time. I will also talk about the importance of family values and long-lasting friendship, all the important pieces that make our lives worth living.

As we get to a certain age, more and more questions keep popping up, questions like: How will the near to far future look, and what will happen to us next when we are faced with the ultimate climax, i.e., the inevitable ending that awaits us all, the very thing that everyone does their best to block out? Why are we forced to see ourselves weathering in the same way that time sees itself ebbing away until only a single grain remains desperately clinging to whatever hope was left?

As a reminder of how we came to be, i.e., the origins of what we all take for granted. Animals, people, flowers, trees, land, sea, indeed all between the heavens and the earth. Why is it that all life except our own is blissfully unaware of the fate that awaits at the end, our own mortality, the only thing left that will not succumb to our will? On that occasion, I feel that the following question is most appropriate:

By what right were we created, fully aware of what we must face when life decides to give up? What was the grand plan of making us living witnesses to our own demise? Is this not the ultimate sign of cruelty, afflicting this kind of pain upon us humans? Could we not just wander through life oblivious to everything around us like everything else?

Were we not deemed worthy enough for you to grant us the gift of blindness to life's ultimate sacrifice? If you only did as any great author will do when he or she gives life to a story, they hold back from revealing the book's true intentions until just a few leaves remain. Then at least many of us would be spared the horrors of dealing with the notion of death every single day. A daily reminder of how fragile life can be, whereby with a snap of a finger all can be lost. Is life really meant to be as fragile as it's portrayed to be?

As the saying goes, prayers heal all wounds, both the wounds we see on the outside and the wounds we never get to see, the ones that linger on the inside. I wonder, is there also a prayer for cheating at the ultimate cost?

As I look upon memories that flip through their greatest hits, I keep reminding myself that the best memories are the ones that are shared with everyone around. "To love thy neighbor as thyself" is for me to love everything and everyone that loves me back. Remember that a full life is a life shared together with the love of your life right by your side, as you watch your perfect offspring as they take to their wings in your forever prayers.

As my glass now reads empty, I would like to add:

To my eternal friends, you who took me under your wings, I will never forget you. As I now come to my end, let me just say, give your all to the ones you hold dear, and life will take care of the rest. Maybe we are the lucky ones, lucky in the sense to be able to reflect on all the joys and all the sorrows that have made us who we are. If we are in some way able to hold onto this notion, then perhaps death is not so hard to swallow after all, whether life has led us astray or not.

I want to include a saying that came to me in the shelter of the night. I couldn't let it go, and in many ways, it summarizes how I experience the world around me. I hope it makes sense. It goes as follows: Here's the proofread version of the line:

Who then interprets those who refuse to be read by those who refuse to understand?

Group Discussion on the Near, Middle, Far, and Indefinite Future, First Responses Session: Christian Sorenson, Claus Volko, Erik Hæreid, James Gordon, Matthew Scillitani, Rick Farrar, Rick Rosner, Tiberiu Sammak, and Tor Jørgensen (Part One)

2020-03-15

Christian Sorenson, Claus Volko, Erik Hæreid, James Gordon, Matthew Scillitani, Rick Farrar, Rick Rosner, Tiberiu Sammak, and Tor Jørgensen contributed to this opening session to a series of discussion group responses to questions followed by responses, and so on, between March and May of this year. Total participants observable in [1]. They discuss: the near future (2020-2049), the middle future (2050-2074), the far future (2075-2099), and the indefinite future (22nd-century and beyond).

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: Out of the 5 possible topics, we voted with option 2 winning by 1 vote. This option, as follows:

Segmented exploration of the question, “What is going to happen in the near future (2020-2049), middle future (2050-2074), far future (2075-2099), and the indefinite future (22nd-century and beyond)?”

The complete option set included the following, and in the order presented with the voted topic in bold:

1. General exploration of the question, “What is going to happen in the future?”
2. **Segmented exploration of the question, “What is going to happen in the near future (2020-2049), middle future (2050-2074), far future (2075-2099), and the indefinite future (22nd-century and beyond)?”**
3. An exploratory and critical examination of the potential end to human paradigmatic thinking and diminution of grand narratives in the light of the progress of human thought, e.g., sciences, philosophy, technological know-how, etc., and the development of societies.
4. The picking and choosing by individual discussion group members on select global issues relevant for some or all of the rest of the 21st century of some interest, or concern, to them, for commentary by them, including mass migration, artificial intelligence/superintelligence, nationalism/populism, human rights, social credit system(s), overpopulation, the global economy, and so on.
5. A segmented exploration of the future guided by the near, middle, far, and indefinite future timeline focused on the end, or not, of paradigmatic thinking with cases in global issues including mass migration, artificial intelligence/superintelligence, nationalism/populism, human rights, social credit system(s), overpopulation, the global economy, and so on.

Here, we will define the near future from 2020 to 2049, the middle future as 2050 to 2074, the far future to 2075 to 2099, and the indefinite future as 22nd-century and beyond. Obviously, we have about 3 decades in the first options with more ease in predictions for us. Let’s start with

some softballs, what seems like the most probable to come true in the near future? Those things most easily, readily following from current trends, the laws of the natural world and within the laws of human societies without a sign of impediment from world events, e.g. natural or human-made catastrophes. When looking at this middle future when many things seeming potentially impossible will be commonplace, and others assumed as inevitable will have been shown impossible, what seems likely and unlikely to continue to happen around the world here? By the end of century, during the far future where many of us may not be alive, how will some of these advancements in science and technology, or changes to the political and social landscape, lead to a vastly different world compared to now, or not? While some things are within our extrapolations, others may be mere whimsical speculation about the future, here I am looking at the 22nd-century and beyond or the indefinite future. What will not happen in our lifetimes, but will happen in the indefinite future? Because this follows from reasonable trendlines at present or exists within the laws of nature while not existing in the current world at all.

Christian Sorenson: I have the impression that the nature of this question is due to a matter more of a predictive character than of a critical analysis in a logical, ontological or other sense. Being rigorous with the semantics of these concepts, “prediction” as such would belong to the field of science in a particular way, or failing that, to disciplines, whatever they may mean, since this will depend on the imagery that we display, but that ultimately they currently lack a scientific status.

I will approach the answer at the same time from two different depth levels, and both from a logical as well as an ontological perspective.

Indeed, in a phenomenological sense, it’s both possible on the one hand to delimit time in the near future, in the medium and long term, and in the indefinite future. And on the other side to contextualize it contingently with a certain historical moment. We could call this, “der zeit geist” or the spirit of time, since it implies a significance in terms of the directionality that follows our individual and collective action as a society towards a certain end, implicitly or explicitly predetermined; and the systemic consequences derived from these. In this regard, “the action” as such seems to me that it would admit two alternatives but nevertheless only one option between the two. That is, our actions individual or not, could be understood as “actions of human beings” or as “human actions”. The first ones for me would be any kind of conduct that can be carried out by a subject, while the second would be a deliberate action, that is to say relatively free and spontaneously carried out by someone. Both possibilities could not coexist simultaneously in the same event, since they are of a different nature. The former is more likely determined by phylogenetic factors, while the latter is more determined by factors of an ontogenical order. From this point of view parallel realities are appreciated, because as we achieve greater technological, sociocultural and spiritual development, we should be able to control, and benefit more successfully from our physical and non-physical environment, at the same time we are being able to live in better harmony and balance with it. However empirically speaking the opposite has occurred and paradoxically occurs. In this manner we can also verify until now that all the civilizations that have preceded us have had the same end since they have ended up disappearing. In that way what will essentially happen in the near, middle, far and indefinite future? In the near future, and in the medium and long term, for sure a significant change will probably come out with an ever-increasing speed towards chaos. This last as it would occur with the irregular trajectory of a double pendulum. The indefinite future, if understood more as “a beyond something” than an infinity, rather it would entail the closing of one cycle and the beginning of another. In that manner I

believe that “nothing is more permanent than change” as long as we comprehend that the only thing that exists or that has the possibility of existing is “the one” as a point of origin and end that is identical in itself.

On a second level I will aboard “the becoming” as such, as a function of time as absolute but linking it with what I exposed above. In a light way it could be affirmed that “time” beyond its relativity and its questionability in relation to its existence or not, would have only a semantic character and therefore a didactic function when segmenting it. If what exists is an identical point for the beginning and end of everything, then logically we would be talking about a systemic cyclicity, that from my point of view, is additionally reverberant, and in consequence I could consider it as equivalent to an eternal return of everything.

Symbolically, what seems to be configured as one or several ring units interconnected with each other, it seems to me rather a figure in the form of something that travels an infinite space, and that it has three registries. Thereby the first one of them would represent a symbolic registry, while the second and third ones would be represented in an imaginary and real registries respectively. For this reason the end of a certain cycle does not exist as such, but rather it would be a place at the turning point in each of the turns of “a spiral” that unfolds with a variable distance in between, and rotating indefinitely in somewhat that could be called “vacuum space”.

Claus Volko: History as it is taught at schools is usually a history of wars. From such a perspective one might ask oneself which wars will be fought in the long-term future. However, there is also an alternative view of history as the history of technology. The 20th century has been especially interesting not because of the wars fought during this century but because of the technological advances made. Likewise, we should, in my opinion, ask ourselves what future technologies are going to arrive, and how they are going to shape the world. The Internet has made communication between individuals far easier than in the past and in addition has opened new opportunities for many of us to get our thoughts and ideas published. Mobile telephony has brought us the freedom to move around the surface of the planet and be able to communicate with everybody in real time. Will artificial intelligence be the next big thing? Probably not in the same way because it is more obscure. Applications of artificial intelligence are already around us but they are not so easily visible. We should also ask ourselves if social policy will shape society and change it dramatically. The idea of a universal basic income has gained some notability in the past few years and if it is implemented one day, it might be a disruptive advance in social and economic issues. We should also not forget about education – will educational institutions change to prepare the youth better for the modern world than traditional education?

All of this said, we should also think about climate change. It is possible that man-made emissions will lead to catastrophe within the next hundred years. Perhaps the earth will become uninhabitable. This poses a problem to us which we have to solve if we want to survive as a species. Is man capable of mastering the problem of climate change? How will institutions cooperate on resolving technological and scientific issues?

At least, with the Internet, we have communication means to discuss these issues on a high level. The participation of ordinary people in the debates is possible and it will be vital for these debates to bring fruitful success. If climate change cannot be stopped, the future of mankind will be gloomy. So, this is the first and foremost challenge. Big history will measure the human civilization by its means to fight climate change.

Either man will succeed or perish.

Erik Hæreid: [Ed. “N” means “near future.” “M” means “middle future.” “F” means “far future.” “I” means “indefinite future.” Combinations of the letters imply the range of the aforementioned times.]

AI:

N: ANI (Artificial Narrow Intelligence). Increasingly effectuation and automation of traffic and industry. Businesses have to adapt more quickly. No problem with unemployment, we just change business products. Humans will always produce and create; there will always be need for much. As long as we are able to produce enough supplies for everyone, the problem is reduced to distribution. Challenge: Polarization; some own too much and others too little.

Within the near future, I think AI will develop in a convenient, human-assisted way, to improve communication and general human activities. Since the idea with AI is to develop without human assistance, we don’t know when or if it will expand and explode into a technological singularity.

M: After 2049 we will have a mix of AI-devices everywhere, and we are kind of waiting for the best or worst scenario. Will the AGI (Artificial General Intelligence) appear?

I: A massive change regarding our mentality. How will we react and act on these new technical devices and features that we used as toys a couple of decades ago? Maybe, we can control it. Maybe, it evolves further and develops into the superintelligence-status ASI (Artificial Super Intelligence). If so, it or they become much more intelligent than we are. Unless we have created and constructed more intelligent and adaptable humans than the normal evolution would manage, we become slaves, or pets. Maybe servants. Maybe extinct. Or: The human develops ASI as part of the evolution of humans. Humanity has reached its peak, and one way to evolve further is through ASI. It’s not a threat, it’s the next step.

Epidemics and severe diseases:

N: We build up effective routines handling pandemics, which will be a more frequent phenomenon; as we see today but more professional routines concerning isolation procedures and making new vaccines.

N-M: Humans will overcome severe diseases like cancer and dementia, and other diseases will take place. We will develop better methods, technology and defense mechanisms to control it.

I: We will control diseases completely, and control lifespans. I don’t believe in natural extinction. Maybe ASI-related, though.

Environment:

N: People will adapt to a more critical situation, actualized through more migration, and building new homes and construct environments that fit the new weather conditions. Businesses have to build more equity and being more adaptable for handling and survive the turbulence which will appear. Instability is a word for the next many decades.

N-M: Increased sea level and temperatures, more extreme weather conditions in general. Possibly mass migration. The world will adapt by creating new temporary migrant cities or camps, with a better infrastructure than today. The world community will rent land from nations with ar-

eal; everyone will contribute in one way or the other. Control of immigration will be done because of potential dangerous political consequences. A better control with businesses that destroy the environment.

F: A possibly natural reduction of the world's population as a consequence of environmental changes. A population suited to more harsh weather conditions. An expanding use of technology to reduce negative effects on climate change, and with good and stabilizing results.

I: A balanced earth of people, and possibly a transhuman mix of humans, cyborgs and AI-devices at same level or more probably above concerning intelligence. Other man-/AI-made objects in Space where humans live, and where there probably is nature and almost the same conditions as on earth; adapted to the new generations.

Wars:

N-M: I think humans will gather and find common solutions more than fighting each other in the future. It will be situations where humans are stressed and conflicts arise, but also a common awareness of problems that gather more than separates us. The major problems will unite us because they hit all of us; it becomes a common destiny.

Local conflicts and small wars. Religious based, mainly. A raising awareness of alternatives and better solutions reduces conflicts in this period. Still some small conflicts and terrorism, but much less.

F: No more major conflicts. Somehow humans have managed to control devastating aggression.

I: Peace; a smooth cooperation between humans and its extension. Harmonization. We have learned/adapted to live together with and not against nature, the Universe and technology.

Moral:

N: Morality is a crucial part of civilizations, and a lot of difficult situations will occur in the near future because of the rapid changes. This will influence how we build humans in the future. In this period, I think we become more conscious in the sense of empathic concerning moral issues like racism and polarization.

M-F: It will be easier to adapt and be part of the more general group and society, among others using technology. The motivation to deviate and be better than others will be less important, and replaced by other needs that is adapted to the general population as a whole. Cooperation is crucial, and the opportunity and access to cooperate will be easier. This will increase from 2100.

The next generations of humanity:

N-M-F-I: **Choice.** We will construct humans (e.g., transhumanism), as we always have done, but more technically and with increasingly larger control and "almighty" power than through the basic natural evolution. People will increasingly be in the power of a decision of what and who they want to be. We won't get imprisoned in our heritage, genes and environment; we can choose our identity to a much larger extent. This will, in the end, be a balanced product of individual needs and needs for the community, as today. I don't believe humans will be ASIs pets or slaves. The pace of human evolution will continuously be a combination of safety and development/improvement.

Conquering Space/future habitats:

N-M-F-I: We will settle at other places outside our planet; at first temporarily on the moon, then on Mars, and in a distant future on our own gigantic vehicles, human-produced moving “planets” (maybe in cooperation with/as ASI-beings), that we will use to travel through interstellar and intergalactic space towards other star systems and planets.

James Gordon: Near future (2020-2049): The development of superior AI and robots; android-like machines that will be similar to humans but still quite distinguishable. High-fidelity VR (virtual reality) and AR (augmented reality) resulting in immersive and realistic games and technologically-assisted experiences. At least one successful mission to Mars (human landing). Early methods to effectively connect the human brain to a computer interface. Improvements in medical technology in the form of more advanced and functional bionic limbs. The possibility of a cure to terminal diseases such as cancer or AIDS.

Middle future (2050-2074): More advanced AI and robots (less distinguishable from humans and taking on more companion-like roles). Advanced methods to connect brains to computers; VR and AR experiences almost indistinguishable from reality. The potential for more integrated and fully operational cyborg features in humans. Early colonization of Mars (temporary residents). Major breakthroughs in medical science and technology, in the forms of curing many harmful conditions, and also repairing and substituting damaged body parts, organs, and so on using bionic counterparts.

Far future (2075-2099): A great deal of occupations and professions will be conducted through VR computer interfaces (from physical home locations). Thus in-person interaction will be simulated more often than it will be actualized. Almost everything will be automated and mechanized for maximum efficiency. Permanent residents and colonizers on Mars, scientists working on the early stages of terraforming the red planet. Androids will be increasingly lifelike and approaching sentience. The ability to implant human memories and personalities into androids and create a lifelike copy of themselves.

Indefinite future (22nd century+): The possibility to terraform Mars more thoroughly and continue Earth-like civilization there. Ability to download subjective experiences into computer networks (e.g. to store accurately store and reproduce memories and dreams). Androids virtually indistinguishable from humans, capable of having jobs and living programmed lives. The human lifespan will be lengthened greatly due to medical technology and advancement in civilization (living past 100 will become normal). Almost all diseases will have cures, including AIDS and cancer. Advanced methods to extend lifespans, such as freezing life in stasis to be later reactivated, may be developed. Computer worlds and experiences entirely or almost indistinguishable from reality may exist or be in development. The possibility for neural implants and “instant learning” may be in production or on the horizon. The human body and brain will have cyborg options making the interconnectedness between man and machine nearly complete.

Matthew Scillitani: I’ll preface that my answers will mostly be regarding Western politics. Know that I’m neither a member of the political left nor right, and that my thoughts on modern and future political developments are from studying history and keeping up to date with current events.

In the near future, we continue to see a shift towards leftism in the media, education, and in young people. Tensions between the political right and left rise, causing more group polarization and extremism in both parties. This leads to much bullying, violence, and irrational thinking.

Eventually, with a sudden flood of new voters, the left gains total power for an extended period and pushes for socialism.

Once socialism is adopted, general wellbeing and life satisfaction increase on average, but technological progress slows down. With little financial incentive, many tech moguls and would-be inventors are no longer inspired to push for new technology. This does not stop progress entirely, but we don't see much new groundbreaking tech for some time.

Surprising to rightists is that people are still motivated to work in demanding fields despite lower wages. This is because people are inclined to do what they're best at regardless of any potential extrinsic reward. Under socialism we see many more passionate and empathetic workers in healthcare and fields of law than before.

In the middle future, there is much rioting from the political right, with Western culture falling on a sharp decline. Eventually, both political parties are so polarized and resentful of each other that Western morality devolves by no less than two millennia. Rightists have become wholly racist and sexist while leftists have accepted pedophilia and children's right to 'transition' via hormone replacement therapy.

Ultimately, the leftist government wins this battle by using cult-like bully tactics in media and legislation. What follows is several decades of extreme social regression masqueraded as progress.

In the far future, there are many protests calling for child protection (against pedophiles), free speech, human dignity, and men's rights. After several decades, these protests lead to positive reform, and near the end of this period we see a higher standard of morality in Western culture.

In the indefinite future, leftist politicians try to suppress Caucasian men while simultaneously promising them more rights and privileges should they vote them into office. In order to save face, these same politicians claim that the atrocities committed over the latter half the 21st century were by rightists all along and continue to suppress certain groups of people in order to stay in power by promising to save them from the evils of the right.

And so, the cycle continues.

Rick Farrer: The near future from 2020 to 2049:

#1: Lab grown meat is going to be huge. Initially I had a lot of doubts, mostly about whether it would be appealing enough to carve out a sustainable market niche, but a lot of my earlier reservations have disappeared. And if it expands in volume and variety like I'm guessing, future generations will look back and consider it on a short list of things that have had the highest impact on human history.

#2: The use of an individual's sequenced DNA data will become much more common in regular diagnostics and health care as opposed to being ordered as more of a specialty test. I am basing my prediction on the rapid growth of the body of knowledge that is being accumulated already in this area, its perceived potential, its decreasing costs, and increasing availability.

#3: The first human will step foot on Mars. I'm sticking my neck out on this prediction, and it might be more hope (and cheering for those that dare reach for the stars) than something realistic. It seems to me that both the technological and practical aspects of making this happen are entirely plausible in the next 30 years. But there are some other interesting dynamics going on in relation to this, and excuse me for going off on a tangent for a moment. Maybe this deserves its

own discussion, because there are historical parallels. I'm speaking specifically about how some things are more likely to be accomplished by individuals with the means, drive, and ability to make them happen than by situations requiring group approvals, decisions, and power. But, regarding this specific prediction, the risk of not completing such things that are driven by capable individuals is that they will not happen without that person's drive, and thus are dependent on both the continued availability and will of that person.

#4: We will see some new hybrid or different system of governance arise. I do not have a specific prediction as to what appearance this might take, but my sense is that there is a growing unhappiness and view of unfairness with existing systems, and something new needs to happen to provide more equitable distributions of wealth, risk, and opportunity.

The middle future from 2050 to 2074:

#1: Significant increases in average life spans will be achieved. This is agreeably something to celebrate, but I think it could potentially create a problematic consequence as well, and that is the effect of potentially creating long term persistent economic and power inequalities. (Consider the consequences of wealthy and/or influential people who never relinquish their holdings.) Obviously this could be solved. But certainly there are other potential benefits as well as dangers that would be associated with longer life spans.

#2: A major shift will occur in our value systems – I am going to leave this prediction nebulous. Assuming drastic changes ahead in humanity's future and value systems being survival traits, changes will have to occur. Longer life spans, humanity making strides in growing beyond the planet, and essentially re-evaluating their place in the universe will dictate new rules for survival, and, arguably, values are part of survival.

The far future from 2075 to 2099:

#1: Space travel and usage will become much more widespread and common. I'm going to predict that finally during this time segment, more economic benefits will begin accruing from the expenses put into projects beyond earth's orbit, and that will drive more activity. I'm thinking of perhaps mining activities, refining, or activities that have benefits from occurring in null gravity and/or vacuum, for example.

The indefinite future from 2100 onward:

#1: I'm going to predict the potential for humanity splitting into two populations at some point. Or perhaps it would be described best as 2 groups based on different value systems. One would be those that desire and choose a simple, old fashion, retrograde lifestyle and another set that has their values in pushing the limits. This prediction does not have much basis apart from an already observed polarization among individuals who prefer one or the other of these options.

Rick Rosner: People will be increasingly able to avoid being manipulated, probably. In America, the Republicans will be at an increasing demographic disadvantage. So, there may be some set of non-shitty politics in the next 10 years. Beyond that, if you look at Cory Doctorow, he writes a lot of near-future science fiction in which a lot of people form alliances independent of government.

They form their own alliances. You'll see that kind of shit. The government will, I hope, repair itself and become less important. We'll see increasing but not apocalyptic effects of climate change. It is already undeniable. It'll get more undeniable. As an increasingly small minority of

idiots will continue to deny that it is real, some technological solutions will arise. Some will be brute force things like sea walls around low-lying cities.

There will be some more elegant and ambitious efforts. Maybe, efforts to change the albedo of large parts of the Earth. Who knows, the shit will have varying success. But it will be clear that there is a lot of money in fixing climate change. We will see a lot of effort thrown at it. In parallel, we will see the replacement of fossil fuels with renewables. All of this stuff driven not by government edict, but by the market. People will see the money in it.

Old industries will continue to spew disinformation to hold onto their markets. The increasing efficacy of medicine and later in the 30-year period, anti-aging therapies that, in fact, *work*. More types of cancer will be addressable. Other diseases of old age, e.g., heart disease and strokes will be deal-with-able. Towards the next 30 years, we will have increasingly less expensive replacement organs.

We will see increasing lifespans. More and more people will make it to 100. As the technology gets really good, eventually, a majority of people will make it past 95. After that, the efforts will be to old age while remaining youthful. No one wants to be 97 and look and feel 87. You want to feel 57 or 47. So, you'll see waves of medical technology. In America, there will be increasing dumb political shit about how to pay for it while other countries develop more effective ways to deal with what will be *very expensive* medical therapies.

As automation increasingly limits the job market, people will look at economic systems that have widths of what a-holes call socialism and reasonable people call guaranteed minimum wage. The necessities of life, besides dwellings, will continue to get cheaper. Different governments and, perhaps, other organizations will be able to provide people with most of the necessities of life for an increasingly reasonable set of costs. A-holes will continue to call this socialism.

Is it really socialism when it is super inexpensive to help people get by? What is coming out as a theme while I talk, advances will continue to be made and people who have an agenda will continue to try to manipulate people that these aren't advances. The last thing and perhaps the biggest thing is the rise of A.I. in every walk of life. I think, by now, most people realize A.I. doesn't mean semi-human robots all over the place.

It means everything will be wired with sensors and connected to the cloud and the internet. Everything will be exchanging data. That data will be analyzed to make shit better, more efficient. The people who are best at exploiting A.I. will have a big advantage over people who are bad at it.

Then, eventually, but not within the next 30 years, you will have A.I. and the replication of consciousness becoming good enough that people will really be mentally merging with advanced artificial information processing systems and, maybe, merging with each other. That is probably beyond the next 30 years. In the next 30 years, things will be becoming increasingly smart.

The analysis of big data will yield a flood of information. Entertainment will continue to get ridiculously compelling and A.I.-generated imagery – visual and other presentation – will get more sophisticated. All sense and modalities becoming more compelling and realistic when it wants to be, even when it doesn't want to be.

People will continue to voraciously consume information and will get better and better at consuming and processing information in combination with A.I. I think that's pretty much it.

There's the browning of the world too. That whitey will own less and less, proportionately less and less, of the world's wealth and technology.

Whitey won't suffer. It is just that non-whitey and other parts of the world than the Western world will begin to gain an increasing share of the good stuff and will increasingly participate in Western world shit.

You'll see the gay-ing and trans-ing of the world as people give less and less of a shit about gender and sexual orientation. The pussification of the world as the world decides that we don't need to be tough guys, the gentling of the world so to speak.

We will have wars and crimes. But I believe that hyper-masculine belligerence that crept into our culture will lessen as systems to avoid encounters with violence arise and people realize that you don't need to be hyper-masculine; that hyper-masculinity is as much drag as anything else.

That performative masculinity will become less predominant.

2050-2074, climate change effects will grow more severe with more extinctions, acidifications of the oceans becoming pretty dire, but with technologies to counter climate change and with more carbon neutral energy sources kicking in.

You'll have violent storms. We see violent storms now. You will see even worse violent storms. I don't know if any natural coral reefs will survive. But we will figure out a way to regenerate them, maybe not in the same places that they are now, but maybe in places where the changing temperature allows them.

You'll see changing geographic demographics. People will move to where the changing temperatures and the changing coastlines, where people move to the new good places or away from the new bad places. Individual consciousness will be under assault by new technology as the technology for adding information processing abilities to natural brains and extending the lifespans of brains, and replicating thought and consciousness with initially low fidelity but with increasing fidelity.

Governments will either get their shit together or be supplanted by extra-governmental organizations. If the U.S. continues to be a nation of yahoos, then the U.S. will fall away to yahoosness or yahoodom. There is a chance the U.S. could fracture either entirely or in a *de facto* manner.

It is one nation while functioning as two or more nations. You can't tell whether you will live to a 100 until 100 years pass. We will have this medical technology offering the prospect of super long lifespans.

We won't know until people reach the super long ages. We will see some Boomers reaching their 120s. Then you've got the Gen Xers in their 90s to 100s, and Millennials and Gen Zs. The Gen Zs will be in their 60s.

By then, there may be sufficient medical technology for the gen Zs in their 60s and Millennials in their 70s may be able to pass for really weird looking 40-year-olds. The culture will continue to become more immersive and fantastic in its entertainment.

You will have shit like robot girlfriends with A.I. able to pass increasingly sophisticated Turing Tests. You could claim some A.I. are nearly as conscious as humans. We will all continue to become more Kumbaya in some more and a lot more less annoying ways.

There will be less pressure to conform to sex and gender norms. People will try different sex and gender stuff. Some experiments will work, most won't, because most new social experiments will lack the stability of old social arrangements.

Couplehood has been tried and tested for 30,000 years or hundreds of millions of years if you look at the rest of animal kingdom. So, triads, quads, and what the heck else, will be less stable with more moving parts.

People will come up with different systems of arrangements that are workable for finances, partnerships, and child rearing. There may be new systems. There will be new systems that are not squarely on the communism-capitalism continuum because the necessities of life will continue to get cheaper because it is not socialism if it is free to give people the shit they need to live.

It is something else. There will be stratification among groups as people pick the levels of social and technological change that they are comfortable with. There will be a lot of mobility among those groups, but also oppressive and reactionary groups who hate what is going on and will try to fuck things up.

Parts of the world will be angry at the changes or that they are not getting the fruits of these changes. There will be some strife. Right now, we are at the beginning of a pandemic. It is unlikely that we won't see some more large-scale disease outbreaks during the rest of the 21st-century. I don't know what war will look like.

I doubt that we will have a 20th-century style world war. Certainly, the wars that we fight will be fought using the traditional methods of war now, including more modern cyberwarfare.

Tiberiu Sammak: Concerning the next three decades which would define the near future as stated in the topic, a lot of major changes and possible improvements are to be expected in almost every field of activity.

To have a clearer image of what could possibly follow, it stands to reason that we need to be up to date with the current trends in science, politics, economy, healthcare systems and in many other significant fields.

I guess that one sizeable change would be the transition from gas-based vehicles to fully electric ones which might become more commonplace in the next ten to thirty years. Electric car batteries will have higher charging rates, thus reducing the charging time and allowing the drivers to reach to their desired destinations much faster. A shift towards a green vehicle will be a beneficial step in reducing the amount of greenhouse gas emissions and in stopping the degradation of air quality.

Screening and treating various underlying diseases and ailments will probably become much easier, leading to a higher survival rate among patients. More common neurodegenerative diseases, e.g. Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's disease, may be totally curable in the near future.

As far as the middle future is concerned, I expect that technological unemployment will be more prevalent, rendering a lot of current jobs obsolete and redundant. Most manual labour will be replaced by highly intricate automatons, performing the required tasks with greater accuracy and speed than a human. The scarcity of careers or lack thereof demanding physical work will have to be tackled and a possible solution addressing this issue should be proposed.

Supercomputers may be able to simulate less complex brains, such as those of a pond snail or of a sea slug.

Life expectancy is most likely to rise thanks to the ongoing betterment of the healthcare systems – you will probably see much more centenarians and people in their mid-90s. Also, certain conditions which are currently always fatal, albeit really rare, such as some malignancies (DIPG) or all prionopathies, might become curable or at least have a higher five-year survival rate from their onset provided that adequate measures are taken in order to effectively fight off those illnesses.

Things are starting to get hazy as we are moving towards the far future which is represented by the last decades of the 21st century, as predictions become mere approximations and guesses based on previous models.

For example, I suspect that organ failure will be prevented by replacing many organs and parts of the human body with fully operational 3D-printed replicas. Basically, this technique will turn people into cyborgs.

Humans will live in a machine-based world, automation being the key mechanism behind every process.

I also believe that space travel will be more accessible and affordable for the individuals that wish to go into outer space.

I think it is safe to say that we can only speculate about the events and technologies that are going to occur in the indefinite future (22nd century and beyond).

A complete and exhaustive mapping of the human brain seems very probable. Only after we have understood how the brain works in its entirety and how consciousness is generated can we create an artificial brain having identical functions with a biological one.

Some truly intriguing concepts such as mind uploading to a virtual environment or hypercomputation can become realities.

The emergence of extremely complex technological systems could make interstellar travel achievable, granting humanity the capacity to easily move between remote planets and to thrive across the stars.

Definitely, exploring and analyzing all these potential outcomes is an exciting experience, knowing that some of the aforementioned ideas, however wild or quixotic they may sound, might actually come to fruition somewhere in the distant future.

Tor Jørgensen: First, I would like to say thanks for this opportunity to address these great topics with such fantastic participants that are in this group! I am humbled and honoured. Well, if one is to look at the first time span, the period of 2020 to 2049, I think we will start to see even bigger changes in structural engineering. Smart buildings with the capacity to form and adapt to the environment, even more than we, of course, see today. Cars, busses, and transport, in general, will be in a transition from the traditional man-operated vehicles we know and see today, over to self-driven vehicles. We are in this transition now, today. As to the medical situation where we directly consult the doctor, we will, I think, go over into a more interactive form. The time where we go to see the doctor face-to-face will in a big way fade away for many of us in the near future. We see today this transition is done with regards to banks, food-stores, and more. Direct interaction as to public services will start to be a thing of the past. So, will we all become citizens of a world where direct contact is no more, where the only way forward is through some sort of

medium?! No, of course not, direct contact is still very crucial for numerous reasons, but we will be forced into a new way of living as we are today from where we were 30 years ago.

How about the pollution question, as we all know the problem today is growing as regards to ocean pollution, and landfills? The mountains of garbage in poor countries, where the authorities are in no state to handle these amounts. This is a problem that needs solving soon. Many good ideas have come along, though. But is it too little, too late? I hope within the next 20-30 years; these questions are answered more than today, and a solution is at hand. Does the future look grim regarding this question? Yes, but there is always hope! Tackling these issues will need a global effort, where the focus must be on the countries that may not see this as a big problem today, or do not see this as an immediate issue and unsolvable for various reasons. Education and politics with government grants are some of the possible ways to end this problem for the next 20+ years, as I see it. As to the need for food supply, the world will not have enough natural grown food, so the artificial grown food will play a much bigger role in the next 20-40 years compared to today. Water and food supply are the maybe biggest issues that the world will have to address in the next 20-50 years to feed this ever-expanding global population.

The planets in our own solar system will be explored, hopefully, in an ever growing manner. Mars will have started to be populated, at least, in an exploratory way, so as to establish a permanent settlement. On the possibility for a third world war, as I see, it will not be a war fought by traditional arms, guns and such, but by viral spread of viruses, as diseases go, and next by computer viruses. This in the intent to effect control over others in an armed conflict, a silent war, to put it simply. Natural disasters in the next 20+ years, the weather will change very much. We see today already some of the pattern that will grow exponentially in the next two decades. More severe weather, look at Australia with the fires that lasted so long, and effected so many over such a huge area! More earthquakes, more severe storms, more volcanic activity is, I think, clear in the near future.

These issues are some of the topics that will need to be addressed in the near future, so how will this effect be in the middle future? Well, if we have not solved some of these issues as to pollution and have gained some control over the heating of our planet, the effect will be worse in a big way, to the point, maybe, that we can not recover from: what then?! I hope we do get some control over some of the immediate problems. The middle future, I think, will be the development of AI in such a way that will affect us daily, as to interact in some way within the fields of IT, medicine, warfare, and more! We will see much more within the development of genetic mutation for the benefit of medicine, warfare, and exploration. Transport, as to be able to clear great distances in a short time, will also have been addressed. I saw that the hyper-loop transport of Tesla in the Nevada desert as one of the possible solutions to reduce travel time.

The far future will see even more of these effects, of what I have previously pointed out, but one thing I would like to bring forward is how we humans will look. If we go back 50-100 years back in time, we were shorter in height. We lived a shorter life. Our health was poorer. With the developments today, how will this affect us into the definite/indefinite future? Are we going to be a mirror image of the aliens that we see on TV?!

To the 22nd-century and beyond, I do not see the end of mankind in any indefinite future. I hope that we will adapt to the changes that come ahead. If we look away from the 'End Times' of the Bible, I think we will prosper and multiply on to new worlds in our own system at first, then beyond. This is, of course, from my utopian mindset, but only time will tell if I am wrong or not.

These are some of my initial thoughts about the possible future events that lay ahead for us all. I am not Nostradamus, but, still, I hope that we can dive into some of these issues with the rest of the group, cannot wait to hear what they have to say about these topics that we now address!

Appendix I: Footnotes

[1] Contributors for March 15, 2020 session: Christian Sorenson, Claus Volko, Erik Hæreid, James Gordon, Matthew Scillitani, Rick Farrar, Rick Rosner, Tiberiu Sammak, and Tor Jørgensen. Total participants (Contributors and Observers for March 15, 2020 session): Christian Sorenson, Claus Volko, Dionysios Maroudas, Erik Hæreid, HanKyung Lee, James Gordon, Kirk Kirkpatrick, Laurent Dubois, Marco Ripà, Matthew Scillitani, Mislav Predavec, Richard Sheen, Rick Farrar, Rick Rosner, Sandra Schlick, Tiberiu Sammak, Tim Roberts, Tom Chittenden, Tonny Sellén, and Tor Jørgensen.

[2] Individual Publication Date: March 15, 2020: <http://www.in-sightjournal.com/hrt-one>; Full Issue Publication Date: May 1, 2020: <https://in-sightjournal.com/insight-issues/>.

*High range testing (HRT) should be taken with honest skepticism grounded in the limited empirical development of the field at present, even in spite of honest and sincere efforts. If a higher general intelligence score, then the greater the variability in, and margin of error in, the general intelligence scores because of the greater rarity in the population.

An Interview with Tor Arne Jørgensen on Background, Identity, Mentors, Education, and Interests (Part One)

2020-03-22

Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. He has several IQ scores above 160+ sd15 among high range tests like Gift/Gene Verbal, Gift/Gene Numerical of Iakovos Koukas and Lexiq of Soulios. His further interests are related to intelligence, creativity, education developing regarding gifted students, and his love for history in general, mainly around the time period of the 19th century to the 20th century. Tor Arne works as a teacher at high school level with subjects as; History, Religion, and Social Studies. He discusses: family background; facets of the larger self; prescient moments in early formation; guardians and mentors of import; significant books and authors to him; pivotal educational moments; postsecondary education; HRT scores; participating in a like ability community; and main areas of intellectual interest.

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: What is family background or lineage, e.g., surname(s) etymology (etymologies), geography, culture, language, religion/non-religion, political suasion, social outlook, scientific training, and the like?

Tor Arne Jørgensen: As my family background goes, my parents are from a small town further south from where I live today, called Lillesand a town in the south of Norway, my own hometown is called Grimstad. These small towns are very busy during the summer months, but very quiet during the winter months. My mother was a stay-at-home mom and was very caring. My father was active during WWII, and was awarded several medals for his bravery during the last part of the pacific war where he shot down two kamikaze pilots. As education goes, they were not highly educated, just primary school education. As religion goes none of my family is especially religious, even though we come from the so-called “bible belt” in the south of Norway. To the question of politics, then yes I was active in my younger days within AUF, the youth party of the Norwegian workers’ party (Arbeider partiet) short for Ap. I am no longer as active as I use to be, but I am still politically updated for my own personal interest and the fact that I teach within the fields of history and social studies at the high school level. In general, I keep myself very busy with first and foremost regards to my family, then my studies, work, and fitness, intelligence and more. The future endeavours for me are to finish my education and keep moving forward within the social structures of high intelligence. Also with the intent to further educate people about giftedness, and to address equality for all pupils and students alike of both sides of the intelligence scale.

Jacobsen: With all these facets of the larger self, how did these become the familial ecosystem to form identity and a sense of a self extended through time?

Jørgensen: As forming my self extended, I found that serving the people around me to be an intent in the degree of the further foundation for a greater purpose in life. My childhood has shaped me to focus about what does now matter most for me in regards to helping others in achieving their goals in their lives. As to identity of self-awareness, I had a tough childhood that forced me into making adult decisions at an early age regards to the choices that I had to make for myself and that have guided me ever since.

Jacobsen: Of those aforementioned influences, what ones seem the most prescient for early formation?

Jørgensen: The ability to see past my own boundaries, thus shaping the surrounding elements in early childhood. This has always been and still is my foremost ability as the ground of early formation regards to past, present, and future.

Jacobsen: What adults, mentors, or guardians became, in hindsight, the most influential on you?

Jørgensen: The role models in my life are not many, I like to look at myself as my own role model. I set the standards very high for myself and have always done so. The people around me have that, in some way looked to me for guidance. But there is one person I will bring forward and this person is Winston Churchill, the reason for this is his efforts in bringing about the perceptions about mental determination in regards to the war efforts during WWII. He has by that fact set the standard for the mental mindset to be followed by others myself included.

Jacobsen: As a young reader, in childhood and adolescence, what authors and books were significant, meaningful, to worldview formation?

Jørgensen: Books that have been a big influence in my life is mostly based on facts, I was never a big lover of books about fiction but rather books about facts caught my attention. I started reading at an early age on my own around age 7 and upwards, but I never had a fixed focus I just read everything I could get my hands on at that time. I now read books like; Mark Mazower – *Governing The World: The history of an idea*, E.H. Carr – *The Twenty Years Crises 1919 – 1939*, Peter Singer – *Practical Ethics*, just to name a few. I now would like to dive into world politics, global history, educational systems in a national/global sense, and the world beyond!

Jacobsen: What were pivotal educational – as in, in school or autodidacticism – moments from childhood to young adulthood?

Jørgensen: As to education, the most important learning factor was my intuitive mindset with regards to self-awareness. What does this entail, well my primary school was fine as normal learning curve goes, but what when the school can not provide beyond that fact. Then the self-education comes into play, people with high intelligence can in many ways tap into this self-learning ability in order to compensate for the lack of skills within external learning environments, such as the ordinary school system. This has in many ways been my lifeline as education goes.

Jacobsen: For formal postsecondary education, what were the areas of deepest interest? What were some with a passion but not pursued? Why not pursue them?

Jørgensen: As postsecondary education goes, my interest in history and the time period around the founding of our country in 1814, and the start of democracy, has for me been the biggest interest within this particular field. I have since taken a bachelor's degree in history involved; 1814 and the start of our constitution. I will pursue a master's degree later on, also directed toward the same topic sometime in the future. As passions not pursued further, I would like to have pursued educational language in a much bigger sense, to be able to learn more about languages has always been of interest, but not followed through educational wise. Why not now then, lack of time, just that lack of time.

Jacobsen: What have been some of the intelligence tests taken and the scores earned over time – with standard deviations too, please?

Jørgensen: I have taken many HR-tests; the test scores vary from low 140+ sd15 up to high 172 sd15. I did many mistakes in my past with regards to early tests as I scored low by the fact of rushing these tests and thus hurting my end score. I have found out later I need to take my time and not stress myself with quick response to the tests themselves. I am a deep analyst. Also, I feel I have not peaked yet, I know in time I will score 175+. Here is some of the test I have tried out so far; Asterix of Jason Betts-153 sd15, World IQ Challenge of Brennan Martin-140 sd15, Gift verbal 1-4 of Iakovos Koukas average score around 164+ sd15, and Lexiq of Soulios 172 sd15.

Jacobsen: What has been the participation in the high-IQ community for you?

Jørgensen: Get to meet new people that share the same interest as me, and to be able to compete against some of the most brilliant minds in the world to solve HR-tests, also to be able to discuss topics such as education, art, science, math and more...

Jacobsen: What are the main areas of intellectual and reading interest for you?

Jørgensen: I will address this last question in the manner of intellectual interest and right of equal education for all.

Last year (2019) I was awarded the WGD – Genius Of The Year – Europe, (GOTY). As an ambassador for the high IQ community, it was a great honour for me to receive this prestigious award. With it, I got to address the Norwegian media about the high IQ community, and I also spoke about the need for equal education for both the gifted pupils as the non-gifted pupils in regards to Norwegian schools and their educational quality thereof. This is for me now the main focus as to my further endeavours, with it I hope to bring about the attention as to what can be done to make sure that the gifted pupils can maximize their true intellectual potential at primary school level and beyond.

Appendix I: Footnotes

[1] Child and Youth Worker.

[2] Individual Publication Date: March 22, 2020: <http://www.in-sightjournal.com/jørgensen-one>; Full Issue Publication Date: May 1, 2020: <https://in-sightjournal.com/insight-issues/>.

*High range testing (HRT) should be taken with honest skepticism grounded in the limited empirical development of the field at present, even in spite of honest and sincere efforts. If a higher general intelligence score, then the greater the variability in, and margin of error in, the general intelligence scores because of the greater rarity in the population.

Group Discussion on the Near, Middle, Far, and Indefinite Future, First Responses Session: Christian Sorenson, James Gordon, Matthew Scillitani, Rick Farrar, Rick Rosner, and Tor Jørgensen (Part Two)

2020-04-01

Christian Sorenson, James Gordon, Matthew Scillitani, Rick Farrar, Rick Rosner, and Tor Jørgensen contributed to this opening session to a series of discussion group responses to questions followed by responses, and so on, between March and May of this year. Total participants observable in [1] with brief biographies. They discuss: the previous session's responses.

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: Several participants commented on the following prompt:

Segmented exploration of the question, “What is going to happen in the near future (2020-2049), middle future (2050-2074), far future (2075-2099), and the indefinite future (22nd-century and beyond)?”

The full prompt became:

Here, we will define the near future from 2020 to 2049, the middle future as 2050 to 2074, the far future to 2075 to 2099, and the indefinite future as 22nd-century and beyond. Obviously, we have about 3 decades in the first options with more ease in predictions for us. Let's start with some softballs, what seems like the most probable to come true in the near future? Those things most easily, readily following from current trends, the laws of the natural world and within the laws of human societies without a sign of impediment from world events, e.g. natural or human-made catastrophes. When looking at this middle future when many things seeming potentially impossible will be commonplace, and others assumed as inevitable will have been shown impossible, what seems likely and unlikely to continue to happen around the world here? By the end of century, during the far future where many of us may not be alive, how will some of these advancements in science and technology, or changes to the political and social landscape, lead to a vastly different world compared to now, or not? While some things are within our extrapolations, others may be mere whimsical speculation about the future, here I am looking at the 22nd-century and beyond or the indefinite future. What will not happen in our lifetimes, but will happen in the indefinite future? Because this follows from reasonable trendlines at present or exists within the laws of nature while not existing in the current world at all.

The first comments can be found here: <https://in-sightjournal.com/2020/03/15/hrt-one/>. You may comment on the general set of first responses or to an individual response in a respectful and considerate manner in this session, as a response to the responses/comments session. This is conducted between March 16th and March 31st.

Christian Sorenson: I will base my comments on the set of responses given. It strikes me that in relation to the different temporal instances regarding the near, medium, far and indefinite future, all of them postulate more or less the same idea, although some make mention of cyclicity. On

a differentiated scale is evident “the subliminal belief” of an everlasting and unlimited development embodied in multidimensional ways. Because of this, special emphasis is placed to technological advance, not only in artificial intelligence, medicine, informatics engineering or aerospace research topics, but also in such areas commonly denominated “softer”, as long as they have to do with the multiple possibilities to organize our communities and society. Continuing with this reasoning they address political issues and new forms of a social contract. Reference is also made to cultural evolution, which in this case I will define and classify as “formal” and “material” respectively. By “material” it will be understood as any human expression which has a tangible instrumental purpose, that is to say that promote, make possible and sustain life in common. The “formal ones” on the other hand, will be all those manifestations that grant identity awareness to individuals and a feeling of belonging to certain groups of peers. In turn, the latter would have to do with the generation of ideational constructs, which modulate normatively and emotionally our interpersonal relationships, and that may or may not be loaded with significances of moral worth. In my opinion, ultimately, these allow us to exist as symbolic and significant subjects. Said in this manner, certainly not only the technology but also other expressions of spiritual and artistic order will be “integrals” since they would be both “formal” and “material” in nature.

This leads to wonder about what would be society’s “nuclear organizations,” and specifically of the family construct as a concept, that was touched at least tangentially by some. Regarding this last, in confrontation to the continuum of time, it is plausible to ask whether this basic emotional bond referent is going to allow or not based on the legacy we already have with the history of humanity, a redefinition that questions its essence and ultimate meaning “ad eternum”... Posing it for its opposite, will the existence of society be possible if family as an entity disappears, even if this is taken to an exercise on a purely logical and theoretical level?

If it is about making “predictive futurologies” in a temporarily segmented future that visualizes the world “as a whole”, in the sense of seeing everything that exists uniformly, then I have no doubt why it is possible to believe in something similar to an “asymptotic development”. Indeed, I believe that “being” is not equivalent to “existing” since apparently everything is definable by its distinctive properties and therefore it is possible to postulate that exists distinctive and materially delimited essential qualities, that last beyond the particularity of each thing and that could be considered analogically as “archetypes”. The fact of not being able to discriminate what is characteristic of each “thing” in relation not only to its “being and existence” but also to its formal unique properties, may be an explanation of why a “supposed demiurge” puts us “on check” once again in history with the moment we live in now. In this “tragicomic parody” it seems that something not only of the nature that surrounds us rebels against ourselves and does not forgive...

Indirectly related with the above I wonder about linearity in the most simple and basic sense possible making an analogy with the line, that is as the closest distance that joins two points in space. Up to here and leaving aside if it is an arithmetic or exponential function, how far we are here in an “imaginary” as can happen with the relativity of time or space, and therefore we are both outside reality and the symbolic world? When you think about the future and progress it gives the impression that it is done linearly and in consequence in a “specular” (facing a mirror) way. Then it’s no wonder that things suddenly seem to “break out,” since what it is faced is just “virtual reality.” I will relate this to the idea that “nothing would be more permanent than change.” If and only if it is assumed that something changes while other remains constant. And

then what is the force that mobilizes everything, being it “a failed act” or not? Perhaps “dualism”, but in my opinion not as a “flowing transforming sequence” due to the fact that there is no kind of balance or integrative dynamics that governs it. Maybe neither good nor evil exists as such in the measure everything that exists “should be seen according to what”... In other words, nothing or nobody is “what it intends to be” because there is an essential impossibility “beyond the will to power” in every individual subject to fully express what he is.

Everything seems to indicate that as human beings “we have become too human”... In metaphorical terms we could say that we have been “dancing” with everything for a long time, but now “they are dancing” with us.

James Gordon: For me, maybe the most interesting and yet not too challenging to (attempt to) predict trends are technological ones, which is basically where I started last time, so I will keep going with that. We have a lot of data from how technology has developed so far, and probably most importantly is how fast it has done so. Technology develops, in more or less scientifically predictable ways, which explains why some (not all) science fiction authors have actually been pretty good at predicting the future thus far (though usually they’ve been a little ahead of schedule, e.g. 1984, 2001, etc).

Arguably (but not easy to argue against), the most remarkable developments in modern technology happened as result of quantum mechanics. I’m not an expert on science or anything like that, but my understanding is that pretty much everything we use in the form of computers and so on is the result of Niels Bohr (among many others) following through on quantum mechanics starting about 100 years ago, largely in opposition to Einstein’s clinging to classical mechanics.

Suffice to say, we are going to have exponentially unexpected developments as result of more quantum mechanical technologies. It will be very hard to predict exactly when things will happen, but I think we can get a decent idea of what will or at least may happen. This crazy phenomenon of quantum entanglement has been a proven fact for quite a few years now in a variety of experimental settings, and has become part of scientific canon. Yet there are seemingly pieces missing from these quantum equations and the theory is itself quite baffling on many levels. Again, I don’t know all the ins and outs of it, but I imagine that some very smart people will be able to make things happen for us on a quantum level (in the form of nanotechnology; all microchips were themselves the result of harnessing quantum phenomena, so we’re well on our way to optimizing quantum computing recursively going forward).

So, what might this involve? There could, to go to one extreme, someday be teleportation devices like what you see in Star Trek. Already some (for more or less essential and practical purposes) dematerializing and rematerializing of particles over a distance has been accomplished on a small scale. I think over time it’s reasonable to assume that this could very well be possible with larger objects (and people). Along this wavelength (no pun intended), what will it mean when we can duplicate something, or someone, precisely? I will be looking at myself. I will be aware of what I am. My consciousness will have been split into two. So, the nature of consciousness is going to change completely if/when this happens. I imagine that the same thing will happen on the level of AI. If we can replicate a person precisely in technological form, this will be essentially identical to the person. In at least highly virtualized ways, immortality may itself become possible. But individuality may no longer exist. There could be 100 of you out there, people who look exactly like you. Maybe people will all look the same. That’s just an exaggeration to give you an idea of how things will change when suddenly we can duplicate all kinds of things

(which will first happen in virtual settings but in parallel will be developed real life counterparts more slowly). Like with others, first we work with simulations and models and then we go to the real deal.

Yet even before, without going to the “real deal” of flesh and blood, we could theoretically live inside machines and AI forever (a common trope of some popular science fiction novels and films). As long as there is technology and computing power to support it, human life could be replicated in machines, and voila, we are no longer human, yet we are still somehow ourselves. This line between reality and simulation which has already become rather blurred via computer technology will only become increasingly more blurred until we will not be able to differentiate. So, it’s going to be a wild ride (though in this lifetime we may not see anything too “out there”. But our kids probably will, and their kids, and their kids, and so on).

I’m just going to go on a limb with this and say it’s safely in the “far future” category. I think we might be looking hundreds of years in the future or more here, although I’ve seen some predictions from the “avatar project” about what will be possible in our lifetimes. I don’t see us getting there all that quickly. Going back to the teleportation idea, instantaneous travel over distances will likely be possible. It will become as “safe” as any kind of travel we have now, although to us now it sounds horrifying to think of what could go wrong. I think we will eventually get there, a little at a time, by brave souls who are willing to try this stuff out. And there may be some inevitable sad cases that end up like Brundle Fly. Although it may sound a bit contrived, like I said before, I don’t think it’s at all unreasonable to reference **some** (and I emphasize some, not all) popular science fiction books, movies, tv shows, etc. to get a sense for what the far future might look like.

Many things in science fiction probably can’t and won’t happen. For example, I don’t think time travel will happen, at least not on any very significant scale. It just seems too out there to me and makes no sense whatsoever in practical terms, given that we are still here (I think). Faster than light travel I think could happen. Again, this is due to quantum mechanics. Einstein said nothing can travel faster than the speed of light in a vacuum, but apparently quantum particles are instantaneously entangled at a distance, which means they can in fact travel faster than the speed of light. Somehow information is going from one to the other, in an experimental setting it has been shown this information exchange is faster than the speed of light. So, either something is traveling, or there is some kind of unseen “wormhole” or “connection” uniting them that makes them in fact identical to one another. Maybe needless to say, Einstein ran into serious issues making sense of this, and died without arriving at an explanation. However, his ground-breaking ways of understanding relativity, in particular space and time, were instrumental in reconceptualizing modern physics, and we actually have him to thank for quantum mechanics as well, although he couldn’t take it far away from classical mechanics, which to him seemed more stable.

So that’s what we have been harnessing with the development of computers (this extremely fast way that particles move around on a subatomic scale). Breakthroughs in technology and science have always seemed almost magical upon early discovery in respective timeframes. Bohr and others observed that the color spectrum could be seen in distinct strips, rather than blurring together and this was evidence that electrons on an atom will jump from one orbit to the next all at once (a kind of inexplicable teleportation). Anything that a computer can conceivably do now, we can imagine how this is going to exponentiate due to advancements in quantum computing (with particles moving around in instantaneous and entangled ways). The old way of using bits (binary digits) is being phased out for the development of quantum bits. Simultaneous rather than

procedural computations will be possible and there is a much higher limit now for what can be done with computers. One of the current developments currently under way is a quantum network that will use entangled particles to create a secure internet that can't be hacked.

Is it somehow conceivable that particles can be entangled not only over distance but also over time? It's possible. But we have no evidence of that yet, so we shouldn't make any assumptions. We do have good evidence that they can be entangled over space and thus many amazing things will be possible as a result of this technology, which we have known for some time. We do know about time dilation involved in space travel and so forth. As far as what that will entail, I don't think time travel is part of it. After all, we have never seen time-travelling people from the future showing up in our time (or any records of this in the past). We wouldn't even be here now because people would've changed the course of history and wiped us out, unless, of course, this thread we're on now is the result of some time travel intervention, which I highly doubt. So even if there's the technology the future, apparently it is never used for *bona fide* time travel as we understand it. Maybe someday it will be possible to interact with the past somehow through very advanced technology, but what that would look like or involve, I really have no idea.

I would like to also give some attention to future trends in music, art, culture, and so forth. I'm a musician myself and a lover of many kinds of music. I think it's safe to say that classical music is likely to persist; if you think of how long it has already been around, you can imagine how it will probably sustain for at least that much longer. So, the baroquely anachronistic image of classical musicians playing aboard a space vessel in the year 2500 is illustratively appropriate. The audience for this kind of music will continue to be older people, but may reach younger audiences and become even more mainstream over time. Jazz as well I think (and hope) will stick around for some time, and be continuously prized in the future.

At the opposite end of the spectrum, I believe that electronically synthesized music will also continue to be popular into the far future. Also, I think there will likely always be some variety of pop music which is digestible and appealing to (especially the younger generation of) the masses. More niche genres (such as metal, which I love dearly) may eventually be lost, because there is just too much disharmony among these niches and the mainstream/mainstays, to continuously be supported and reflected in what I perceive to be the likely general motion towards mass conformity (in many ways it will be for the sake of the preservation of humanity).

Thus, I do imagine the far future to be one marked by higher conformism...due to increases in industrialization, automation, etc., verisimilitude in all areas of society. I suspect there will be less individualism. The population will increase and the mass conformity and cooperation we see in the most densely populated countries like Japan, China, and India will become normal elsewhere as well. This will happen when we colonize Mars and any further colonization in space or other planets. Over time new cultures may develop which are offshoots of the present culture.

Some arts may die out and new ones may emerge. Computers may kill art in some ways while opening up new forms of expression within virtual worlds. Virtual game and simulated world designs will become a higher form of art. Again, electronic music may reach higher aesthetic levels. There may be distinctly new forms of Classical and Jazz music. And it's possible metal will stay around and develop further as well. It's hard to predict. Film will stay around for a long time, but in its traditional analog forms, it may eventually fade out as well, due to computer graphics taking over. Again, it will be very hard to predict how some things will go due to all these technological developments and necessary changes on an astronomical level.

Matthew Scillitani: On the whole, I think it's interesting that many of the responses to the prompt were mainly focused on or included notes on technology or the environment. There were much fewer political, religious, and other miscellaneous lifestyle answers than I would have expected.

Comments to Claus Volko: you closed with the statement, "Either man will succeed or perish." This was in relation to fighting climate change. Based on our current trajectory, do you think we will successfully overcome climate change, or will it result in an extinction event? If successful, what would success look like: a healthier Earth or migration to a different planet such as Mars? You also spoke about how new tech is changing the way we live and how history is usually taught as a history of wars. How do you think new technology will change the nature of wars in the future?

Comments to Rick Farrar: in your middle future predictions, you predicted that there would be significant increases in average human lifespans. You went on to say that there are some potential benefits and dangers that could arise from this development. What do you think some of these potential benefits and dangers could be? In the very distant future, do you think these medical advances might lead to some form of biological immortality? As an aside, I agree with you on your comment that lab-grown meat will become very popular. My mother, who's a vegetarian, cooked me one of those 'fake' burgers and I could hardly notice any difference in flavour or texture.

Comments to Rick Rosner: your opener was that people will probably be more able to avoid being manipulated in the future. Why do you think that is? I'd think that as more people rely on social media and biased news outlets to shape their beliefs the easier it will be to brainwash certain groups. Anti-vaxxers, climate-change deniers, racists, sexists, flat-earthers, and so on live in their own bubbles on the internet. As the internet gets bigger, I'd think their bubbles would grow too, and they'd just find more people with similar, delusional beliefs to feed off. Also, you made a comment about how what some a-holes call socialism is really just a guaranteed minimum wage. It seems like these a-holes *want* other groups to fail. Do you think this a part of human nature, Western culture, or something else? I don't understand the reluctance to adopt an economic system where everyone meets their basic needs.

Rick Farrar: There were some quite interesting first responses from the members of this group to the topic. We had convergent and divergent views on various potential happenings. And, after reading what everyone had to say, I was pleased to be sent off in new directions of thought. I'm going to take a slightly different tack on my second response, partially due to thinking spurred by predictions/comments others made and partially because of what I see as potentially drastic effects in many areas due to the current pandemic.

It feels as though we are on a historical point of change. Perhaps short or medium term, but I don't know. A cusp, if you will. Or at least the ingredients are there. I hate to dwell on negative potentialities, but on the other hand, I prefer to consider dangers/threats upfront. Just my way, I guess, but considering these things ahead of time gives more opportunity to reflect and perhaps to deflect them than the alternative.

But bear with me. It is not all negative. If you consider that the COVID-19 pandemic has created fear and uncertainty across so many facets of life, you also have to consider this has created a vacuum of sorts. An absence, generally speaking, of security, in everything from immediate health to wealth/economic well being to trust in everything from neighbours (social isolation) to

leadership/government. Everyone is doing all they can to protect their health and the well being of their community. And to function. As I previously mentioned, those are immediate issues. Someone far out at sea, swimming for shore, worries more about drowning than what they might have for lunch once they reach land. And that leads me into the concerns I have. On the one hand, historically, during times of fear and uncertainty, people look to strong leaders, and this can favour the rise of dictators. People want security, and if someone is charismatic and certain of themselves, people will want that certainty. Or perhaps a fearful and uncertain environment allows consolidation of power into one person, a few, or a system that does not favour the welfare of the citizenry. When people have fear, they tend to go tribal, for lack of a better way to say it. They circle around what they trust or know. Or, lacking that, around someone who claims to know. Aside from the governance issues, a couple of people in their first responses mentioned cycles, and this started some thoughts. It is interesting, isn't it, that we often perceive life (particularly in modern times, or at least in the course of our relatively short lifetimes) as being a 'progression'. But is it, really? There are highs and lows, and certainly some of those bounce over a long enough period that they are hard to discern easily to a casual observer in a small portion of their life. So, where am I going with this? Let's consider economics as an example. Depending on which philosophy/model you follow, economically speaking, booms and busts follow certain trends.

And, to my limited knowledge, other trends are used by computerized trading systems for trading purposes. Other things, such as established weather trends, can help predict changes in crop yields in a general way over the long term perhaps (*el nino* and *la nina*, for example), What I am getting at is something that I am struggling to define, but it is something like this...many things we think we understand in life are based on trends that we can predict because normally only one variable or a few variables affect largely, although there are almost certainly a larger number of somewhat benign variables that contribute. The reason I am (probably somewhat poorly) going off on this tangent is to try to draw a potential parallel to what I see as potential diverse effects from the current COVID-19.

Consider several important aspects of life and that they are influenced normally by a multitude of factors. Let's say...availability of food and water, health care, human rights, community, leadership...potentially most aspects of life. And assume that all these are affected, as I mentioned before, by a whole host of factors, many of which normally have little effect on the rapidity of how quickly the view and availability of these important things in life change. Now, change that. Subject them to a new paradigm, fear and uncertainty, which in this case is the pandemic, and suddenly the uncertainty has danger. The relative influence of the variables that effect these important aspects of life have changed. As if they have been funneled into a smaller area, circling into a pipe, if you will, and will emerge changed and toward unpredictable directions. But that is the thing. How we all react to the uncertainty. It requires perhaps a person to either have a certainty, comfort, and/or self-control of their own destiny and goals or a trust outside that toward the future.

So, enough of the negative. Worries aside, if you even put aside most of what constitutes us as a species, there is one aspect of humanity that gives me hope above all else, and that is we are fighters. We do not give up, and we have not gotten to where we are just from luck. We have gotten here because we don't give up. And this, as much as anything gives me hope.

Rick Rosner: I had some more thoughts about the farther future. When I thought about pandemics, I didn't think about having to sit inside for 2 weeks or more. Maybe, those who knew more

knew that that was going to happen. I thought of this as sci-fi movie or post-apocalyptic terms. It is people dropping dead in the street with entire places wiped out. This thing is going to be an ongoing horrible death toll.

But not enough at any one time to disrupt most governments or societies. Enough of that, we're talking about 60 to 80 years from now. I was watching Bernie Sanders on Bill Maher because we got a free subscription to HBO, which includes a free subscription to Bill Maher. It is on, occasionally. Bill Maher was saying in addition to needing Medicare for all. We need Americans to be healthier, so our healthcare will be less expensive. Because people will get less sick. They were agreeing on that. I was disagreeing.

Because what people are going to want and increasingly expect by 2080 extended lifespans. It will be expensive, regardless. It will be more expensive if you do not take care of yourself. Even if you do take care of yourself, it will be expensive. I guess, much of what goes on at that point, at the end of the 21st century, it is people scrambling in different ways to get extra years of life.

You'll have a dwindling number of really old Millennials, well over 100. The youngest Millennial will be 110 in 2106. You'll have some Generation Xs still trying to maintain them. Others will start to combine with AI. Others will try to do a combination. There may be, at that point, viable cryonic suspension. Although, I tend to doubt it. I suspect other technologies will supplant it before it ever really gets going.

If I had to have one thought about that point in time, it is people scrambling to live longer using methods that are less terrible than the methods from the 2050s to the 2070s. The more effective but still not entirely reliable or entirely great. The technologies of the 22nd century to live longer or indefinitely will be much better. From the 20th and 21st century, the very old will continue to be the pretty fucked up.

If I had to have two thoughts about the end of the 21st century, it would be to bring up again that non-governmental structures will continue to grow in importance as nations, many nations, fade in their ability to address the issues of the time and other groupings of people, other incorporations of people. Other ways people come together to get their needs fulfilled will become increasingly important in comparison to turning to one's national government to get your needs fulfilled.

Some governments will be able to roll with it. Small, flexible, forward-thinking governments of nations that don't have or aren't America, for instance. That don't have huge segments of the population that are politically or evangelical welded to stupid beliefs. I always think of the Baltic countries and the Nordic countries. Finland will probably still be doing pretty well 60 years from now. Estonia, all those little countries with 3 to 5 to 7 million will be nimble. I would assume enough to hold onto their effective nationhood.

Where people in America, if our government continues to suck, or even if it gets better, it will still continue to be more lumbering and bound to large groups of idiots than the governments of progressive, small countries. People in America will have to turn elsewhere to get a lot of their needs fulfilled. It is kind of the way that everybody in Russia needs to turn to other sources because they can't fully to their corrupt, incompetent, and inefficient government.

A government unable to fulfill much of the necessities of life. I can go on like this. But that's the deal. People will have to form different organizations to get their needs fulfilled for 120 years.

The US government from the end of the Civil War to the end of the 20th century. The US government did right by – I don't know if I can say most of its citizens but – a large percentage of its citizens.

It failed black people in major ways. At the same time, a lot of black people have very obviously had pretty good lives in America. Anyway, the US government while shitty in some ways made it possible for a lot of people to have what they considered to be successful lives. It is becoming less able to do that.

Tor Jørgensen: [In this sequence of the group debate, I will explore more into certain topics and ask follow up questions regarding these topics, so a deeper debate can take place.] The topics I will go deeper into is listed and divided into three parts below, 1-2-3.

1. Space travel to Mars in the near future (2020-2049) and middle future (2050-2074), with further desire to explore the planet by human presence.
2. Future prospects for man in the near and middle future, in the development of physical and mental health, interstellar travel etc.
3. What should the educational institutions of the future look like, and do you think these institutions can keep up with future developments in a global perspective, in near to middle future?

1. Based on the wording of the first edition of this group debate, the topic of future prospects in space travel. So, here in this context, I will consider some more concrete thoughts about space flight to the planet Mars in the middle future (2050-2074). The design of space travel has been long on the agenda, from the time back when the moon was one of the major space flight destinations and the United States' race with Russia as to whom would become the first man to set their footprint on the moon surface kept us all nailed in front of the TV screen. The time back to when Neil Armstrong took his first steps on the moon in the summer of 69 is one of mankind's greatest feats! Does the group think that we humans can do the same with regards to Mars, as to sending manned space travel to the planet Mars in the near to middle future? I myself now do not think space travel to Mars is in the near future, here I will correct myself from the first sequence, I see after reading up on the subject that this will probably not even happen in the middle future as well, I see now the time limit to be in the far future at best! The technology is not present yet, yes we can send probes to Mars to explore the surface environment, and a fly-by of outer planets such as the planet Pluto.

2. To the second topic of future prospects for man in the near to middle future, I see the futures development of health to be about upgrading.

Upgrading of a stronger immune system, better medicines so we can live longer and healthier lives and not have to rely on organ donors for transplants. The medical institutions of the future should be able to replaced broken down bodyparts in humans with artificial body parts. As to the general development within the medical realm, the need for extending lifespan is to be able to survive long space travels, and maybe for this reason alone. Questions to the group regarding this topic is then; are we by that fact unavoidable been drawn towards our destiny to seek out new inhabitants to secure our own survival, and by that avoiding extinction of the human race?

Also, how will the humans of the future look like, will we be a race of superhumans, that is resistant to all diseases, the pandemics of the future is no longer a problem. Will humans of the future develop more senses above the five senses we have today, maybe a sixth, seventh, or even an eighth sense or more. How far can we stretch our minds as capacity goes?

3. In this third sequence, I will address the educational system of the future. The educational system that we have today is lacking vision in so many ways. I have now been working within the educational system for 25 years, and by that fact see that today's education is falling behind evermore. I feel we have lost our way as education goes, maybe it was never there. The educational system of today in a large extent treats its pupils as employees in a factory with almost no future purpose of any kind. This will be a big topic to discuss at a later time, but what then about the schools of the future, the schools today are not keeping up with the development in the general society in any means. A slow system that keeps holding the traditions as an honorary banner to be lauded!

What can be done about the educational system so it can fully understand the future needs of the planet and all its content? To be able to focus on creativity to a much larger extent, to see all students as individuals and not as just a gray mass. This may be a bit harsh as to opinion goes, but the matter of fact is that a wake-up call is needed, if as I see it, that the schools of the future are to educate the next generations and the ones after that in a manner that secures the survival of mankind.

To the group: Am I wrong in my assumptions regarding a rather grim look at today's and the possible future educational system, what can be done if anything to correct it or is it no need for correcting?

Appendix I: Footnotes

[1] Contributors for April 8, 2020 session: Christian Sorenson, James Gordon, Matthew Scilitani, Rick Farrar, Rick Rosner, Tiberiu Sammak, and Tor Jørgensen. Total participants (Contributors and Observers for April 8, 2020 session):

Christian Sorenson is a Philosopher that lives in Belgium. What identifies him the most and above all is simplicity, for everything its better with "vanilla flavour." Nevertheless, his wife disagrees and doesn't say exactly the same, for her he is "simply complex." Perhaps his intellectual passion is for criticism and irony, in the sense of revealing what the error hides "under the disguised of truth", and precisely for this reason maybe detests arrogance and the mixture of ignorance with knowledge. Generally never has felt comfortable in traditional academic settings since he gets impatient and demotivated with slowness, and what he considers as limits or barriers to thought. In addition, especially in the field of Philosophy, and despite counting, besides a master degree in another study area, with a doctorate in Metaphysics and Epistemology in Italy, done in twenty-four months, while talking care at that time of her small daughter, starting from bachelor's degree, learning self-taught Italian from scratch, and obtaining as final grade "summa cum laude" (9.8)... Feels that academic degrees and post-degrees are somewhat cartoonish labels because they usually feed vanity but impoverish the love for questioning and intellectual curiosity. For him "ignorance is always infinite and eternal" while "knowledge is finite and limited". What he likes the most in his leisure time, is to go for a walk, to travel with his wife and "sybaritically enjoy" her marvellous cooking. IQ on the WAIS-R (Weschler Intelligence Scale), 185+ (S.D. 15); Test date: November, 2017. High IQ Societies: Triple Nine Society, World Genius Directory, and several others.

Claus Volko is an Austrian computer and medical scientist who has conducted research on the treatment of cancer and severe mental disorders by conversion of stress hormones into immunity hormones. This research gave birth to a new scientific paradigm which he called “symbiont conversion theory”: methods to convert cells exhibiting parasitic behavior to cells that act as symbionts. In 2013 Volko, obtained an IQ score of 172 on the Equally Normed Numerical Derivation Test. He is also the founder and president of Prudentia High IQ Society, a society for people with an IQ of 140 or higher, preferably academics.

Dionysios Maroudas was born in 1986. He lives in Athens. He has a passion for mathematics, photography, reading, and human behaviour. He is a member of the ISI-Society, Mensa, Grand IQ Society (Grand Member), and THIS (Distinguished Member)

Erik Haereid has been a member of **Mensa** since 2013, and is among the top scorers on several of the most credible IQ-tests in the unstandardized HRT-environment. He is listed in the **World Genius Directory**. He is also a member of several other high IQ Societies. Erik, born in 1963, grew up in **Oslo, Norway**, in a middle-class home at Grefsen nearby the forest, and started early running and **cross country skiing**. After finishing schools he studied mathematics, statistics and actuarial science at the **University of Oslo**. One of his first glimpses of math-skills appeared after he got a perfect score as the only student on a five hour math exam in high school.

HanKyung Lee is a Medical Doctor and the Founder of the United Sigma Intelligence Association, formerly United Sigma Korea. He lives and works in South Korea. He earned an M.D. at Eulji University. He won the Culture Fair Numerical and Spatial Examination-CFNSE international competition conducted by Etienne Forsstrom. Also, he scored highly on the C-09 of Experimental Psychologist. He did achieve a 5-sigma score on a spatial intelligence test created by Dr. Jonathan Wai. He is a member of OLYMPIQ Society.

Kirk Kirkpatrick earned a score at 185, near the top of the World Genius Directory, on a mainstream IQ test, the Stanford-Binet.

James Gordon is an independent/freelancer from the USA. He first entered into OATH Society, while completing his MFA in Creative Writing at Adelphi University, New York in 2010. Since then, he has taken over 100 high range tests, and is among the top scorers on numerous tests. He has also co-authored two exams (with Michael Lunardini and Enrico Pretini); he and Lunardini have another in production. He has worked in education and mental health. His struggle, through and beyond his own mental illness and substance use disorder, has led to a unique and earnest outlook on life. He strives to bring the wisdom gained from his experiences into the picture to enrich others' lives. His hobbies include skiing, lifting weights, video games, and films. He is also a skilled amateur writer, and virtuoso pianist/guitarist. He lives in Seattle, WA with his wife, and plans to soon start a family.

Laurent Dubois is an Independent IQ test creator. On his website, he, about the *9/16* test, states the potential submission qualification for a large number of high-IQ societies, “WAHIP, the High IQ Society for the disabled, the Altacapacidadhispana, the SIGMA, the SMARTS, the The Mind Society, the Top One Percent Society, the Elateneos, the EXISTENTIA, the Artifex Mens Congregatio, the Neurocubo, the GLIA, the Milenija, the ISI-S, the Introspective High IQ Society, the Camp Archimedes, the PLATINUM and the PARS Societies, and potentially for several other societies (Cerebrals, Glia, Poetic Genius, Pi, Mega...)”. That is, he constructs tests respected by many.

Marco Ripà is an extremely skilled problem solver working as a freelance content creator and a personal branding consultant in Rome; his homonym YouTube channel (160k subscribers) is focused on logics, mathematics and creative thinking. He initially studied physics but he gained a first class degree in economics. Author of books plus several peer-reviewed papers in mathematics (graph theory, congruences, combinatorics, primality problems) and experimental psychology (articles published in Notes on Number Theory and Discrete Mathematics, International Journal of Mathematical Archive, Rudi Mathematici, Matematicamente.it Magazine, Educational Research, IQNexus Magazine and the WIN ONE), he is the father of 70+ integer sequences listed in the OEIS.

Matthew Scillitani, member of the **Glia Society**, **Giga Society**, **ESOTERIQ Society**, **The Core**, and the **Hall of Sophia**, is a web developer and SEO specialist living in North Carolina. He is of Italian and British lineage, and is predominantly English-speaking. He earned his bachelor's degree in psychology at East Carolina University, with a focus on neurobiology and a minor in business marketing. He's previously worked as a research psychologist, data analyst, and writer, publishing over three hundred papers on topics such as nutrition, fitness, psychology, neuroscience, free will, and Greek history. You may contact him via e-mail at mattscil@gmail.com.

Mislav Predavec is a Mathematics Professor in Croatia. Since 2009, he has taught at the Schola Medica Zagrabienensis in Zagreb, Croatia. He is listed on the World Genius Director with an IQ of 192 (S.D. 15). Also, he runs the trading company Preminis. He considers profoundly high-IQ tests a favourite hobby.

Richard Sheen is a young independent artist, philosopher, photographer and theologian based in New Zealand. He has studied at Tsinghua University of China and The University of Auckland in New Zealand, and holds degrees in Philosophy and Theological Studies. Originally raised atheist but later came to Christianity, Richard is dedicated to the efforts of human rights and equality, nature conservation, mental health, and to bridge the gap of understanding between the secular and the religious. Richard's research efforts primarily focus on the epistemic and doxastic frameworks of theism and atheism, the foundations of rational theism and reasonable faith in God, the moral and practical implications of these frameworks of understanding, and the rebuttal of biased and irrational understandings and worship of God. He seeks to reconcile the apparent conflict between science and religion, and to find solutions to problems facing our environmental, societal and existential circumstances as human beings with love and integrity. Richard is also a proponent for healthy, sustainable and eco-friendly lifestyles, and was a frequent participant in competitive sports, fitness training, and strategy gaming. Richard holds publications and awards from Mensa New Zealand and The University of Auckland.

Rick Farrar holds a Bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from the University of Arkansas with additional work performed toward a Master's degree in environmental engineering. He currently works with environmental compliance and reporting for a small oil refinery in Alaska. Rick's outside interests include language learning (currently immersed in Greek), traveling, music/singing, and traditional do-it-yourself type skills. His most recent IQ test activity was with the PatNum test, 18/18, 172 S.D. 15, by James Dorsey.

Rick G. Rosner, according to some **semi-reputable sources gathered in a listing here**, may have among America's, North America's, and the world's highest measured IQs at or above 190 (S.D. 15)/196 (S.D. 16) based on several high range test performances created by **Christopher Harding**, **Jason Betts**, **Paul Cooijmans**, and **Ronald Hoeflin**. He earned 12 years of college

credit in less than a year and graduated with the equivalent of 8 majors. He has received 8 *Writers Guild Awards* and *Emmy* nominations, and was titled **2013 North American Genius of the Year** by **The World Genius Directory** with the main “Genius” listing [here](#).

Sandra Schlick has the expertise and interest in Managing Mathematics, Statistics, and Methodology for Business Engineers while having a focus on online training. She supervises M.Sc. theses in Business Information and D.B.A. theses in Business Management. Managing Mathematics, Statistics, Methodology for Business Engineers with a focus on online training. Her areas of competence can be seen in the “**Competency Map**.” That is to say, her areas of expertise and experience mapped in a visualization presentation. Schlick’s affiliations are the Fernfachhochschule Schweiz: University of Applied Sciences, the University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland, the Kalaidos University of Applied Sciences, and AKAD.

Tiberiu Sammak is a 24-year-old guy who currently lives in Bucharest. He spent most of his childhood and teenage years surfing the Internet (mostly searching things of interest) and playing video games. One of his hobbies used to be the construction of paper airplanes, spending a couple of years designing and trying to perfect different types of paper aircrafts. Academically, he never really excelled at anything. In fact, his high school record was rather poor. Some of his current interests include cosmology, medicine and cryonics. His highest score on an experimental high-range I.Q. test is 187 S.D. 15, achieved on Paul Cooijmans’ **Reason – Revision 2008**.

Tim Roberts is the Founder/Administrator of **Unsolved Problems**. He scored 45/48 on the legendary Titan Test.

Tom Chittenden is an Omega Society Fellow. Also, he is the Chief Data Science Officer/Founding Director at Advanced Artificial Intelligence Research Laboratory and WuXi NextCODE Genomics.

Tonny Sellén scored 172 (S.D. 15) of the GENE Verbal III. He is a Member of the World Genius Directory.

Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. He has several IQ scores above 160+ sd15 among high range tests like Gift/Gene Verbal, Gift/Gene Numerical of Iakovos Koukas and Lexiq of Soulios. His further interests are related to intelligence, creativity, education developing regarding gifted students, and his love for history in general, mainly around the time period of the 19th century to the 20th century. Tor Arne works as a teacher at high school level with subjects as; History, Religion, and Social Studies.

[2] Individual Publication Date: April 1, 2020: <http://www.in-sightjournal.com/hrt-two>; Full Issue Publication Date: May 1, 2020: <https://in-sightjournal.com/insight-issues/>.

*High range testing (HRT) should be taken with honest skepticism grounded in the limited empirical development of the field at present, even in spite of honest and sincere efforts. If a higher general intelligence score, then the greater the variability in, and margin of error in, the general intelligence scores because of the greater rarity in the population.

Group Discussion on the Near, Middle, Far, and Indefinite Future, Second Comments (Near and Middle Focused Comments) Session: Christian Sorenson, Claus Volko, James Gordon, Rick Farrar, and Tor Jørgensen (Part Three)

2020-04-22

Christian Sorenson, Claus Volko, James Gordon, Rick Farrar, and Tor Jørgensen contributed to this opening session to a series of discussion group responses to questions followed by responses, and so on, between March and May of this year. Total participants observable in [1] with brief biographies. They discuss: the previous responses with more focused commentary on the near and middle future.

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: To start, the first comments can be found here: <https://in-sightjournal.com/2020/03/15/hrt-one/>. The second comments/responses can be found here: <https://in-sightjournal.com/2020/04/01/hrt-two/>. With some of the general comments about politics, the environment, the abstract delineation of the meaning of the framework given in the questions, the future of science and technology, the future of longevity, and so on, this provides a good background for the ideas presented for the short, medium, far, and indefinite futures. Obviously, as things move forward in time, the predictability of specifics become foggier because of the widening horizon of the unknown. For those who wish to close up some comments to posed questions from before, please feel free to do it, the focus for April will be the specifics of the short-term and the medium-term future. Then to close, for May, we can continue on the far future and the indefinite future with some more specifics, perhaps playing off the ideas of one another in some more depth.

Matthew provided some important contextualization and critical commentary on social and political dynamics. This is important, as many of the long-term problems seem to succumb more to the steady and ever-present advance of science and technology. In the immediate moments, we continue to see various trends. A continuation of theocracies, of authoritarianism, of a substantial number of democracies. Politics is an important force as a human institution with more fluid changes in the global system than seen in recent history, especially with, according to the World Health Organization, a global pandemic. In the medium future, it seems hard to determine who will be in power. If some of the promises, or the perils, of AGI come to fruition, then the frame may be “what will be in power” rather than “who will be in power.” Our technological advancements pose the possibility to make life far more enjoyable, positively varied, and fruitful than any prior generation. Our science could give further enriching and more accurate views on the nature of the universe and our place in it.

Even further, and to the nature of the gathering of this particular, temporary grouping, we can note the importance of human intelligence and one formal proxy in IQ tests with strong indications within 4-sigma (plus or minus from the mean). Over time, in general, it lost importance in the general public consciousness. Most of the other responses, apart from the abstract deconstruction of Christian and the political commentary of Matthew, focused, also rightly, on science and technology and the impacts of them. Perhaps, playing off some of the ideas or reflections of others, what might be some of the advances in science and technology of importance for political

and social life around the world? What might be some of the implications for science and technology based on the political dynamics seen in the relatively short-term, at present, and, potentially, expected social changes in the medium-term? Also, in terms of abstract considerations of the frame of reference, what are the biases and insufficiencies in the framing of the questions and the theme? What might the framing leave out as a crucial consideration of a set of them?

Thank you all for the continued thoughtful responses or participation as observers, I remain curious as to the formalized internal mentation placed into the typed text from each of you. It's not simply words. I read them as a feeling, a sensibility, and a series of, likely, written and re-written thoughtful reflection.

Christian Sorenson: With the aim of defining the future, in the near future and in the medium term, from one side, I'll complete the abstractions with content; from the other, I will suggest a future with a purposeful character. It is difficult to ask about the operationally defined future, without first wondering if at this precise moment of "here and now", exists or not in some sense a turning or breaking point. That is to say something that we could define as a "paradigmatic change" because it is both radical and unprecedented. Once I have responded to this, I will propose what to expect in relation to the future in the short and medium term.

A constant that has persisted in human history with recurrence are wars that have involved us all. From this perspective, it seems that for some reason "conflicts" as such, have been part of the world and perhaps part of the human being as an individual. This has been the case until the last "Two World Wars". Likewise including what happened till the "Cold War", not only were the parties to the conflict identifiable and visible, but also the threats that were involved. As a counterpart if we examine what is going on and now occluding after a prolonged period of gestation, what appears is a new and unprecedented age, and way of making wars, where threats are no longer visible, as happened with the "Cold War". But instead what exists are invisible attacks, from an unknown enemy, and therefore the parties, and the causes involved are definitely undefinable. The set of factors involved in the scene, form a "drawing" that has no history, and that produces a radical change in the world order of things, since nothing will be as it was before this incident. In addition, the theoretical constructs that we had, have been insufficient now to explain the phenomenon that we are experiencing.

Let's see now what to expect, from the future, until the medium term, and starting from this underlying problem. Due to the phenomenon of the "World Globalization", nations and continents, actually face at the same time problems of economic, demographic, sociocultural and climatic natures. Together, these brings up to play political power struggles at different levels of scale. For its part, technology, which represents both: the best and the worst in the world, is the key for understanding it, as long as it crosses everything transversely. The substrate that has acted as a means to catalyze this globalizing process, have been communications. The latter has flanked geographical, demographic, sociocultural and political distances, and boundaries as well. In the past, they rest on the "classic monolithic" dilemmas, that existed until well into the 20th century, in relation to overpopulation and world famine, and usually circumscribed in "the black continent" or some other latitudes of the planet. For at least a decade, instead, what we have observed is a deep humanitarian crisis, which is multidimensional and which affects all nations and all sectors of society. In turn, it is possible to verify globally that all political ideologies are utopias since they have succumbed, even hand in hand with their failed attempts to integrate less extreme collisions with them. Humanitarian crisis derived from poverty, wars and political or religious

persecutions unleashed in their countries of origin, have produced large masses of migration towards the “old continent” of Europe and North America, provoking real “bottlenecks” in these duty stations. Without exception, they have saturated all social assistance systems, and depending on the governments in office, have also caused oppositions or internal political divisions between their detractors and those who support them. Simultaneously, social conflicts have been triggered, because citizens feel that foreigners do not intend to cross language and cultural barriers, by making an effort to truly integrate. As well, they see raptured their labor, retirement and healthcare rights to benefit immigrants. In brief if it could be summed up with a sentence, and in a dialectical form, according to the last we could have questioned ourselves with the following question mark. Which is the fundamental repercussion, that globalization has brought to every corner of the world? For responding, it would be necessary to say that first of all, has brought the alternation in the power, after the strengthening of independence and finally the upsurge of nationalism. And further, it has increased with great acceleration the climate damage, which has been creeping up significantly since at least the 1980s decade.

I would like to propose hypothetically, what would have been the underlying budget behind the “humanitarian facade”, at least for the European Union, for welcoming migrants in the last decade, and that has ended up in something out of control in recent years. For understanding this, it is requested to bear in mind the coexistence of three axes. These are: a negative birth rate or of almost zero, a population “genetic pool” with little variability, and cheap labor to perform repetitive tasks requiring low levels of technical skills. The aforementioned, implicitly carries a premise, as these countries consider that they do not have “brain leaks”. Then for this reason, they estimate that their citizens have the right to prefer living on the aid of state, before carrying out this type of work. Unluckily, this kind of rights, carries a huge cost for governments, and the risk of interrupting the production chain. The direct consequences of the two first axes, would be respectively: an elderly, and physically weaker population. Therefore, more prone to suffer diseases, due to a higher degree of inbreeding, and an increasing probability of finding “double recessives genotypes” with mutations. I believe European states, reached these conclusions about ten years ago. Based on it, they developed a strategy projected for the next two or three generations to come. Indeed, they found the solution by receiving immigrants of certain ethnicities that basically came from countries in the Middle East. According to their research, these type of groups, although they had intelligence quotients that didn’t exceeded on average ninety points on the Wechsler Intelligence Scale, they had however certain characteristics of physical resistance, and maximum variability from the point of view of their “generic pool”. Which ultimately, made them ideal for making a “genetic cross” with the European population, and thus obtain a “genetic hybrid” with the physical resistances of the former and the intelligence of the latter.

In my opinion after having empirically tested this strategy for about ten years, they realized that the problems of the past had not only not disappeared, but also had become more serious, and other unexpected ones had arisen on horizon. In this way, the population has not only aged in these countries, but also was becoming longer-lived, which means an increasing burden for the states, due to the concepts of pension payments to retirees and the high cost of health benefits. Likewise, and directly related to migrations, even more complex problems have appeared, among which are serious difficulties of internal security, as a result of constant threats and terrorists’ attacks, and from the other hand, the resurgence of nationalist and independence movements.

Now, let's integrate the following into the construction of the scenario outlined above, in order to make it even more complex. There are two geopolitical blocks vying for power and world hegemony, and two entities who play mediating roles. One of them is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) which is made up of the United States, Canada, Europe, and its allies, and is led by the first of them. While the second one is made up of China, Russia, Iran and North Korea. The ones in charge of mediating between both blocks, are the United Nations Organization (UNO), which in turn acts by generating conferences on climate change such as COP-25, and in this way intervene in the crisis caused by global warming. And currently the World Health Organization (WHO), who pretends lead the global health crisis caused by the COVID-19/SARS-CoV-2.

From this point, I will alternate making descriptions of reality and proposing explanatory hypotheses about these. Until the beginning of this year the United States was facing a “commercial war” with China, that have not given a truce until now. At the same time appears Iran, which is a fundamental geopolitical position, not only in the Middle East, but also for the whole world. Its empowerment is double, considering their technological and weapons capabilities. And from an economic point of view, the controls they held regarding oil, and the fact of being the only country in the world with zero external debt. Thirdly, we find the last Conference for Climate Change (COP-25) of the United Nations effected at the end of last year, and that was a complete failure, as the countries did not reach any agreement on fundamental issues related to global warming. In forth place, European countries, and to a lesser extent, Latin American countries, need to significantly reduce their populations, either to minimize the burden on the states or for promoting liberal economy policies, hidden this time under the excuse or “scapegoat” of the fight against poverty and hungry. An illustrative example of this, is Brazil who tries to reduce its indigenous population, with the intention of exploiting the Amazon economically. In correlation to all this “scenario”, we find out that the main strategic commercial and military link between Iran and China, is the Iranian commander Hassan Suleiman that was suddenly “selectively killed” by the United States. And “eureka”, a month after this event or impasse, “a posteriori” of a veiled threat of the Iranians was “made heard” against the United States, coincidently emerges an epidemic in China, due to a new Coronavirus. And here comes the most paradoxical of all, since who appears in the scene is nothing less than the World Health Organization, who in unison supports explanatory theories loaded with “magic realism”. Such, was the remarkable causal explanation of the epidemic. They claimed without any shame and remorse, the “implausible fallacy” that the cause of the epidemic was a cross contamination between the bat, that acted as a vector of the virus and humans, after this last had consumed them at fairs of Wuhan. When what really happened at that time during the month of December, was that these animals were wintering in China, and therefore this causal explanation “was a tease”. As if this were not enough, to this day when a little over a month has passed after the pandemic was declared, this same Organization continues on the same line with identical type of interventions. The most serious one is related to their lack of neutrality and honesty. Recently they excused, justifying their negligence by blaming China, since they did not allow them to enter in their territory to assess the situation from the beginning. With this kind of “outbursts”, they want to make us believe they were overwhelmed by causes beyond their reach.

Even worse, until now they haven't responded to what's really at the bottom. In place of doing so, they lay hold on the fallacy above. What do I intend to mean by this? That the World Health Organization, for a long has seen the risk of losing United States funding, since China bought its loyalty by guaranteeing much more financing in exchange for its silence on certain issues.

It seems to me that what we are experiencing marks a “milestone” in the history of humanity, since what we are recently living, is unprecedented, not only because it marks a before and after. But also, regarding this marks a path “that has no return”, not so much due to the fact that it is unknown, when we can return to our normality, but basically because our lives will never be the same as before. There are some certainties though, such as the fact that virologists and other scientists, know next to nothing about this virus. That mathematical models, are out of step with epidemiological realities, even though they’re more than sixty laboratories around the world seeking some kind of treatment or vaccine. Is unfortunate so far, because there is no chance of finding any solution. And therefore, at least until the next four years, any attempt to control this pandemic will be an absolute failure. In short, everything that exists until now, is purely empirical, and doesn’t have any scientific basis. In consequence it is nothing more than to “play a Russian roulette” by trial and error, for trying to avoid mortality. Continuing with the certainties budge, it is an indisputable fact at this point, that this virus came out of some laboratory. Specifically, it is an RNA-type and the third variety of coronavirus family, that actually was manipulated at four points in its polynucleotide chain. Despite sharing with the latter 80% of their genetic material, the first one in the year 2002 (SARS) had a mortality rate close to 10%, meanwhile the second in 2012 (MERS) had one near to 40%, though both had low contagibility.

Therefore, what can be expected from the latter (SARS-CoV-2) is that, in addition to having a much higher level of contagion, it also will have a mortality rate significantly over the 40%. What this statement shows, is that mortality rates given by the authorities in strict sense, aren’t real. And beside the aforementioned, in relation to its specific scope, it is still unknown. As time passes the lethality rate is going to increase more and more. The more this occurs, then the further the lethality rate will move away from the mortality one. Similarly, as I already noted, we will increasingly see how linear and exponential mathematical models, cannot be fully applied to epidemiological realities. Empirically speaking, the contagion and death curves will “not peak” and then flatten and flatten to a baseline, how is usually believed. On the contrary, after reaching a peak, they will remain on a “plateau” for an indefinite quantity of time, and only later, they will begin to flatten until the next waves of infections and deaths comes behind successively, rising the numbers again by a “jagged curve”. It is likely that at least with this new Coronavirus, infections and deaths will continue to exist indefinitely over time, since this kind of virus for sure will keep mutating permanently. This ultimate, is without considering that mutations can make it even more aggressive. Definitely, will be inevitable the continuous search of new forms of treatment, since community immunity is going to be insufficient.

As I already pointed out, a “new age” is beginning, also because global warming after a few future decades will completely reverse, once about 30% of the world’s population remains alive. This is the first bacteriological attack that affects the entire planet. Apart this, it is the debut not only of a new form of war, but also of a “Third World War”. The hegemony of the United States for more than a century, has ended after “the blow” they received. This nation ceased from now on to be the first economic and military power in the world. Through what happened, we have been able to verify that the most dangerous enemy is “the small and invisible enemy”, created by ourselves. I believe technology will make a significant leap in the field of artificial intelligence and in the aerospace career, because in the not too distant future, due to bacteriological threats that will become more frequents, it will be imperative to colonize other planets holding characteristics similar to ours. in order to allow human survival. In this way, it is going to be essential to find water and carbon molecules in these places, as these are fundamental for the survival of living beings. Moving forward, artificial intelligence will be even primordial in the near future as

direct interactions with the environment and physical relations with others will become increasingly limited and restricted. Once, countries as the United States and European countries manage to recover to some extent from this “blow”, they will look around to find the culprits of these evils. And it is very likely that coalitions such as the European Union, are going to be dissolved, or that a Third World War, “de factum” already started, will passed to be formally declared for lasting much longer than those that preceded it. The “Third one”, will be waged on two different technological fronts, the biological and the communications respectively. From now on, “Chaos Theory” will come fully into play because of a paradigm shift in the way of conceiving conflicts. For this reason, these ones won’t be sought anymore focusing on immediately eliminate the enemy. Instead, the goal is going to aim the psychological weakness of the enemy, in the sense of letting him agonize to death. What in other words I would prefer to denominate the “deadly disease of despair, without remedy”.

Claus Volko: I was asked in round 2 whether I think mankind will succeed in solving the problem of climate change. As an answer to this question I will quote Maya Angelou: “Hope for the best, be prepared for the worst, and everything in between won’t come as a surprise.”

James Gordon: During my last contribution, I discussed various ways that technology could very well develop in the future. I’d like to take this opportunity to argue with myself (something I will often do, sometimes it’s fun, sometimes it’s tiresome), thus I will go over the opposite, and discuss what hasn’t happened according to plan, what seems to not be developing on schedule, and what may very well not happen, ever (despite promising hopes and suggestions of its potential). I think it’s quite possible that we could experience a lot of stagnation in the future, in our societies, our technology, government, and so forth. We could experience more of a “post-apocalyptic”/barren-looking sci-fi world as well (I mentioned sci-fi can come true). I’ll use some examples from the modern world.

Think about self-driving cars. Sometimes I’m not totally up to date on the newest technology, but I think that’s because I don’t easily fall for what seems like the newest, flashiest product in tech, or the latest development in whatever. I don’t always follow the absolute newest thing, because I don’t like to get ahead of myself. I was highly skeptical of this supposed self-driving car revolution. I just couldn’t picture these things actually working, let alone becoming the norm. Several years later, people are still driving their cars around, manually. Self-driving cars are now an option, but doing things the old fashioned way is still highly preferable. And why? For one, because of machine error. We just don’t have the technology to let machines take over for us yet. So when will that happen? I’m going to argue that it may never happen. We will get ever closer, but this singularity you’ve heard about, may just be a fantasy.

When I was in college (about 12 years ago), I remember hearing an acquaintance talking at a party of sorts, about this Ray Kurzweil guy (whose last name I had only associated with digital pianos), who was so sure about the coming of “the singularity” and making all these audacious predictions about the trajectory of technological progress. The kid explaining this to us seemed really convinced of it, and this was a case where I once again came to realize that just because someone believes it themselves, has a lot of info and support for their ideas, and tells you about it, doesn’t mean it is necessarily so. AI and automation have come a very long way. But we have experienced scarcely few cases of “technological singularity” (where technology truly and fully takes over on its own). Sure, a talking robot here, a persistent malfunction there, or a seemingly self-developing AI consciousness somewhere, or whatever...but I think some of this theorizing

about tech is merely indulgent castles in the sky. For the most part, machines do what we tell them to do, and it's quite possible that it's going to stay that way, at least for a long while. It's definitely fun and cool to think about how science fiction could become truth in the future, but just because something is possible, does not mean it's going to happen. There is such an incredibly massive possibility for bugs in any computer system, that I can't see AI really doing a whole lot without our help. The level of programming required means we need to know things that we just don't know yet. If we want to make a robot behave like a human, we have to first understand the brain...and my experience is that we still know surprisingly little about that. So on some level, I think the long-term I projections could be reasonably taken off the table until we see better progress in that domain.

Another example is "VR" (virtual reality). Very little progress has truly been made with VR (if you think of "true VR" as nearly indistinguishable from reality). Basically what we have are video games, which feel like games. They are more realistic, but there is no sensory experience there, beyond audio and visual. We have the same games we had in 1972. Almost 50 years later, we are still playing pong (essentially), though now it's called "Beat Saber" and we play it in 3D while moving to a soundtrack (which I find to be very enjoyable). Granted there are a huge number of games and the experiences run quite a range, but we don't yet have anything close to a "holosuite" from *Star Trek*. We have more advanced graphics, but they are still very much external to us. You would never truly mistake this experience for reality. Currently, virtual reality is almost nothing like reality, and you are always aware you're playing a game. There is a massive leap between something truly virtual, and something merely simulated. Video games are still only video games, and there has been no movement towards something truly "Matrix-esque"; that is to say, a plug-in directly to our brains that stimulates the brain as if it were reality. Is it even possible to do this? Maybe, maybe not. I say we're a far cry from it now, and if we make any progress towards that, it may be glacially slow.

The next example is along the same lines. A few years ago I was told about the development of the 2045 Initiative, which has its own website. If you look at the site, you'll see that the last update was something like two years ago...and according to their proposed schedule, they're already at least 5 years behind, and that's even if this thing is still underway. This is part of the "transhumanist movement", which is an effort to extend human life through AI.; "2045" was started by a Russian billionaire. It just seems very out there to me and ambitious, to say the least. That is a massive rabbit hole to be jumping into, to propose that we can somehow transfer consciousness into a computer. Although it makes some logical sense, given what we know of AI and how we understand the brain, I personally don't believe the evidence we have right now is sufficient to expect that this will become a reality. By this, I mean that just because we can create something virtual does not mean that it is real. Ergo if you create a functional "AI" version of yourself that's not flesh in blood, it is still not human, even if it seems like it, and therefore it is still not you. I think this will be the age of virtual/versus real. There may be a point where people actually pay for things that are being marketed as real, which are merely virtual. Think about all the scams out there, all the false advertising, negligence, and even mere honest mistakes, and imagine this happening in more desperate circumstances, where people are obsessively trying to de-age themselves or increase their lifespans or move to another body. A really good movie I saw lately along these lines is *Advantageous* (which you can watch on Netflix).

There must be many other rather empty projects and projections like this on the market currently (by this I refer to 2045 and its transhumanist agenda; creating "Avatars" which are AI clones of

individual human brains). I think that we make progress through trial and error. People get excited about an idea and their eyes get bigger than their stomachs, or their reach extends their grasp, so to speak. They make a lot of progress and then they jump to even broader and more groundless conclusions. Their imaginations run away with them, and suddenly they're way off in the stratosphere with their estimations about what's likely to happen. Quantum computing is another area. It is being developed and it is definitely showing increased application, but ultimately this may just mean better computations. We may not see anything truly new, only acceleration of what we could already do before. One cool thing I can definitely buy into, and have heard about quantum computing is that it could be used to actually predict the future (in some cases). So, natural disasters, the weather, the economy, ecology, and other fairly broad patterns, I think will become more predictable through quantum computing due to greater power to process data. Will we ever live in a world like Philip K. Dick's "Minority Report", where every crime is foreseeable before it happens? Probably not.

Another example is space travel. We have not made very good progress in this area, mainly because it's expensive, and people are applying to fund problems on earth. The leap just hasn't been made yet. It was a thing for a while, it took off, people got excited, some things went wrong, and then it kind of stopped. We have been grounded for a long time. I watched a documentary called "The Mars Underground" which was very interesting. It's all about a plan to visit Mars, terraform it, etc. And the film is about how this is definitely something feasible. Yet, will it really happen? I don't know if we'll be able to get our shit together to really make this happen in any short time. I personally think it is likely to happen, but (again), it may be very slow progress. If the scientists estimate we will be inhabiting mars in 100-200 years, it might, in reality, be more like 500.

In fact, I think it's actually safe to estimate that if you take any person claiming to make a specific projection about future events, they're like to be wrong. This is just based on our limited ability to accurately make predictions. Generally, they will be too optimistic, or too pessimistic, or to something, often this will be influenced by their underlying agenda. If they're very worried about the planet ending soon, they'll be overly pessimistic in their estimations. If they're really excited about space travel, they're likely to be too optimistic in their projections. We can't ever be completely unbiased, and people will, consciously or unconsciously, distort their thinking to fit whatever framework they're being influenced by. Anyway, my comments this time were mostly just to play devil's advocate and point out some snags in our progress, and some caveats to predicting the future, and also to what technology promises but may not be able to genuinely offer.

Rick Farrar: Interesting thoughts from all. I particularly enjoyed reading some of the comments that made me think, "I never considered that".

In this response, I'd like to mainly answer a question or two that was asked and add some thoughts in relation to what a few others have mentioned.

Note to Tor Jorgensen: I agree with your views on current and past educational systems failing us. At least in my corner of the world, schools seem to be geared toward carving away most of the potential in a child with the goal of creating conformity in both thought and purpose. I have perhaps an idealistic view that learning systems should somehow be a joy to the young. A journey that encourages them with a drive into adulthood to question and explore. Something that does not take away the curiosity that all children seem to have and replace it with the stress of

denying who they are in order to be who they are made to believe they should be. I don't know if what you had in mind in your statements was anything similar to what I've said here. These things are only my own thoughts. But I certainly do agree that educational systems are failing. Very badly.

Answer to comments from Matthew Scillitani:

Matthew said:

Comments to Rick Farrar: In your middle future predictions, you predicted that there would be significant increases in average human lifespans. You went on to say that there are some potential benefits and dangers that could arise from this development. What do you think some of these potential benefits and dangers could be? In the very distant future, do you think these medical advances might lead to some form of biological immortality? As an aside, I agree with you on your comment that lab-grown meat will become very popular. My mother, who's a vegetarian, cooked me one of those "fake" burgers and I could hardly notice any difference in flavour or texture.

Response to Matthew: Thank you for the questions. It strikes me that an effect of lifespans today is that the opportunities, challenges, and management of the world are continuously being handed over to younger people. It becomes theirs to understand, mould, and conquer. I have to wonder how this handing off of everything would change if people lived much longer lives. Would power and/or riches be retained/concentrated in the hands of elders and stay there? What if your ancestors lived decades longer? Or never died? Or tyrants had years longer to strangle a country? Just things that occurred to me that could potentially affect a current civilizational dynamic in a negative way. On the other hand, it's interesting to imagine how the world would be if some great thinkers and people of talent were around longer. I suppose, like almost all things in life, there are pluses and minuses.

Regarding whether medical advances may eventually lead to biological immortality...I think it possible the science could be there eventually, but I think that is far out there in the future.

When I mentioned a growing role for lab-grown meat, I was also thinking that it makes practical sense in a large number of ways already in the world. And if/when space exploration or potential off-world colonies begin to happen, then I could see it becoming immensely important. It would be a source of protein in those situations where farming is not even a consideration. So you grow your protein in a reactor. Thanks again for the questions, Matthew.

Note to Rick Rosner: Rick, you had some thoughts, looking ahead, about expanding roles for non-government entities and people turning to them rather than to governments to get their needs fulfilled. To my way of thinking, at least, one of the roles of governments should be to see to the welfare and well being of their citizens, but obviously, that isn't happening as it should. Thus the NGO's. Wouldn't it create an interesting situation someday in this changing world, if an organization of NGO's could, through being more efficient and preferred on a worldwide scale, essentially replace the functions of a large part of existing government structures on a practical basis and render them irrelevant? Just replace all this bickering that goes back and forth between governments and do what needs to be done. Just thinking out loud.

Reading comments and predictions from the group, there's mention by some of the world is becoming more peaceful and enlightened and there is also concern from some about possible wars. My crystal ball is very murky on this subject. I can say that, as somebody who is 57 years old, I

have seen changes in the world in my lifetime that I would never have imagined or predicted in my youth. And this makes me a little timid about taking a firm stance on questions like this. As an individual, I am a peaceful person in general and would like to envision a world without strife, particularly over stupid things. And the present is unlike my past, so maybe things like the abundance of knowledge and communications, and people talking and discussing...anything and everything, will create possibilities for change in the world in peaceful ways that could not have happened before. But, on the other hand, if the past is an indication of the future, then there will be times in the future when things will be settled once again by spilling blood.

Tor Arne Jørgensen: In the first section, I will address the topic surrounding the COVID-19 virus regards to past, present and future events, further talk about the collaboration of governments and possible political shifts as regards the near to the middle future.

In the second section of this issue, I will lightly speculate around the possible economic effects that this pandemic will cause in a global spectrum as regards to near to middle future.

After each section, I will then ask follow-up questions to the whole group in the hope of enlightenment regards to mention issues.

1st section

As to the direction of topic related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact effect that this has had on us all, it is in my mind now all-important as a direct effect on all levels within government relations. This COVID-19 is indeed a game-changer within world politics, economics, the medical community and more. Feel that a group debate about some of the various implications we see today, and the way forward warrants this group's attention. Thoughts around how this pandemic will this affect the world and for how long it is just some of the questions I hope that we together can shed some light on. The world today is now going through one of it's biggest structural changes since WWII.

As the way forward goes, now is the time to build even closer alliances with our neighbouring countries and not to cut each other off. What we see today in the media with regards to news about mass fatalities, closing of borders, the shutdown of cities around the world and economic disaster is indeed alarming. The collaboration between the global power organizations like the: EU, WHO, WTO, OPEC and the work that now lay so presently ahead. Furthermore, the conflict of interest regards the balancing Act between the financial interests and the health interests, by which side will tip the scale in their favour if one can permit oneself to be so blunt. The need to look into the past for knowledge to bring with into the future, by the intent of implementing countermeasures for further events like the once we see today. The political agenda forward will indeed transform future events on a global scale of that I am certain, but in what form or manner now that is an uncertainty.

Questions 1-3 in link to the first section:

1. Do you think the world will see an increase in global pandemics in the near to middle future like the one we have today?
2. What can the global medical community do to if possible, as prevention measurements against further worldwide pandemic spread in the near to middle future?

3. What do you think the WHO will take away from the COVID-19 outbreak when it is all over, will we see a major procedure shift within prevention measures, resulted by the COVID-19 outbreak in the near to middle future?

2nd section

The economic implementations that are now upon us all, will be even more evident as time passes. If we look back at past events like the time of the great depression when the stock crash at the end of the 1920s and the effect it had on the global economy is still vividly remembered.

The international trade crash back then is not comparable in the relation of today's situation, but the percentage of unemployment in the aftermath of the now COVID-19 pandemic may show some similar effects. As to the international trade policy, I hope for an even more open and interactive trade policy whereby the nation's political leaders are on board with an again even more active collaboration with the nations alike by reasons alone, so as to strengthen the international bonds. United we stand stronger against the coming events, whereby reasons of economic disasters, or global political instability or by other means.

Questions 1-3 link to the second section:

1. In what manner do you feel the international trade should go after this pandemic?
2. In what degree will the effect of this pandemic influence the world trade forum forward into the near to middle future?
3. Is a closer political collaboration the answer as a prevention measure to counteract future events like the one we see today?

Appendix I: Footnotes

[1] Contributors for April 22, 2020 session: Claus Volko, James Gordon, Rick Farrar, and Tor Jørgensen. Total participants (Contributors and Observers for April 22, 2020 session):

Christian Sorenson is a Philosopher that lives in Belgium. What identifies him the most and above all is simplicity, for everything its better with "vanilla flavour." Nevertheless, his wife disagrees and doesn't say exactly the same, for her he is "simply complex." Perhaps his intellectual passion is for criticism and irony, in the sense of revealing what the error hides "under the disguised of truth", and precisely for this reason maybe detests arrogance and the mixture of ignorance with knowledge. Generally never has felt comfortable in traditional academic settings since he gets impatient and demotivated with slowness, and what he considers as limits or barriers to thought. In addition, especially in the field of Philosophy, and despite counting, besides a master degree in another study area, with a doctorate in Metaphysics and Epistemology in Italy, done in twenty-four months, while talking care at that time of her small daughter, starting from bachelor's degree, learning self-taught Italian from scratch, and obtaining as final grade "summa cum laude" (9.8)... Feels that academic degrees and post-degrees are somewhat cartoonish labels because they usually feed vanity but impoverish the love for questioning and intellectual curiosity. For him "ignorance is always infinite and eternal" while "knowledge is finite and limited". What he likes the most in his leisure time, is to go for a walk, to travel with his wife and "sybaritically enjoy" her marvellous cooking. IQ on the WAIS-R (Wechsler Intelligence Scale), 185+ (S.D. 15); Test date: November, 2017. High IQ Societies: Triple Nine Society, World Genius Directory, and several others.

Claus Volko is an Austrian computer and medical scientist who has conducted research on the treatment of cancer and severe mental disorders by conversion of stress hormones into immunity hormones. This research gave birth to a new scientific paradigm which he called “symbiont conversion theory”: methods to convert cells exhibiting parasitic behavior to cells that act as symbionts. In 2013 Volko, obtained an IQ score of 172 on the Equally Normed Numerical Derivation Test. He is also the founder and president of Prudentia High IQ Society, a society for people with an IQ of 140 or higher, preferably academics.

Dionysios Maroudas was born in 1986. He lives in Athens. He has a passion for mathematics, photography, reading, and human behaviour. He is a member of the ISI-Society, Mensa, Grand IQ Society (Grand Member), and THIS (Distinguished Member)

Erik Haereid has been a member of **Mensa** since 2013, and is among the top scorers on several of the most credible IQ-tests in the unstandardized HRT-environment. He is listed in the **World Genius Directory**. He is also a member of several other high IQ Societies. Erik, born in 1963, grew up in **Oslo, Norway**, in a middle-class home at Grefsen nearby the forest, and started early running and **cross country skiing**. After finishing schools he studied mathematics, statistics and actuarial science at the **University of Oslo**. One of his first glimpses of math-skills appeared after he got a perfect score as the only student on a five hour math exam in high school.

HanKyung Lee is a Medical Doctor and the Founder of the United Sigma Intelligence Association, formerly United Sigma Korea. He lives and works in South Korea. He earned an M.D. at Eulji University. He won the Culture Fair Numerical and Spatial Examination-CFNSE international competition conducted by Etienne Forsstrom. Also, he scored highly on the C-09 of Experimental Psychologist. He did achieve a 5-sigma score on a spatial intelligence test created by Dr. Jonathan Wai. He is a member of OLYMPIQ Society.

Kirk Kirkpatrick earned a score at 185, near the top of the World Genius Directory, on a mainstream IQ test, the Stanford-Binet.

James Gordon is an independent/freelancer from the USA. He first entered into OATH Society, while completing his MFA in Creative Writing at Adelphi University, New York in 2010. Since then, he has taken over 100 high range tests, and is among the top scorers on numerous tests. He has also co-authored two exams (with Michael Lunardini and Enrico Pretini); he and Lunardini have another in production. He has worked in education and mental health. His struggle, through and beyond his own mental illness and substance use disorder, has led to a unique and earnest outlook on life. He strives to bring the wisdom gained from his experiences into the picture to enrich others' lives. His hobbies include skiing, lifting weights, video games, and films. He is also a skilled amateur writer, and virtuoso pianist/guitarist. He lives in Seattle, WA with his wife, and plans to soon start a family.

Laurent Dubois is an Independent IQ test creator. On his website, he, about the *9/16* test, states the potential submission qualification for a large number of high-IQ societies, “WAHIP, the High IQ Society for the disabled, the Altacapacidadhispana, the SIGMA, the SMARTS, the The Mind Society, the Top One Percent Society, the Elateneos, the EXISTENTIA, the Artifex Mens Congregatio, the Neurocubo, the GLIA, the Milenija, the ISI-S, the Introspective High IQ Society, the Camp Archimedes, the PLATINUM and the PARS Societies, and potentially for several other societies (Cerebrals, Glia, Poetic Genius, Pi, Mega...)”. That is, he constructs tests respected by many.

Marco Ripà is an extremely skilled problem solver working as a freelance content creator and a personal branding consultant in Rome; his homonym YouTube channel (160k subscribers) is focused on logics, mathematics and creative thinking. He initially studied physics but he gained a first class degree in economics. Author of books plus several peer-reviewed papers in mathematics (graph theory, congruences, combinatorics, primality problems) and experimental psychology (articles published in Notes on Number Theory and Discrete Mathematics, International Journal of Mathematical Archive, Rudi Mathematici, Matematicamente.it Magazine, Educational Research, IQNexus Magazine and the WIN ONE), he is the father of 70+ integer sequences listed in the OEIS.

Matthew Scillitani, member of the **Glia Society**, **Giga Society**, **ESOTERIQ Society**, **The Core**, and the **Hall of Sophia**, is a web developer and SEO specialist living in North Carolina. He is of Italian and British lineage, and is predominantly English-speaking. He earned his bachelor's degree in psychology at East Carolina University, with a focus on neurobiology and a minor in business marketing. He's previously worked as a research psychologist, data analyst, and writer, publishing over three hundred papers on topics such as nutrition, fitness, psychology, neuroscience, free will, and Greek history. You may contact him via e-mail at mattscil@gmail.com.

Mislav Predavec is a Mathematics Professor in Croatia. Since 2009, he has taught at the Schola Medica Zagrabienensis in Zagreb, Croatia. He is listed on the World Genius Director with an IQ of 192 (S.D. 15). Also, he runs the trading company Preminis. He considers profoundly high-IQ tests a favourite hobby.

Richard Sheen is a young independent artist, philosopher, photographer and theologian based in New Zealand. He has studied at Tsinghua University of China and The University of Auckland in New Zealand, and holds degrees in Philosophy and Theological Studies. Originally raised atheist but later came to Christianity, Richard is dedicated to the efforts of human rights and equality, nature conservation, mental health, and to bridge the gap of understanding between the secular and the religious. Richard's research efforts primarily focus on the epistemic and doxastic frameworks of theism and atheism, the foundations of rational theism and reasonable faith in God, the moral and practical implications of these frameworks of understanding, and the rebuttal of biased and irrational understandings and worship of God. He seeks to reconcile the apparent conflict between science and religion, and to find solutions to problems facing our environmental, societal and existential circumstances as human beings with love and integrity. Richard is also a proponent for healthy, sustainable and eco-friendly lifestyles, and was a frequent participant in competitive sports, fitness training, and strategy gaming. Richard holds publications and awards from Mensa New Zealand and The University of Auckland.

Rick Farrar holds a Bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from the University of Arkansas with additional work performed toward a Master's degree in environmental engineering. He currently works with environmental compliance and reporting for a small oil refinery in Alaska. Rick's outside interests include language learning (currently immersed in Greek), traveling, music/singing, and traditional do-it-yourself type skills. His most recent IQ test activity was with the PatNum test, 18/18, 172 S.D. 15, by James Dorsey.

Rick G. Rosner, according to some **semi-reputable sources gathered in a listing here**, may have among America's, North America's, and the world's highest measured IQs at or above 190 (S.D. 15)/196 (S.D. 16) based on several high range test performances created by **Christopher Harding**, **Jason Betts**, **Paul Cooijmans**, and **Ronald Hoeflin**. He earned 12 years of college

credit in less than a year and graduated with the equivalent of 8 majors. He has received 8 *Writers Guild Awards* and *Emmy* nominations, and was titled **2013 North American Genius of the Year** by **The World Genius Directory** with the main “Genius” listing [here](#).

Sandra Schlick has the expertise and interest in Managing Mathematics, Statistics, and Methodology for Business Engineers while having a focus on online training. She supervises M.Sc. theses in Business Information and D.B.A. theses in Business Management. Managing Mathematics, Statistics, Methodology for Business Engineers with a focus on online training. Her areas of competence can be seen in the “**Competency Map**.” That is to say, her areas of expertise and experience mapped in a visualization presentation. Schlick’s affiliations are the Fernfachhochschule Schweiz: University of Applied Sciences, the University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland, the Kalaidos University of Applied Sciences, and AKAD.

Tiberiu Sammak is a 24-year-old guy who currently lives in Bucharest. He spent most of his childhood and teenage years surfing the Internet (mostly searching things of interest) and playing video games. One of his hobbies used to be the construction of paper airplanes, spending a couple of years designing and trying to perfect different types of paper aircrafts. Academically, he never really excelled at anything. In fact, his high school record was rather poor. Some of his current interests include cosmology, medicine and cryonics. His highest score on an experimental high-range I.Q. test is 187 S.D. 15, achieved on Paul Cooijmans’ **Reason – Revision 2008**.

Tim Roberts is the Founder/Administrator of **Unsolved Problems**. He scored 45/48 on the legendary Titan Test.

Tom Chittenden is an Omega Society Fellow. Also, he is the Chief Data Science Officer/Founding Director at Advanced Artificial Intelligence Research Laboratory and WuXi NextCODE Genomics.

Tonny Sellén scored 172 (S.D. 15) of the GENE Verbal III. He is a Member of the World Genius Directory.

Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. He has several IQ scores above 160+ sd15 among high range tests like Gift/Gene Verbal, Gift/Gene Numerical of Iakovos Koukas and Lexiq of Soulios. His further interests are related to intelligence, creativity, education developing regarding gifted students, and his love for history in general, mainly around the time period of the 19th century to the 20th century. Tor Arne works as a teacher at high school level with subjects as; History, Religion, and Social Studies.

[2] Individual Publication Date: April 22, 2020: <http://www.in-sightjournal.com/hrt-three>;
Full Issue Publication Date: May 1, 2020: <https://in-sightjournal.com/insight-issues/>.

*High range testing (HRT) should be taken with honest skepticism grounded in the limited empirical development of the field at present, even in spite of honest and sincere efforts. If a higher general intelligence score, then the greater the variability in, and margin of error in, the general intelligence scores because of the greater rarity in the population.

An Interview with Tor Arne Jørgensen on History, Internationalism, and Ethical Systems (Part Two)

2020-05-22

Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. He has several IQ scores above 160+ sd15 among high range tests like Gift/Gene Verbal, Gift/Gene Numerical of Iakovos Koukas and Lexiq of Soulios. His further interests are related to intelligence, creativity, education developing regarding gifted students, and his love for history in general, mainly around the time period of the 19th century to the 20th century. Tor Arne works as a teacher at high school level with subjects as; History, Religion, and Social Studies. He discusses: interest in history; global governance; ethics; philosophy and ethics; governance as important in a modern world; fundamentalist religion; governance in the highly technological world; human beings in relation to one another and the institutions built by them; a digital world; and future human societies on the risks and promises of the 21st century.

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: Let's talk about history, your interest in it. Why this particular focused interest in history?

Tor Arne Jørgensen: My interest in history comes from an early stage around 10 years of age, and forward. Why? Well as it goes, it all started with movies of the old west, cowboys and Indians and such. This particular time period was very exciting to me, and by that fact started to dive myself into books about old western themes. As time went on, this fascination led me further into the time period as a whole from the early 19th century and up to the late 20th century. Then my interest shifted from the old west, to be more about history divided into sections within numerical fields. By that, I saw history as a big jigsaw puzzle to be solved.

Thus gaining a better understanding of terms and their reasons for why, within; politics, commercial interest, migration patterns, trade routes, and the transition into the industrial revolution, as both national and global interests alike. Specific to Norwegian democratic processes in the year of 1814, and thus paving the new way forward into today's democracy, first influenced by the American Revolution, then followed by the French Revolution, is for me the chief field of interest as to the historical aspect in question.

Jacobsen: As with many gifted individuals, there persists a desire for fresh information. You mentioned Mark Mazower. What about his text provided a context for understanding global governance within a historical contextualization of the issue?

Jørgensen: Angle of reply is to look back at the time of The League of Nations, built on Woodrow Wilson's initiative, and as I would like to point out, idealism in its most fragile state regarding utopianism. A failed project with horrible after-effects on a global scale within numerous fields, like economics, trade, state governance just to name a few. Hereby instigated by greedy state leader, built on the notion of world peace. We all know today how well that went, with reference to the tragic outcome of WWII. Forward into the days of the beginning of the United Nations. The UN then was more effective than today, the leaders of yesterday more robust than the leaders of today.

This organization, is built on the same idealism as regards utopianism, but in a more liberal way now than before. How well is it working, hereby agrees on a long debate on its own merits, but

still. The outlines are evident within a structural notion as to the fundamental principles of Effective Altruism regards to global governance. The structural draft from the implementations of wars throughout the ages, the dividing of nations for a better and more understanding world of tomorrow, mirrored in the belief of global imprisonment of idealism within an altered state of mind, as to be debated on a later time.

Jacobsen: Peter Singer remains a controversial and important figure within the atheist and secular community, and within the professional ethicist class in Academia. How does *Practical Ethics*, and Effective Altruism, provide a basis for the advancement of a utilitarian ethic into the area of broader ideas of rights? A current era in which divinity of individual human rights and special privileges afforded to most royals, as in the Divine Right of Kings, collapsed and gave way to the democratization of rights as seen in documents including December 10, 1948, United Nations *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. We can see this instantiated, even bolstered, by modern scientific findings with the discovery of the evolved nature of human beings in a tree of life and one species amongst a litany of others. Some philosophies, including Humanism, incorporate international human rights and modern science within a set of guiding principles of understanding the nature of the world and for orienting human life.

Jørgensen: Peter Singer and his view on ethics as to the field of Academia, was and is of great importance for all students and scholars alike. His opinions of an ethical nature towards the utilitarianism of theocracy, as an aspect of divinity both on religious ground and an of the notion of constitutional royalism. The aspect of human rights for both humans and all life in general, hereby the equality of human/animal rights. The settlements of an endemic by the termination of these rights, to cross the religious implementations of preserving all life at all cost, but at what personal gain.

The fall of the superior rule of feudalism, to nothing else, then to be replaced by the democratic realism fueled by capitalism. To what aim is this to be understood as nothing else than a replacement of divine powers, driven by the notion of Darwinism. To bring about the understanding of and by the fact, that divinity is to the beholder, in terms of the notion of lust to rule as by personal intent. This thus understood as the implementation of ethics on both sides of the religious spectrum at the cost of democracy.

Jacobsen: What philosophies and ethics make the most sense to you?

Jørgensen: The moral and ethical aspect within a philosophical thought line, now when outline seeks to be debated as to the developing stages regarding its historical continuity. The conceptual fault-lines as a paradigm in its own right with regards to inequality across the political sphere. The social diversity of trade politics within the EU trade organization as to belittling the terms of agreement of the nation's importance, is what I seek to speculate over as ethics of importance.

Jacobsen: When considering history and ethics, and the modern scientific world tied to technology, why is governance more important than ever?

Jørgensen: The importance of governance within the global society of today is indeed a nice angle of question. The technological imprint that is ever more evident, and by that as I see it, spinning more and more out of control. This is maybe one of the most important factors to be addressed in both present time and forward into the future. If one is to look at the present pandemic outbreak of the COVID-19 virus, governance for how to deal with this pandemic is needed now

more than ever, as we will most surely be seeing a lot more of these types of outbreaks in the future. So hopefully in the next event, we will then be more prepared, as to how to contain or at least control its effect on a global scale more effectively.

As to both natural disasters and man-made disasters, the effect that the human race will further expose upon our planet as to an upscaling of global warming, marine pollution, overfishing, overpopulation, and more... What history has shown us if anything, is that the ethical aspect is seen as nothing more than a hindering obstacle to be tumbled over.

But even so, the most worrying factor of the ethical aspect is within economic politics, as the world is ever more seen as an interconnected unity to be profited upon as the cash cow for the greedy government powerhouses to fulfill their most vivid imaginations.

Jacobsen: How does fundamentalist religion work against modernist versions of ethics and governance?

Jørgensen: As an example, I would refer to the ancient religious rules of “hamarabi” in Judaism or “qisas” in Islam, or commonly what we refer to as “an eye for an eye,” these ancient religious rules fuel a tit-for-tat approach to justice, which then leads to escalation and further damage. Indeed, you could contend that much of the troubles in the Middle East are generated out of this single religious tenet of revenge. It directly conflicts with much of our more relatively recent International flora and fauna of conflict resolution from the United Nations and approaches to justice, etc.

Jacobsen: What kinds of governance make most sense for a highly advanced technological society now?

Jørgensen: Where do you start with a technological society? A “technological society” has been around since the industrial revolution – what we are moving to is a predominantly digital society, take for example a drone – a drone (a physical device but also driving digitization) can be used by the police to trace and catch criminals, they can carry food and essential items into inhospitable places, they are also arguably low emission means of carrying goods to peoples homes – yet is it right we see Amazon patenting the use of a ‘drone-zeppelin warehouse’ where drones literally pick up products from a zeppelin and bring them down to that areas houses based on the known demand for that area?

Drones are also now implements of war, controlled by a pilot sitting in a Nevada cave thousands of miles from where the drone is deployed – how do they fit in with the Geneva Convention? So, I would suggest refinement in the question posed. I would suggest the need for checks and balances to manage the issue between state control and individual freedom, and between international standards and national priorities. It is right that governments assess and govern those standards as mandated by that nation’s own standards of its people collectively, and as to what ‘de minimis’ standards and standards of international communications (but what about implements of war, e.g., drones?) – but also that governments themselves are held in check and do not ‘over-reach’ in tracking the populace for erstwhile means.

Jacobsen: How can the world of re-interpretations of ancient mythologies, i.e., religion, and newer ethics, i.e., Effective Altruism, come to bring about better understandings of the place of human beings in relation to one another and the institutions built by them?

Jørgensen: What could we learned from looking to the past, as to ground alone to further seeking answers to bring about a broader understanding of this principle. If one is to look at the religious content of understanding for a speculative better world, regards to redemption for the politics that your religious leaders fault themselves by. For reasons alone to seek guidance, is by that fact to rid themselves of their disciples wants and grievances. The effect that religion has had as to uphold this principle, is indeed lacking as to the content of ethical aspects for personal gain. Effective Altruism as a concept alone with the religion sided out, with that done, we can move forward in redefining ethics or maybe re-interpretation of a better way of an ethical route forward. Understanding how to implement a positive outlook in moulding a stronger and better world of tomorrow. What directions can we take, well in the use of the collaboration of stately institution, governments, support of donations to organizations that gives the biggest effect as to health, medicine support, and more...hereby as a possible suitable paradigm for explorations as an outlook for honourable intentions.

Jacobsen: As we see now, the world of the digital comes to coincide with the world of the material. Digital information as algorithms and biological systems as entities working in unison for a modern form of political systems and ethics bringing about unfathomably complex, previously, forms of human society tied to digital computation with a modicum of intelligence with well-structured and narrow domains. What does this portend now?

Jørgensen: What it portends now is to what aim it seeks to be understood as, and by what intent it appears to the general public, this within a widespread of governing resolutions. What does this mean, well that the purpose of unison politics is now to be understood as a means to endemic widespread propaganda within the governing resolutions of policy. As formatted by its complexity regarding the ethical aspect of combination toward the regulatory system, thus for the sole purpose of bettering, and ultimately preface of consolidation of this structural integrity by alterations of intent, directed by progress within the shift of political alignment. Then the system is modified, as by the underlying legal understandings by the term «ethics of justice». Does the complexity in question as a medium of intelligence serves its general purpose, yes within the framework of contemporary consent, and to the degree of forward-looking intent by structural implementations of governing policy.

Jacobsen: Following from the previous question, what does this portend for the future of human societies into the rest of the 21st century as the promises and risks increase more and more for human societies and the realization of the best and worst aspects of human nature and proclivities bolstered and built upon the incredible power of modern mastery and power of silicon, metal, concrete, and the informational?

Jørgensen: If one is to look beyond our selves as an output of the previous line of question, I would like to point out the following. First on the positive side, that we will further our selves in a way of implementing the fundamentals with regards to structural alterations of the policymaker at the governance level.

The educational fundaments for development into tomorrow with regards to what has been pointed out will ensure and secure positive output throw positive input by these indicators as a countermeasure against ethical fading. Next, human nature is and always will be to seek more complex forms of knowledge, for a reason to evolve oneself to confront the unknown factors within his or her own state of mind. The negative side will start a downward spiral, as within the endemic of revelatory proclamations. For the reasoning of pathetic self-deplorations of content.

We can secure the world of tomorrow through the implementations of personal interest through the terms of Effective Altruism, but also we can just as easily cause our own demise on these same terms.

Appendix I: Footnotes

[1] Child and Youth Worker.

[2] Individual Publication Date: May 22, 2020: <http://www.in-sightjournal.com/jorgensen-two>; Full Issue Publication Date: September 1, 2020: <https://in-sightjournal.com/insight-issues/>.

*High range testing (HRT) should be taken with honest skepticism grounded in the limited empirical development of the field at present, even in spite of honest and sincere efforts. If a higher general intelligence score, then the greater the variability in, and margin of error in, the general intelligence scores because of the greater rarity in the population.

An Interview with Tor Arne Jørgensen on Historical Knowledge and Application from the Principles of History (Part Three)

2020-06-22

Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. He has several IQ scores above 160+ sd15 among high range tests like Gift/Gene Verbal, Gift/Gene Numerical of Iakovos Koukas and Lexiq of Soulios. His further interests are related to intelligence, creativity, education developing regarding gifted students, and his love for history in general, mainly around the time period of the 19th century to the 20th century. Tor Arne works as a teacher at high school level with subjects as; History, Religion, and Social Studies. He discusses: the main principles of global order; principles of understanding international affairs; a rise of conspiracy theories without consideration, or little thought for, scientific skepticism, parsimony; unipolar world with a univocal narrative from the United States of America after World War Two set the tone for the global order; an information-intensive global economy; individual Member States of the United Nations; traditional warfare and information-based warfare; the orientation of the traditional understanding of politics and international affairs; the current points of tensions internationally; and pivotal decisions facing nations in the 2020s.

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: For this third session, I want to focus on the application of historical knowledge and principles of history to the current political moments before us. What are the main principles of global order important to bear in mind for all of human recorded history, insofar as “global” should be a reduced and non-literal term in this context?

Tor Arne Jørgensen: I will divide my answers into two sections, hereby first addressing the following note in reference to majoritarian democracy at the cost of the free market through liberal-idealism. The principle of the free market as to the time period from the 19th century onwards when the power relationship in many ways was to be held on the hands of the mighty few (the bourgeoisie) at the cost of governing majority (the proletariat).

Populist opinions from the grassroots, postulated in the hope of change as regards to economic independence for everyone. This was introduced under the value designation of equal rights brought forward through the principle of international law, and is still today looked upon as one of the major historical shifts with reference to the principle of the free market and global trade.

Secondly, popular sovereignty, with it the reference to the birth or should I say the rebirth of democracy. Hereby to the personified notion of malcontent by reference to the crippling paradox within its own right.

Jacobsen: In recent history, what principles of understanding international affairs have been the most important, most instructive?

Jørgensen: Hereby reference the five principles of politics, and especially the section about the principle of history. By all the turbulence we now see today within a global perspective regards the Trump administration, and the besudlende effect this causes, has now hopefully reached the optimal wanted result, this by its own crumbling demise of international stability.

We must not wave the steady course of international justice, as to deploy the stately war band, by the mere intent to destabilize the international governance.

As history has revealed before in reference to foreign policy, the path to global stability, global development, and world order in general, is done by way of strengthening ties between states, and not by building high barriers to keep all foreigners out. The global leaders around the world, should only concern themselves as to how we can lead a more open world policy of tomorrow, that will unite us all even more than before, and not divide us by tactics of divide and conquer.

Jacobsen: When we see a rise of conspiracy theories without consideration, or little thought for, scientific skepticism, parsimony, and the like, how has this been reflected through history?

Jørgensen: Point of reference regards scientific skepticism through history as a narrative afterthought. The human wants and needs as bases for self-realization to uncover the truth in whatever manner they may or may not be hidden, is inherent in us all as a cradling need by the content of skepticism in regards to any field of interest. All skeptics alike have been throughout history some of the most powerful contributors to unveiling the real «truth» by means of empirical research. Conspiracy theories with reference to its historical content, has blinded the general public in so many ways as to religion, science, philosophy, justice, and more.

Thus the human race is easily fooled by these various instigators behind these conspiracy theories, to their applauding result. Furthermore in regards to the political governance, and its state leaders, done again in a similar manner, by deluding us the general public from revealing this truth, as to self-protection by means of actively proclaiming government propaganda. Case in point, the military cover-up in the Nevada desert regards to Area 51 back in the 50s, and the cover-up of the JFK assassination in the 60s.

The conspiracy list goes all through history, and onward into the present time. The conspiracy movement is growing exponentially, and will continue to do so into the near to far future.

The skeptics will also continue to make efforts to debunk these theories as best they can. One can only hope that the facts will see the light of day, ever more as time goes by. The thought of these conspiracy theories going ever more viral in the manner that we see today, is indeed alarming, as to the notion of what are we then left to believe in, if we no longer can hold any theory as the fact by its own content. Today we must be more skeptical about everything, can we really trust our own government, do they guide us in the right direction, or do they hold us in contempt by means of delusion for best purposes served. I surely hope I am wrong in my belief of delusional altruism by mind control.

Jacobsen: How did the unipolar world with a univocal narrative from the United States of America after World War Two set the tone for the global order seen now? You touched on some of this before.

Jørgensen: I would like to address the self-proclaimed titling by the United States in many ways as the modern world's «World Police». That all the world's turmoil stands and falls on the United States involvement for world peace, whereby the UN's involvement is no longer direction bearing as global order is concerned. That in the wake of the cold war, has left us with one remaining dominant superpower, with a predominantly trust position by its own merits.

I find myself wondering, are we all best served, in the notion of democratic governance, as to be led by a nation's leader based on his own self-image, to be the global god for peace and prosperity for all mankind. Must point out that it makes my skin crawled by the very thought, regarding global governance and world politics in general.

Jacobsen: In an information-intensive global economy, and becoming more technological and scientific, not less, how is this influencing the orientation of the global order?

Jørgensen: As the endless power struggle between the two designated units by freedom of democracy vs capitalist idiocy within the notion of benevolent dictatorship, again brought through the process of technological renewability. Then the pendulum fluctuation is again fixated to swing even more in the wrong direction, away from it's cradling bosom of democracy and over to the «dark side» with reference to capitalist dictatorship. The worldwide companies of today like, for instance, Google, and Facebook, that take a direct part in steering the democratic progress in the direction «they» themselves want in order to capitalize on the ignorance of it's elected bodies. The policymakers by rule of law lead into intentional blindness, by reasons of constitutional law within the framework of global governance.

The capitalistic movement and it's an apparent effect, is in many ways looked upon as to be protected at the expense of the elected trustee, this is in order to secure self-determination by reasons of global exclusivity. These global companies and their influence range as within the global spectrum, obtained by manipulating means in order to find loopholes afforded by «globalization».

Thus the developing progress that we see today with regards to technological innovation factualized within the rule of law, is in many ways to be seen as nothing else than the accumulation of self-interest at the expanse of international law do «good» by capitalist dictatorship for the sole purpose of technological renewability.

Jacobsen: For the individual Member States of the United Nations, how do they operate under these general principles of international affairs in historicity into the current moment?

Jørgensen: After the fall of the Axis powers in the wake of WWII, the Allies by preventive strategies, regards to the anthropogenic cataclysms that the world had just undergone. The salient dilemma regarding global stability by reasons of self-interest, achieved due to the effect of influencing by way through grounds of common interest. The general principle of international affairs within the act of sovereign rule, by and for every individual state hereby statute fact.

As father justified by the notion of being nothing more, then to be able to coexist within new world governance, again as the direct result of stately rule imbedded by factual sovereignty of the individual state. Concluding fact, the individual states back then and now today, has by that, no other factual reasons then the established rights for purpose alone, done by self-justification through measures of increase right of rule by an act of interference by any foreign state power.

Jacobsen: Traditional warfare involved physical space, geographic maneuvering, and long-range and short-range means of attack and infiltration, respectively. In an era of information, how does this change warfare?

Jørgensen: If one is to look at the concept of «Information Warfare», or (IW) as known, it is nothing new, but still a type of warfare that is growing exponentially. The potential power that lies within the use of IW by criminal intent or not, as to the intentional purpose of toppling one major state by another major state into political turmoil or vice versa. The cost benefits by the use of IW is today compared to before radically lowered, this in comparison to the cost-effectiveness of traditional weapons warfare. Though the clearest cost savings achieved by any nation as to criminal intent by strategic self-empowerment, goes to the political stage by the meddling of Russia in the last US elections of 2016, were said to secure Trump the presidency.

Jacobsen: Also, how does this change the orientation of the traditional understanding of politics and international affairs by adding another dimension to the typical principles used to understand global order?

Jørgensen: I will bring forward from the previous line of question and add to it by saying, if one is to look at the out of control use of the social media app herby (Twitter) as ones own personal political platform, where «I can say whatever I like and get away with it», because it is my god giving the right to use the principle by freedom of speech like the US president is now doing on Twitter with regards to his opinionated tweets, hereby as a source of outlet aimed at whoever is to be the target that day, well what can one say?! I have never before seen this level of abuse of any media platform in the manner that we see today, this by the clear intent of securing national and global empowerment to everyone's disbelief.

I am shocked by the way Trump is going forward by addressing his nation, and the world for that sake, by proactively state his most intimate feelings about everything from politics, media, law and more in his tweets. The level of verbal filth and the general lack of manner on social media upstaged by President Trump, is not becoming of a major state leader, not now, not ever! We have all witnessed his misconduct on social media, as to verbal abuse of other stately leaders, thus bringing forward more tension between countries and their respective leaders alike. I guess we are all humans in some way, by the meaning of what you and I may say or mean, then later post some of our thoughts on Twitter or Facebook, but not by a major state leader in the manner that we now see almost daily on television.

They should have more self-control as to what may or may not be addressed towards the general public in the intent of NOT destabilize world order. I must proclaim, that the way we are now going forward, makes me ever so worried on the behalf of us all. The ongoing abuse of information technology like what we see today, by the manner of criminal intent, or for the purpose of securing political self-enrichment, will not benefit us in any way in the long run.

What or whom can we then trust from what is being said, not just by the exclaiming of «fake news!», or propaganda like tweets, by the purpose of self-empowerment. Where then is the systemic trust in global governance by the foundation on which it lays, other than by devaluating the status quo regarding the political stability on a global scale.

Jacobsen: What are the current points of tensions internationally?

Jørgensen: The international tensions that we see today are divided into many layers.

First: National border security by reasons as to prevent migration overspill in case of crippling of both the global and national economies alike. The number of global migrants in 2019, from what the UN report stated, was estimated to 272 million on the run caused by either, war, persecution, famine and more.

Second: Political turmoil within international trade policy caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, were baseline forecast envisions of a contraction of about 5.2 percent as to the global GDP in 2020.

Third: Unemployment numbers like the ones we see now today, can only be compared to what we had during the interwar years.

So to the summary of the question of tensions today within a global spectrum, is in many ways comparable to the days of the great depression in the 20s and 30s, in combination with the Spanish flu pandemic just previous of this event. Though the link between the Spanish flu outbreak and the great depression is not linked as a due cause by any means. But in case of, these two singular events in history can not be fully ignored, and can in many ways be seen as a possible link between one and the other of what we now see happening today.

Jacobsen: What, akin to other moments in history, will be pivotal decisions facing nations in the 2020s?

Jørgensen: In short, the more open policy as to border control, the strengthening of foreign relations, and lowering tariffs by means of increased global trade. These are just some of the issues, that the global alliance must address in the 2020s.

In my closing of this third edition, I will feel I must say the following reply. Do not let Trump be the endemic cause of national foreign relations, nor as to domestic relations between American states.

As I was pondering today at work about the way forward for The United States of America, will the future for this great nation, now be shortened into The States of America, where the «United» part, will in effect be no more.

Is Trump leading his own nation into a new Civil War, that could potentially spill over to Europe and father onto the rest of the world, thus bringing us all ever closer to a new world war likes what we have never seen before, I sure hope not!

Appendix I: Footnotes

[1] Member, ISI-Society; Member, Mensa; Grand Member, Grand IQ Society; Distinguished Member, THIS.

[2] Individual Publication Date: June 22, 2020: <http://www.in-sightjournal.com/jorgensen-three>; Full Issue Publication Date: September 1, 2020: <https://in-sightjournal.com/insight-issues/>.

*High range testing (HRT) should be taken with honest skepticism grounded in the limited empirical development of the field at present, even in spite of honest and sincere efforts. If a higher general intelligence score, then the greater the variability in, and margin of error in, the general intelligence scores because of the greater rarity in the population.

An Interview with Tor Arne Jørgensen on Societies and Global Trends (Part Four)

2020-08-01

Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. He has several IQ scores above 160+ sd15 among high range tests like Gift/Gene Verbal, Gift/Gene Numerical of Iakovos Koukas and Lexiq of Soulios. His further interests are related to intelligence, creativity, education developing regarding gifted students, and his love for history in general, mainly around the time period of the 19th century to the 20th century. Tor Arne works as a teacher at high school level with subjects as; History, Religion, and Social Studies. He discusses: societies in micro as global trends impinge on them; WWII; reportages; the dynamic internal national changes made as nations grappled with WWII; the larger players; the smaller players; national ideologies; Russia sacrificed the most lives; the Russians view the Germans and the Americans; the big national driver bringing the small states into the larger war efforts; and larger facets and movements within the societies.

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: For this fourth session, I want to focus on societies in micro as global trends impinge on them. When we look at catastrophically bad international affairs situations, we come to a large context in which the individuals who have been devastated, displaced, or killed through no fault of their own, simply as a matter of international discourse and political and military action playing out over time. With some of the historical principles governing the world order in mind, these ‘govern’ or guide international affairs. When we look at the national contexts, of even small states, what are some of the impacts on them?

Tor Arne Jørgensen: International implications led by devaluing imperialism rooted within the imperative spectrum. How then can this be regarded as anything less than a regulator narrative notion to speculate piety within the political sphere? Furthermore, the schizophrenic belligerence fueled by the principle of national discontent, regarding the regular implications of the natural world order. Disillusioning the imperialist view of one’s uniform behaviour as an alternate resolution within global governance, or the lack thereof, to be stated as a historical fact.

Jacobsen: Let’s take WWII, what were some of the national journalistic reportages like, as the world was destroying itself?

Jørgensen: The national journalistic reportages during WWII were mainly twofold, where the first order of business was aimed towards strengthening proactive national movement and increasing morale within the general population; secondly, it was aimed to create a feeling of confusion and despair within the hostile enemy states.

Jacobsen: How were these reportages biased?

Jørgensen: Through the means of misinformation and misleading journalism reasoned to strengthen government control over one’s citizens, and at the same time deter foreign hostile states.

Jacobsen: What have been some of the dynamic internal national changes made as nations grappled with WWII?

Jørgensen: During the war effort of WWII the Home Front became a very big ally, where the general public was set to help the combatant forces in any way they could by their direct involvement in the war efforts. The motto of the nations was at that time «all hands on deck», this in order to better prepare the various states for the coming events. The government involvement was directed towards; rationing, home defence, and more... Everyone was in some way helping out in any way they could, in order to defend his or her constitutional right from being overtaken and suppressed by any foreign power during WWII.

Jacobsen: For the larger players, how were they attempting to quell dissent within their respective borders?

Jørgensen: I feel I must narrow the field of application within the question, which refers to the origin of the basic proposal, thus addressing the two-faced inclination facilitated by the socialistic proclamation during the transaction phase of the Soviet regime during WWII.

A Soviet pictorial construct based on their self-perceived characteristics, thus understood as failed self-insight of one's own iconic personification. Stalin and his paranoia caused the death of so many of his comrades in arms. Fluctuating consciousness by a notoriously unstable «commander-in-chief» whose state of mind is crucial to the incoming individuals of the state of war. The layout is meaningful in that this produces the origin's predicative internal control.

Jacobsen: For the smaller players, how did they attempt to adapt to the pressures and chaos ensuing from the fights between the bigger players?

Jørgensen: By the opt of neutrality, as the pressure of the larger states hereby mainly the German/Soviet approach of a hostile takeover in order to increased land area based on the feudalist power principle. Small states' policy to avoid the larger states conflicts during this time, were explicitly stated by the self-determined neutrality provisions where they were strategically important by either geographical or political elements, were by that fact recognized as secondary and not of absolute importance by any large hostile state by reference to previous scale conflicts.

Jacobsen: How did national ideologies differ in the context of the larger Allies vs. Axis commitment differences?

Jørgensen: To remark, the two main differences as to capitalistic empowerment through the means of active imperialism, versus the extremist utopian notion of a new world order governed by fascist supremacy. I would also like to address, the ignominious collapse of the nationalist view on the possibility of absolute world domination by both accounts. Further the act of regionalism as a stabilizing counter vector of interrelationship as regarded by grasping the concept of multilateralism in the order of globality through consciousness towards a moral compass directed focused on internationalism.

Jacobsen: Russia sacrificed the most lives in the midst of the war. How was this the case?

Jørgensen: Stalin «the man of steel» a saviour in his own eyes, what a joke, this dictatorial murderer, no better than his arch-enemy the crazed Hitler, permeated paranoia above everything and everyone. The turning point of WWII, where Stalin is more than willing at that time to sacrifice his Red Army to defend the city that bears his name, Stalingrad; the city selected by Hitler for just this reason as to destroy the man of steel and to rip apart the very foundation of the communist ideology. Stalin was more than happy to defend his country at all costs regarding the life of his own people, just as Hitler did. We will all die before they take us down. Millions of lives

are lost, but as the story goes; yes, the war is in the defence of Stalingrad and turned the war effort in the favour of the allies.

Jacobsen: How did the Russians view the Germans and the Americans? Why did they commit so many lives?

Jørgensen: The relationship between Russia/Soviet Union and Germany has through history been betrayed as a turbulent one, or as a better term «friend or foe», but after the fraudulent betrayal of Germany/Soviet-pact and the German invasion of Soviet regarding Operation «Barbarossa» in the summer months of 1941, the scene was set for Stalin to destroy Hitler's Germany by any means possible. The former German-Soviet non-aggression-pact made two years before in 1939, was now a thing of the past.

Ideology: As for both countries (USA, Germany), and the fear of the «Red Scare» regards to the communistic movement, Stalin was hell-bent on communist world domination. This was a direct threat against American capitalism, and the notion of national socialism by Germany.

Why did they commit so many lives? I will here address the invasion of Russia during WWII.

Stalin was caught off guard by Hitler's invading forces, and now his beloved country was being threatened by his former ally, the number of German soldiers that took part in the German invasion of Soviets numbered more than 3 million strong. Stalin scrambled every able body to defend «his» country. Stalin's Red Army marched against enemy lines. Stalin's tactics were to overwhelm the German forces by sheer numbers.

If Stalin had not been so adamant in his overspend on military personnel, he would have been invaded all the way by German forces. We have to remember that the German forces were equipped with state-of-the-art- weapons at that time, and Stalin forces was using obsolete weapons technology. Also, the definite mistake Hitler was doing was the same mistake that Napoleon did some hundred years before, by not respecting the subarctic Soviet climate, also overstretching his supply lines and now having to defend himself (Hitler) on two fronts. The war fought between Germany and the Soviet was named the «Great Patriotic War» it lasted 1,418 days, and cost the lives of around 27 million Russians.

Jacobsen: What was the big national driver bringing the small states into the larger war efforts?

Jørgensen: Access to territories due to the establishment of air bases, army depots, also the element of close strategic positioning to launch an attack upon a foreign enemy power.

Jacobsen: How were larger facets and movements within the societies destroyed as a result of the war efforts? How were other movements, e.g., rights for women, etc., advanced as a result of the war efforts?

Jørgensen: As a start, the changes in the aftermath of war on this scale, will often unleash or in many cases accelerate numerous forces of change, thus within industry or society alike.

When a large scale impact, one either weakens or strengthens that nation's governance. Internal reforms may spur into social change and political reform. In short, one forces through a political revolution within the otherwise traditional democracy.

The paradigmatic shift regarding the structural environment within the various political movements is taking place. Capitalist upheavals of gigantic proportions, as the world licks their territorial and economic wounds. We see the start of a new charter, based on some of the principles

of the previous failed League of Nation, by the new uninspiring UN human rights as the predominant global security guarantor by and for all small and large nations alike.

During WWII, the men were sent off to war and somebody needed to make sure that the war machine was going strong, by that I will bring-forth the Rosie the Riveter movement. The importance of Rosie the Riveter movement can not be understated and is viewed as the main turning point for the national female workforce movement, that paved the path forward for an all globalized effect, where the status as a home wife was to be in the transaction from WWII and forward. The labour-leading rights and income for a woman were by that in the starting point of global standardization.

Appendix I: Footnotes

[1] Member, ISI-Society; Member, Mensa; Grand Member, Grand IQ Society; Distinguished Member, THIS.

[2] Individual Publication Date: August 1, 2020: <http://www.in-sightjournal.com/jorgensen-four>; Full Issue Publication Date: September 1, 2020: <https://in-sightjournal.com/insight-issues/>.

*High range testing (HRT) should be taken with honest skepticism grounded in the limited empirical development of the field at present, even in spite of honest and sincere efforts. If a higher general intelligence score, then the greater the variability in, and margin of error in, the general intelligence scores because of the greater rarity in the population.

Norwegians of the High-Range Discussion with Erik Haereid, Eivind Olsen, and Tor Arne Jørgensen: Statistician & Actuarial Scientist; Chair, Mensa Norway; 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe, World Genius Directory (1)

2020-09-15

***Erik Haereid** is an Actuarial Scientist and Statistician. **Eivind Olsen** is the Chair of Mensa Norway. **Tor Arne Jørgensen** is the 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe. They discuss: the high-IQ communities available in Norway; membership in Mensa Norway; the issues perceived in running a high-IQ national group; the qualifications for Mensa Norway; the culture of Norway on mainstream intelligence tests and alternative tests; the considered importance of high-IQ and high-IQ societies; the flavours of the high-IQ societies; some of the unique, or nearly distinct, qualities of Norwegian culture mapped onto the high-IQ communities; and some of the plans and expected developments for Mensa Norway.*

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: One of the most respected, for longevity and size, high-IQ organizations in the world is Mensa International. No question about it. Some see Mensa International as nothing more than a gigantic social club. Others see the organization as a means by which to connect and politic with the movers and shakers of some of the high-IQ community globally or within a national context. Nonetheless, its stability belies a particular functionality of aim and purpose, and structure, compared to all other high-IQ societies and, thusly, deserves proper praise and adulation. Another aspect of the global focus of Mensa International is the appropriate functionality in breaking apart the big organization into national sub-organizations with chairs. For example, Mensa Norway is one of the national groups for Mensa International. As it so happens, we have the leader of Mensa Norway here today with Mr. Olsen. Also, we have alternative test very high scorers in the presence of Mr. Haereid and Mr. Jørgensen. All from Norway. With Mensa and with Norway, and based on suggestions from participants, the start with Mensa Norway seems like a functional starting point here. Also, it can provide a basis to get down to brass tax about the fundamentals of Norwegian culture and its high-IQ communities, as such. Let's begin, as per usual, with some softball questions, what are the high-IQ communities available in Norway, whether formal or informal of which you are aware at this time?

Erik Haereid[1]*: I am only aware of Mensa Norway, and became a member at age 49, in 2013. I have never been involved in that kind of organization earlier.

Tor Arne Jørgensen[2]*: None that I'm aware of today as informal goes, and as formal goes we have only Mensa Norway.

Eivind Olsen[3],[4]: I'll expose my ignorance even at this first question, and set myself up to receive a proper intellectual beating. I'm not really aware of any other high-IQ society/community in Norway. Sure, there are some international societies that have some Norwegian members, but I don't have the impression that there's much activity.

Jacobsen: How much does membership in Mensa Norway cost? Who is a member here? What are some of the demographics of Mensa Norway? How has Mensa Norway been helpful in connecting to the national high-IQ community for each of you?

Haereid: 500 Norwegian kroner a year.

2% of the 2% smartest in Norway are members of Mensa Norway; about 2,000 members out of theoretically 100,000 members. Who are those 2% of the 2%? A fine mixture. Men, women, quite young, quite old, highly educated, no education, a variety of different works, different political views, different moral views, some nice, some not so nice, and so on. From all over the country.

Anyway, I think the 98% other Norwegians that theoretically qualify for Mensa is, on average, other types than those who are members. I know some people, quite a few actually, who would qualify for Mensa but don't dare to try the test. That's one difference; the courage, belief in themselves, bigger ego maybe. And I guess Mensans are more occupied with their and other's IQ, and not especially more intellectual than the other equal intelligent bunch. It's obviously about making friendship with someone who thinks like yourself, because "no one else does".

But it's also about this identification. Some exaggerating being different from the rest, the normal part of the population, because they want to feel better as to intelligence, and then they can claim that they don't belong among normal people. In other words: I think Mensans feel more odd than equally intelligent people outside Mensa, in average. The focus is IQ and intelligence, or puzzles and brain games, more than using one's intelligence to something useful in the general society. Maybe. It's diverse also inside Mensa. I see people there discuss a variety of themes, most daily problems, in ways that people with more normal intelligence wouldn't. At least not in such an intellectual language. That's something. I miss more existential discussions, though.

The egos are generally big, but maybe not more among Mensans than others. It's difficult to say. In Mensa and in general in high IQ communities it's more specific focus on IQ-measures, intelligence per se and competition between members.

That said, it's not easy to be different. Many highly intelligent people are treated bad in a universal harsh environment. It's about normality everywhere.

The national high IQ community is, to me, Mensa. I don't feel especially welcomed. I think this varies depending on who you ask. To me it's more about suspicion and subtle attacks. I guess the reason is mixed; I am not very social and inviting as a person. Stubborn. Demanding, I guess. And I score high on unauthorized IQ-tests. That doesn't sound well in Mensa. It's also about personal traits, and what you write and how people interpret that. Mensans and people in the high IQ communities are in that respect not different from others.

Jørgensen: I am not a member of Mensa Norway, but within the near future a Mensa membership could be exciting to explore. So by that I leave the follow-up questions to my peers.

Olsen: The membership fee for a full year is 500 NOK (approximately 57 USD or 48 EUR), if you're 18+. There's a 50 % discount if you're under the age of 18, and a 50 % discount if you join from 1st of July until 31st of October. Yes, the discounts stack. Our gender distribution is about 77.5 % male, 22.5 % female, and < 1 % identifying as other/unknown. Approx. 30 % of our members are in the 31-40 age bracket. Our youngest member recently started in their first year at school, and a handful of current members were born before WW2.

Mensa was the first high-IQ society I joined (I was recruited by my fiancée, before we were a couple), and we have several friends here. So far I haven't really seen the need to pursue more obscure societies. I don't even know if I would qualify for any of the "higher" societies.

Jacobsen: For the two who aren't leaders of a national high-IQ group, what seem like some of the issues perceived in running a high-IQ national group? For the one who is a leader of a national group, what are some of the difficulties of bringing together the high-IQ communities under the same umbrella?

Haereid: To unify a lot of un-unifiable single individuals. It's a lot of different intelligent people with strong individual opinions, and therefore a lot of ME.

To make objective goals with plans that fulfill the original idea of Mensa from the post WW2 when established in 1946; to gather the most intelligent people to create ideas to avoid future wars and holocaust-scenarios. Including racism and social polarization. It seems that this is forgotten or repressed.

Jørgensen: Well it is hard to say as I have no personal experience in leading a high-IQ group, but I would expect from what I have previous seen in the various groups by portraying the role of active leadership, followed by scrutiny with reference to the group-leaders' personal innovative engagement within the various thematic forums thus creating and securing oversight with reference to group stability.

Olsen: Here in Norway, I guess a big part of the hindrance is that there doesn't seem to be any other active high-IQ societies here.

Jacobsen: To the qualifications for Mensa Norway, what are the measurement tools demanded for membership? What is the standard deviation? What is available for members of the community? What is the range of scores of the members if this is known and available for public consumption/presentation? Who is the highest scorer on a mainstream intelligence test in Norway?

Haereid: When I got into Mensa, it was the spatial FRT-A test; a timed 20 minutes with 45 items. It's a generally accepted, proctored test, with the aim of discriminating intelligence between those who are within and outside the top 2% of the population. The scores are treated by a professional psychometrician. The standard deviation used is 15 on that test; $IQ \geq 131$.

I think there are many proctored, mainstream tests that can be used, like WAIS. But Eivind knows more about this, I guess.

The scores are not available. The FRT-A and similar tests are built on equality; its purpose is to measure if you have over or under 131 in IQ; if you are among or outside the top 2% of the general population, not to measure your detailed IQ beyond that.

Who is the highest scorer on a mainstream intelligence test in Norway? I would like to hear from Eivind who that is. I don't know.

Jørgensen: As to the highest scorer on mainstream intelligence tests in Norway I would say Haereid, I would also rank him as the one to beat to reach top spot.

Olsen: We have the same requirements as other Mensa countries. You'll need to have taken a reputable and recognized test in a supervised / monitored setting. You'll need a score within the top 2 %, but you're not required to take the test we provide; several other tests are valid. The test we do provide gives a score in SD 15. When people join based on another test, it's quite often a WISC or WAIS test administered by a psychologist.

We don't have any easily available, good statistics of the scores our members have received, except that we are fairly confident they are all within the top 2 %. Most of them join based on the

test we provide, and the highest score accessible there is top 1 % (“IQ 135 or higher, at SD 15”). I have taken a non-scientific approach and asked several people I know what their score was, and it seemed to be approximately 50/50 split between 2 % and 1 %.

I don’t know who the highest scorer on any reputable intelligence in Norway is. I believe the usual reputable tests, such as the Wechsler tests, only go up to 160 @ SD15, and I’m sure there must be multiple people attaining that score.

Don’t get me started on inflated IQ scores where one conveniently lists their SD24-score without mentioning the SD and compares it to someone else’s SD15-score, or where people get described as “having a higher IQ than Einstein!”...

Jacobsen: The World Genius Directory does seem to demand certification of the tests and the test scores from testees. This can be helpful. As far as I am aware, Mensa International and the Triple Nine Society – and some others – are similarly demanding and, in fact, more stringent with the requirement of mainstream intelligence tests only as opposed to mainstream intelligence tests and alternative tests for admissions. Indeed, if one examines the World Genius Directory, they can see the degrees to which the alternative tests far outnumber the mainstream intelligence test. For example, in terms of the test scores earned and submitted, Erik earned 185 S.D. 15 on the N-VRA80, while Tor earned a 172 S.D. 15 on the Lexiq. How is the culture of Norway on mainstream intelligence tests and alternative tests? How seriously is either taken? How are these incorporated into the international, national, or local organizations having various cutoffs and criteria for membership?

Haereid: Mensa is strict. Not only as to admission, but also respect; there is an anti-alternative IQ-test culture. In Mensa, and I may exaggerate, are these untimed tests, many of them beautiful cognitive challenges with proper or at least quite good norms, seen as severe diseases. But I see some Norwegian mensans on the scoreboards on these alternative tests. That pleases me.

I am among the top scorers on several different alternative tests, in all categories (numerical, verbal and spatial) with high credibility in the high-IQ-environment, through many years (since 2013), and I still get critical questions from some; even though I beat most people with IQ-scores from 160 to 175 (S.D. 15) on mainstream, proctored, accepted tests, like WAIS. Some norms are, obviously, not good. Some are quite good, even though they can’t beat norms on tests like WAIS; it’s not enough data.

It seems that some have fastened in the speed-thing; “intelligence has only to do with speed”. Of course, speed is a factor, and important too. But why not include the kind of tests that has to do with solving complex problems and necessarily take some more time than 20 or 120 minutes? I guess this is debated thoroughly in the psychological environments, but anyway. I am not the only one in the high IQ community that asks this. Of course, there is a significant correlation in IQ, between the mainstream and alternative tests mentioned. To me this is obvious.

Jørgensen: As to the how the general culture of the alternative intelligence tests and its acceptance by reference to its streamline counterpart, the supervised intelligence tests. This by ground of unbalanced relationship for the sake of its professional structure and seriousness rating. Further, the incorporation of these tests when based on the grounds of validation by relying on one for its confirmation of its counterpart, thus factualized with the following reference to the incorporation of today’s standard deviation is set to the basis of the equalization principle.

Olsen: We (Mensa) can only accept scores from reputable tests that are properly normed, and that are taken in a supervised setting. We need to have confidence that you took your own test without getting any help from friends or family. And I'll admit that I'm somewhat sceptical of the validity and reliability of any test that's normed based on response from 10-15 people.

Jacobsen: In America, there has been a long-term decline in the considered importance of high-IQ and high-IQ societies; in fact, there's a continuous decrease over decades of the perceived import of IQ in general. How is this trend, if any, in Norway?

Haereid: That's interesting. It's the opposite in Norway. We have a rise in focus, and with the Mozart of Chess Magnus Carlsen in our backyard, its importance is increasing. I don't know if this is the case within the educational system. Tor Arne could say more about that. In general, it has gained more respect. That's my impression.

Why is it a decline in America, do you think?

Jørgensen: The obvious response to the question at hand is to only give my support to the notion of decline, based on my personal opinion to have a high intelligence has never been looked upon as a «big deal» in any form or shape, only physical activity is viewed as any proper degree of importance in Norway.

Olsen: Whether high IQ is of importance depends entirely on who you ask. Of course, having high IQ doesn't make you a better person, it doesn't guarantee that you're don't have any glaringly negative personality issues, and it doesn't ensure you'll have great success in life, but there can't be any doubt that in general higher IQ gives you access to a somewhat better toolbox. Whether you use the tools for anything worthwhile is a completely different matter.

I'd also like to mention a comic strip; it's an goldie oldie from Savage Chickens:
<https://www.savagechickens.com/2008/12/iq-test.html>

Regarding the importance of IQ societies: it is what we make of it. Several of our members consider us to be a social environment for them. And we are that too, but not **only** that. Like pretty much every volunteer organisation, we do what we can with what our volunteers can or will provide. For example, we recently spent some time and effort into writing and sending our answer(s) to an open hearing regarding a new "law of education" here in Norway. The proposed changes to the law would have made it more difficult for gifted children to get an individually adjusted education.

Jacobsen: In terms of the flavours of the high-IQ societies, of which there are many, what seem like some of the overlaps of the styles and contents of Norwegian high-IQ individuals and societies?

Haereid: I think there are many equal traits among high IQ people independent of nation; some general ones, like stubbornness, knowing best, strong opinions, fast (and often wrong) conclusions, feeling alone and isolated, victims of bullying, nerdy, ironic. A winner in one's own view and a loser in the normal population. This is the same in Norway as anywhere else.

Jørgensen: The general search for innovative commitment within various fields of interest such as politics, technology, and space exploration. Further more, intelligence testing of varying degree of difficulty in the search for what is possible to achieve considering one's mental qualities.

Olsen: I know there's some overlap. Some of our members are also members in one or more other high IQ societies, but I don't have the impression that it's something many of our members

do. Disclaimer: I don't have hard facts / numbers to back this up. This is just my gut feeling, after having conversations with several members.

Jacobsen: Following from the previous question, what seem like some of the unique, or nearly distinct, qualities of Norwegian culture mapped onto the high-IQ communities, inasmuch as these exist to various types and degrees?

Haereid: At the moment I can't come up with any specific.

Generally, Norway is a social democracy, with traditionally a rural population. We are not very social, but kind if people (want to and dare to) learn to know us. We hate small talk, I guess, and fumble when we meet any from abroad that are better than us in being nice to strangers. That's not one of our strengths. We are not very nice to strangers, who we treat like trespassers; people we don't know, foreigners, can experience Norwegians as ignorant and rejective. But often it's shyness, based on a history under suppression. Norwegians can be quite rude, and seemingly lack empathy. It's not our best trait. But we can also be the best friend if we feel comfort and learn to trust the people around us. Norwegians are intelligent. But it's not always that visible because of the shyness and introvert behavior; you have to read between the lines. I think Norwegians are complicated, and that includes the highly intelligent ones.

Jørgensen: With that notion in mind from previous question, there is a clear link in order to not undermine their qualities in order to «fit in» with their own, and not overestimate these qualities solely based on their sociocultural perspective within its contextual contemporary momentum.

Olsen: I guess modesty might be a Scandinavian thing; it does seem like several members are afraid that others will know they're a member. Not because they're ashamed of the organization, but because they think it might be considered bragging.

Some members are asking if they should put their Mensa membership on their resume / CV, also fearing that it might be seen as bragging.

Personally, I don't see why it should be a problem that someone finds out you're a member. For me it boils down to if, how and when I inform people. It's never the first thing I tell people, unless it's relevant. If I meet someone in a social setting, I *never* introduce myself as "Eivind Olsen, chair of Mensa Norway", but I will do that if it's relevant, for example if I'm being interviewed by media. I don't even try to argue that "you should listen to me because my IQ score is probably higher than yours" – that's the quickest path to losing any discussion, really. I don't flash my membership card unless I have a good reason. One good reason would be when I buy hamburgers at the regular meeting place of my local Mensa chapter, since I will then get a discount.

Jacobsen: What are some of the plans and expected developments for Mensa Norway in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic, whether in 2020, 2021, even potentially beyond?

Olsen: All our physical activities were put on hold for a while but we're now opening up more and more again. We have our annual "national test day" in 2 weeks, and all our proctors have been informed about the extra precautions we are taking, such as ensuring people keep their distance, and making sure there's plenty of disinfectant available (for external use only). We are still growing, but somewhat slower than we would have expected had this been a non-coronavirus year. Some of our bigger plans have had to slow down due to the situation but we're hoping we can pick up the lost speed.

Appendix I: Footnotes

[1] **Erik Haereid** has been a member of **Mensa** since 2013, and is among the top scorers on several of the most credible IQ-tests in the unstandardized HRT-environment. He is listed in the **World Genius Directory**. He is also a member of several other high IQ Societies.

Erik, born in 1963, grew up in **Oslo, Norway**, in a middle class home at Grefsen nearby the forest, and started early running and **cross country skiing**. After finishing schools he studied mathematics, statistics and actuarial science at the **University of Oslo**. One of his first glimpses of math-skills appeared after he got a perfect score as the only student on a five hour math exam in high school.

He did his military duty in His Majesty The King's Guard (**Drilltroppen**)).

Impatient as he is, he couldn't sit still and only studying, so among many things he worked as a freelance journalist in a small news agency. In that period, he did some environmental volunteerism with **Norges Naturvernforbund (Norwegian Society for the Conservation of Nature)**, where he was an activist, freelance journalist and arranged 'Sykkeldagen i Oslo' twice (1989 and 1990) as well as environmental issues lectures. He also wrote some crime short stories in **A-Magasinet (Aftenposten)** (one of the main newspapers in Norway), the same paper where he earned his runner up (second place) in a nationwide writing contest in 1985. He also wrote several articles in different newspapers, magazines and so on in the 1980s and early 1990s.

He earned an M.Sc. degree in Statistics and Actuarial Sciences in 1991, and worked as an actuary novice/actuary from 1987 to 1995 in several Norwegian Insurance companies. He was the Academic Director (1998-2000) of insurance at the **BI Norwegian Business School** (1998-2000), Manager (1997-1998) of business insurance, life insurance, and pensions and formerly Actuary (1996-1997) at **Nordea** in Oslo Area, Norway, a self-employed Actuary Consultant (1996-1997), an Insurance Broker (1995-1996) at Assurance Centeret, Actuary (1991-1995) at **Alfa Livsforsikring**, novice Actuary (1987-1990) at **UNI Forsikring**.

In 1989 he worked in a project in Dallas with a Texas computer company for a month incorporating a Norwegian pension product into a data system. Erik is specialized in life insurance and **pensions**, both private and business insurances. From 1991 to 1995 he was a main part of developing new life insurance saving products adapted to bank business (**Sparebanken NOR**), and he developed the mathematics behind the premiums and premium reserves.

He has industry experience in accounting, insurance, and insurance as a broker. He writes in his **IQ-blog** the online newspaper **Nettavisen**. He has personal interests among other things in history, philosophy and social psychology.

In 1995, he moved to **Aalborg in Denmark** because of a Danish girl he met. He worked as an insurance broker for one year, and took advantage of this experience later when he developed his own consultant company.

In Aalborg, he taught himself some programming (Visual Basic), and developed an insurance calculation software program which he sold to a Norwegian Insurance Company. After moving to Oslo with his girlfriend, he was hired as consultant by the same company to a project that lasted one year.

After this, he became the Manager of business insurance in the insurance company **Norske Liv**. At that time he had developed and nurtured his idea of establishing an actuarial consulting company, and he did this after some years on a full-time basis with his actuarial colleague. In the beginning, the company was small. He had to gain money, and worked for almost two years as an Academic Director of insurance at the **BI Norwegian Business School**.

Then the consultant company started to grow, and he quitted BI and used his full time in NIA (**Nordic Insurance Administration**). This was in 1998/99, and he has been there since.

NIA provides actuarial consulting services within the pension and life insurance area, especially towards the business market. They was one of the leading actuarial consulting companies in Norway through many years when Defined Benefit Pension Plans were on its peak and companies needed evaluations and calculations concerning their pension schemes and accountings. With the less complex, and cheaper, Defined Contribution Pension Plans entering Norway the last 10-15 years, the need of actuaries is less concerning business pension schemes.

Erik's book from 2011, *Benektelse og Verdighet*, contains some thoughts about our superficial, often discriminating societies, where the virtue seems to be egocentrism without thoughts about the whole. Empathy is lacking, and existential division into "us" and "them" is a mental challenge with major consequences. One of the obstacles is when people with power – mind, scientific, money, political, popularity – defend this kind of mind as "necessary" and "survival of the fittest" without understanding that such thoughts make the democracies much more volatile and threatened. When people do not understand the genesis of extreme violence like school killings, suicide or sociopathy, asking "how can this happen?" repeatedly, one can wonder how smart man really is. The responsibility is not limited to let's say the parents. The responsibility is everyone's. The day we can survive, mentally, being honest about our lives and existence, we will take huge leaps into the future of mankind.

[2] Eivind Olsen is the current chair of Mensa Norway. He has scored "135 or higher" (SD15) on the test used by Mensa Norway. He has also previously been tested with WISC-R and Raven's. He recently took the MOCA test and aced it. When he's not busy herding cats, he works in IT. He sometimes spends time with family and friends.

Eivind Olsen is a member of Mensa Norway since 2014, having filled various roles since then (chair of Mensa Bergen regional group, national test coordinator, deputy board member, and now chair).

He was born in Bergen, Norway, in 1976, but has lived in a few other places in Norway, including military service in the far north of the country.

Since he got bored at school and didn't have any real idea what he wanted to do, he took vocational school where he studied electronics repair. He has worked in a different field ever since (IT operations).

He is currently residing in Bergen, Norway, with his significant other, 2+2 offspring, 2 cats and a turtle.

[3] Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. He has several IQ scores above 160+ sd15 among high range tests like Gift/Gene Verbal, Gift/Gene Numerical of Iakovos Koukas and Lexiq of Soulios.

Tor Arne was also in 2019, nominated for the World Genius Directory 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe. He is the only Norwegian to ever have achieved this honor. He has also been a contributor to the Genius Journal Logicon, in addition to being the creator of toriqtests.com, where he is the designer of now eleven HR-tests of both verbal/numerical variant.

His further interests are related to intelligence, creativity, education developing regarding gifted students. Tor Arne has an bachelor's degree in history and a degree in Practical education, he works as a teacher within the following subjects: History, Religion, and Social Studies.

[4] Individual Publication Date: September 15, 2020: <http://www.in-sightjournal.com/norway-1>; Full Issue Publication Date: January 1, 2021: <https://in-sightjournal.com/insight-issues/>.

*High range testing (HRT) should be taken with honest skepticism grounded in the limited empirical development of the field at present, even in spite of honest and sincere efforts. If a higher general intelligence score, then the greater the variability in, and margin of error in, the general intelligence scores because of the greater rarity in the population.

Norwegians of the High-Range Discussion with Erik Haereid, Eivind Olsen, and Tor Arne Jørgensen: Statistician & Actuarial Scientist; Chair, Mensa Norway; 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe, World Genius Directory (2)

2020-12-15

***Erik Haereid** is an Actuarial Scientist and Statistician. **Eivind Olsen** is the Chair of Mensa Norway. **Tor Arne Jørgensen** is the 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe. They discuss: some common sentiments in Mensa Norway or commentary around Mensa International on the first point of “the positive social club aspects”; the common sentiments about the “harsh social environment”; two divergent trends in Mensa International and in the high-range communities with the high-range communities exhibiting many of the same symptoms; the FB-forum and social media in general for these various communities; edge the trends more towards mutual respect; individuals within the high-IQ and high-range communities; the catastrophes of WWII; motivation for its existence changed over time; more than a social club; and serious and more fun outgrowths of Mensa Norway.*

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: Some have commented on the positive social club aspects of Mensa International for them. Others have commented on the harsh nature of the social environment for them. What are some common sentiments in Mensa Norway or commentary around Mensa International on the first point of “the positive social club aspects”?

Erik Haereid[1]*: I am not active in Mensa, but my impression is “that very intelligent people meet peers”; meeting people that think and talk like themselves, and that’s rewarding. Some, maybe a lot of people with IQs over 130 feel different compared to the general population. Mensa provides an environment where it’s ok asking odd or complex questions about anything. At least concerning most issues.

Meeting Mensans from abroad enriches Mensans in every country; meeting other cultures and maybe pinpoint some common features independent of nations.

Eivind Olsen[3],[4]: Several members have said it felt like they “found a home.” For some members, the social aspect is important. Others are happy enough just to get the membership magazine.

Jacobsen: What about the common sentiments about the “harsh social environment”?

Haereid: Free speech is not free speech. It’s quite obvious that some are more liked and popular than others. There’s some discrimination and racism inside Mensa. It’s to some degree about likes and who you want to discuss with, and not what is discussed. It’s about how you comment depending on the other person; who is who. That infects the environment, unfortunately. Talking bad about persons behind their backs, building friendship through establishing social hierarchies, defining some as more worth than others. This is, to me surprisingly, a part of Mensa, as in the general population. It should be banned in a community like Mensa. Mensans should solve conflicts, not create them. Mensans should reflect on their emotions and expressions, not only live unconsciously with them.

Olsen: There are several different Facebook groups, each with its own “community standards” and environment. When you have a high number of people interacting, you’re bound to have people with incompatible personalities. There’s always someone going on about their “freedumb of speech” being violated when it’s suggested that perhaps their comments are missing the mark. Most manage to get along just fine.

Jacobsen: What seems to explain these two divergent trends in Mensa International and in the high-range communities with the high-range communities exhibiting many of the same symptoms?

Haereid: Personal or emotional insecurity. Need for power (over oneself) and identification with one’s high IQ. Differences among individuals seem to be a plus in general if you accept yourself as different. People who show others that they are different or unique, and are substantially proud of it, are often charming and accepted as different. We are all different in many ways, and everyone wants to be themselves among others, removing the masks and just be without all the restraints. If people clap and stay when the fat lady sings, without being ironic, she has hit some need in the audience that is important for everyone.

Tor Arne Jørgensen[2]*: As I have given a blank reply on the two previous questions by reasons of not being a former nor a current member of Mensa Norway. I find myself curious about this and the two previous questions, and the respective answers that will then appear in the comments from both Erik and Eivind as this is more their expertise.

Olsen: That’s a good question, which I don’t really have a good answer for. Perhaps Mensa and the other high-IQ communities cater to different needs, for different personality types. As observed from the outside, I get the impression that for at least some of the high-IQ communities it seems to be more about competition and prestige, with the personal goal to become a member of as many communities as possible. “Gotta catch ’em all!” If it’s more about joining an organization for the social aspect, it often makes more sense to join one with members in your region.

Jacobsen: Is some of this made worse with the FB-forum and social media in general for these various communities?

Haereid: Yes. Social media has the tendency to remove personal responsibility and feelings of empathy and sympathy towards each other; it makes us into hollow objects, and potentially into the worst part of ourselves. A precondition for a functional society is mutual respect.

Jørgensen: I believe it’s important to embrace the diversity of personalities, opinions, and backgrounds, following the tenet of “live and let live.” See the others as individuals too. They can still be good people even if they’re not your identical twins.

With regards to the FB-forum/social media and the «harsh social environment», no I have not personally felt this in any way, of course, there is some healthy competition between the members within the high-range community, but not something that can be characterized on the basis on the question topic.

Olsen: Some of the aggressive and nasty behavior comes from people that are really nice persons in real life. Perhaps it’s too easy to dehumanize your “opponent” when you’re in the middle of a “battle of keyboards.” The information flow on Facebook also means that whatever someone posted a few hours ago might be drowning in the feed, which also encourages quick remarks over longer, deeper answers.

Jacobsen: What might edge the trends more towards mutual respect and away from occasional disrespect producing pockets of a “harsh social environment”?

Haereid: Avoid talking behind each other’s backs; avoid building mistrust and planting lies about each other to gain power oneself. To be open-minded. Avoid ignoring those you don’t like; to let everyone get a voice, and respect and listen to it. To discuss topics instead of bragging about oneself.

When you don’t like a person, use your intelligence asking why instead of following your emotions without asking. Every time the answer is replaced by another emotion, continue asking.

Jørgensen: Through cross-disciplinary collaboration, where a unified goal is based on community understanding and respect, will by that enable us all to cement the basis for a strong foundation where bridgebuilding and innovation can take place for the common good.

Olsen: I believe it’s important to embrace the diversity of personalities, opinions, and backgrounds, following the tenet of “live and let live”. See the others as individuals too. They can still be good people even if they’re not your identical twins.

Jacobsen: What inspires individuals within the high-IQ and high-range communities to make full use of talents and temperaments within the general cognitive profile for themselves?

Haereid: By evolving more acceptance, safety, and mutual respect inside the communities. To dare to speak outside these walls, one has to feel certain about one’s abilities. This could be like a family. If this is the case, that the environment confirms you and your abilities, you will dare to express your thoughts and ideas outside this environment.

Jørgensen: I have made my own test site; toriqtests.com, this is a test site where individuals can try out my high range tests for no cost. This was an idea I felt I needed to explore by using my inherent creative abilities, and the utilization thereof based on the entertainment value of the principle. I have now made twelve high range test, had between 250-300 attempts on these tests. Also when I won the World Genius award back in 2019, I saw the need to promote the community out to the general public, I have now reached out to 50 000+ readers and listeners with my articles in newspaper and radio features.

The basis for this is due to my natural curiosity and exploratory being. The discovery of my talent as to intellectual abilities, just gave me the boost I needed to pursue my dream of an even more understanding world where the gifted can have their rightful recognition of the opportunities they have provided the world with.

Olsen: I’d say that varies greatly, probably based on a combination of personality and what your situation is. Some are “nerds” (I use that as a positive word), being able to focus on areas they’re interested in, whereas others need encouragement.

Jacobsen: Mensa International was founded after the catastrophes of WWII. Why?

Haereid: Because of the cruelties; someone wanted to gather the most intelligent minds on the globe to solve war-related problems, included racism, fascism, fundamentalism...

Some thought that solving peace-war-related problems should be addressed to the intellectual, cognitive side of humans and not the emotional one.

Jørgensen: Mensa International was started by the following merits of acting as a conflict prevention measure, with the clear intention of avoiding further worldwide conflict, which had almost managed to overthrow the pillars of the structural world community during the second world war. The idea was that these highly intellectual member staff would then act as advisory reference contacts for the leading authorities of the English state at that time, thus inspired by its own core value with reference to the basis for the foundation of Mensa International.

Olsen: I guess most of you have heard the story about how Roland Berrill and Lancelot Ware met on a train, and during a conversation they decided they should start a “high IQ club”, a think-tank meant to give advice to governments and ensuring that we’ll not have a WWII. Now, I can’t guarantee that the story is accurate. We do seem to be doing fine at preventing WWII though, since it hasn’t happened yet 😊

Jacobsen: How has this motivation for its existence changed over time?

Haereid: It seems that it focuses on the social club aspect, i.e. making very intelligent people feel at home somewhere, and finding the right tools to measure intelligence. MI claims “to identify and foster human intelligence for the benefit of humanity”, as it is written in one of their three stated purposes today. But what, how, when, and where?

I think there is a lot of potential inside Mensa, but that the connection with the general population is slim. You have to be heard. You have to connect to the real world. And you have to understand what is important and possible to do something with, and not. As very intelligent you should know that moving mountains is a question of time and methods, and not if it’s possible or not.

It’s a difficult task, because some parts of science have decided that humans are absolute and unchangeable evil or brutal and that it’s impossible to do something with our aggressive sides. If you choose to believe in that, you are an idiot if you use your time to promote peace. Then you focus on meeting peers in a social environment, drink your coffee and beer, watch the sunrise and sunset and cross your fingers for the best.

It seems that there are some issues that humans won’t touch, and one of them is human aggression. It’s within the “war and love”-realm; outside any law. Maybe this is the case, that even the smartest men and women on the planet can’t deal with these issues. It’s easier to play board games and brag about your IQ.

As long as “being someone” and “creating a safe environment” apparently are opposites, it seems impossible to avoid wars and severe conflicts. The day we internalize that the value of sharing is higher than not sharing, we will evolve beyond the limit of pathologic egoism. To reach this level, we have to experience it as more valuable; we have to trust in it. We can’t remove “What’s in it for me?”, but we can hopefully make “What’s in it for me?” compatible with everyone else’s.

Jørgensen: This question is best answered by Erik and Eivind, who are both active members themselves of Mensa Norway. What I have as a non-member of Mensa Norway is then best replied solely based on what is written on the official Mensa Norway’s homepage, where the following fact is pointed out about the possibility of active gatherings where one can share thoughts and ideas, also where events with subsequent excursions are possible to do as a type of «social happening».

So to the point of «motivation for its existence», the possibility of an ideological continuation of the lifelong origin, then the undersigned is believed based on the facts that emerge, hereby stated as a clear reply of no for me, by reasons as to the fundamental basic principle of renouncing its ordinary proclamation in its entirety. Transferable into allowed the organization to be guided on a siding by referred social events, thus subsequently not stick to the program's origins, has by that allowed itself to fallen away as to both origin and credibility.

Olsen: I wasn't even born in 1946, and I didn't become a member until almost 70 years later, so my understanding here could be wrong. Due to our apolitical stance, we're not meddling in politics. I do have the impression that the topic of gifted children has gained more focus in the last few decades.

Jacobsen: Liljeqvist aims to have Mensa International evolve, as he has claimed, into something more than a social club with proclaimed successes in this manner. How has this vision expanded to Mensa Norway? How has this, if at all, expanded into the high-range communities too – or originated independently in the high-range environments too?

Haereid: I like to read that there is a vision, and hope the leaders both in Mensa International and Norway will take their responsibility to the next level. The opportunities are there, for sure. And it's is the leader's job to motivate, establish goals and find ways to achieve them.

Jørgensen: Based on its most fundamental function regards to evolving intentionality with the desire for optimal growth through the means of uniformity, the implicative has not been «optimal» within the incorporative societies. Here it has only achieved its validity to influence for the purpose of measuring the basic intentions by and for its inadvertence due to its past to present result only. As to the future, only time will tell if this will be any successful path or not to follow.

Olsen: For some of our members we'll always primarily be a social club, but we do remind our members that we also have goals that are for the benefit of society. We have a “gifted children program”, where we try to improve the knowledge about gifted children/youth. We have an annual award where we give acknowledgment to a person or organization that has done something good related to our external goals. And we're in the process of setting up a research foundation, intended to provide funding for projects related to intelligence.

Jacobsen: Mensa International is enormous comprising more than enough members to perform plural functions based on international status and operational capacities, as well as unprecedented and by far unmatched membership size. What can be these serious and more fun outgrowths of Mensa Norway now, and the high-range communities for that matter?

Haereid: The potential is huge, and people have to be led. Intelligent ones too. If you have an army you have the basics, but an army can make both peace and war. Humans can manage to do the very best and most intelligent kind of good work and can destroy what seems undestroyable. We are strange creatures. We have to understand who we are and how we are built to build the society that we need and want and that is fruitful for everyone.

I think that if you can gather the brightest minds into one task, establishing the optimal motivation, gaining the right harmonic effect from every individual, it's barely no limit. One way is to view humans as leaders of nature; we can choose if we want to be egocentric leaders amplifying our own value by exploiting nature and see other species as inferior to us, or we can be modern leaders that take responsibility for our “employees”; being aware of that the leaders job is to make the employees do their best and not making them feel like slaves.

Jørgensen: My personal hope for the future is to be able to provoke a possible coexistence of these functional movements towards its current existential uniform outlook. This is understood as a universal common understanding of one's own future-oriented search for unsolved tasks, which must be met by all the world's foremost intellectuals in a united front by reasons alone as to preserve the unintended future outcome.

Olsen: That depends largely on our volunteers. Having a higher number of members doesn't guarantee that you have the volunteers for a project. An example I've used before is related to Mensa Norway's annual gatherings. They are mainly organized by our regional chapters, and even the smaller chapters can pull that off if they have a handful of people willing to put some time and effort into it.

I believe we can always do more regarding to gifted children/youth. And we have initiated some research-related activities; one which we hope to go public with very soon, and one which is in the earlier stages of planning.

As for the social aspect, we try to increase the membership numbers overall, but also put an effort into having tests done in locations where we want to help build a critical mass. Even though many activities and social interactions can be done online, it's not a complete substitute for having members nearby. An online dinner or pub crawl just isn't the same as meeting local members face to face.

Appendix I: Footnotes

[1] **Erik Haereid** has been a member of **Mensa** since 2013, and is among the top scorers on several of the most credible IQ-tests in the unstandardized HRT-environment. He is listed in the **World Genius Directory**. He is also a member of several other high IQ Societies.

Erik, born in 1963, grew up in **Oslo, Norway**, in a middle class home at Grefsen nearby the forest, and started early running and **cross country skiing**. After finishing schools he studied mathematics, statistics and actuarial science at the **University of Oslo**. One of his first glimpses of math-skills appeared after he got a perfect score as the only student on a five hour math exam in high school.

He did his military duty in His Majesty The King's Guard (**Drilltroppen**)).

Impatient as he is, he couldn't sit still and only studying, so among many things he worked as a freelance journalist in a small news agency. In that period, he did some environmental volunteerism with **Norges Naturvernforbund (Norwegian Society for the Conservation of Nature)**, where he was an activist, freelance journalist and arranged 'Sykkeldagen i Oslo' twice (1989 and 1990) as well as environmental issues lectures. He also wrote some crime short stories in **A-Magasinet (Aftenposten)** (one of the main newspapers in Norway), the same paper where he earned his runner up (second place) in a nationwide writing contest in 1985. He also wrote several articles in different newspapers, magazines and so on in the 1980s and early 1990s.

He earned an M.Sc. degree in Statistics and Actuarial Sciences in 1991, and worked as an actuary novice/actuary from 1987 to 1995 in several Norwegian Insurance companies. He was the Academic Director (1998-2000) of insurance at the **BI Norwegian Business School** (1998-2000), Manager (1997-1998) of business insurance, life insurance, and pensions and formerly Actuary (1996-1997) at **Nordea** in Oslo Area, Norway, a self-employed Actuary Consultant (1996-1997), an Insurance Broker (1995-1996) at Assurance Centeret, Actuary (1991-1995) at **Alfa Livsforsikring**, novice Actuary (1987-1990) at **UNI Forsikring**.

In 1989 he worked in a project in Dallas with a Texas computer company for a month incorporating a Norwegian pension product into a data system. Erik is specialized in life insurance and **pensions**, both private and business insurances. From 1991 to 1995 he was a main part of developing new life insurance saving products adapted to bank business (**Sparebanken NOR**), and he developed the mathematics behind the premiums and premium reserves.

He has industry experience in accounting, insurance, and insurance as a broker. He writes in his **IQ-blog** the online newspaper *Nettavisen*. He has personal interests among other things in history, philosophy and social psychology.

In 1995, he moved to **Aalborg in Denmark** because of a Danish girl he met. He worked as an insurance broker for one year, and took advantage of this experience later when he developed his own consultant company.

In Aalborg, he taught himself some programming (Visual Basic), and developed an insurance calculation software program which he sold to a Norwegian Insurance Company. After moving to Oslo with his girlfriend, he was hired as consultant by the same company to a project that lasted one year.

After this, he became the Manager of business insurance in the insurance company **Norske Liv**. At that time he had developed and nurtured his idea of establishing an actuarial consulting company, and he did this after some years on a full-time basis with his actuarial colleague. In the beginning, the company was small. He had to gain money, and worked for almost two years as an Academic Director of insurance at the **BI Norwegian Business School**.

Then the consultant company started to grow, and he quitted BI and used his full time in NIA (**Nordic Insurance Administration**). This was in 1998/99, and he has been there since.

NIA provides actuarial consulting services within the pension and life insurance area, especially towards the business market. They was one of the leading actuarial consulting companies in Norway through many years when Defined Benefit Pension Plans were on its peak and companies needed evaluations and calculations concerning their pension schemes and accountings. With the less complex, and cheaper, Defined Contribution Pension Plans entering Norway the last 10-15 years, the need of actuaries is less concerning business pension schemes.

Erik's book from 2011, ***Benektelse og Verdighet***, contains some thoughts about our superficial, often discriminating societies, where the virtue seems to be egocentrism without thoughts about the whole. Empathy is lacking, and existential division into "us" and "them" is a mental challenge with major consequences. One of the obstacles is when people with power – mind, scientific, money, political, popularity – defend this kind of mind as "necessary" and "survival of the fittest" without understanding that such thoughts make the democracies much more volatile and threatened. When people do not understand the genesis of extreme violence like school killings, suicide or sociopathy, asking "how can this happen?" repeatedly, one can wonder how smart man really is. The responsibility is not limited to let's say the parents. The responsibility is everyone's. The day we can survive, mentally, being honest about our lives and existence, we will take huge leaps into the future of mankind.

[2] Eivind Olsen is the current chair of Mensa Norway. He has scored "135 or higher" (SD15) on the test used by Mensa Norway. He has also previously been tested with WISC-R and Raven's. He recently took the MOCA test and aced it. When he's not busy herding cats, he works in IT. He sometimes spends time with family and friends.

Eivind Olsen is a member of Mensa Norway since 2014, having filled various roles since then (chair of Mensa Bergen regional group, national test coordinator, deputy board member, and now chair).

He was born in Bergen, Norway, in 1976, but has lived in a few other places in Norway, including military service in the far north of the country.

Since he got bored at school and didn't have any real idea what he wanted to do, he took vocational school where he studied electronics repair. He has worked in a different field ever since (IT operations).

He is currently residing in Bergen, Norway, with his significant other, 2+2 offspring, 2 cats and a turtle.

[3] Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. He has several IQ scores above 160+ sd15 among high range tests like Gift/Gene Verbal, Gift/Gene Numerical of Iakovos Koukas and Lexiq of Soulios.

Tor Arne was also in 2019, nominated for the World Genius Directory 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe. He is the only Norwegian to ever have achieved this honor. He has also been a contributor to the Genius Journal Logicon, in addition to being the creator of toriqtests.com, where he is the designer of now eleven HR-tests of both verbal/numerical variant.

His further interests are related to intelligence, creativity, education developing regarding gifted students. Tor Arne has an bachelor's degree in history and a degree in Practical education, he works as a teacher within the following subjects: History, Religion, and Social Studies.

[4] Individual Publication Date: December 15, 2020: <http://www.in-sightjournal.com/norway-2>; Full Issue Publication Date: January 1, 2021: <https://in-sightjournal.com/insight-issues/>.

*High range testing (HRT) should be taken with honest skepticism grounded in the limited empirical development of the field at present, even in spite of honest and sincere efforts. If a higher general intelligence score, then the greater the variability in, and margin of error in, the general intelligence scores because of the greater rarity in the population.

Norwegians of the High-Range Discussion with Erik Haereid, Eivind Olsen, and Tor Arne Jørgensen: Statistician & Actuarial Scientist; Chair, Mensa Norway; 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe, World Genius Directory (3)

2021-03-15

***Erik Haereid** is an Actuarial Scientist and Statistician. **Eivind Olsen** is the Chair of Mensa Norway. **Tor Arne Jørgensen** is the 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe. They discuss: the identification of the gifted students in Norway; Norwegian education; Norway improving its education; early childhood education; Mensa Norway; age limits and provisions for the youngest members of Mensa Norway; the upper limit of the measurements of the Mensa Norway proctored and accepted tests; Mensa Norway and the high-range test community; e of the barriers to the coordination and cooperation of the high-range communities with Mensa International or Mensa Norway and the consideration of the high-range community.*

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: In terms of the identification of the gifted students in Norway, what are the ways in which to spot them?

Erik Haereid[1]*: Norway is an egalitarian society, where the Law of Jante rules. It's a lot about suppressing each other, unless the common voice allows the single individual to shine. (I love my people, but I dislike this trait.) That happens with a few, who are marked as ideals. Concerning intelligence, we talk about Magnus Carlsen, who looks good, is young, eccentric and the world's best in chess. But there are more than 100.000 persons in Norway with Mensa entrance-IQ-level and higher. The main problem is not to spot them, but wanting to keep focusing on them.

Until the society internalizes that there is no threat by providing gifted students an opportunity to evolve, like the society lets many of the cross-country skiers and other athletes do, it will suppress gifted people. It's about changing views, from feeling personal threat to accept that one can profit on nurturing intelligent and gifted children and students. We have to see the benefits. The benefits by top-athletes are clear to us; people start jogging and feel happy, without comparing themselves like in a competition with those athletes. People have to do the same with gifted people. It's about respect, about that some are smarter or more gifted in some areas than themselves, and about that they don't lose worth because of that; on the contrary.

Tor Arne Jørgensen[2]*: Based on the task of “discovering” these most capable students, the general knowledge in our own country of Norway is at best very limited within the field of orientation. However, it should be said that some progress is being made and a few but obvious tell-tale signs can be found, that in turn is viewed as both highlighted as clear indicators, and representative to reveal of subject matter accordingly:

1. The search for older friends/adults whom can meet them more intellectually.
2. Constantly searching for new information and learning.
3. Extended vocabulary, and early understanding of literacy, etc...
4. Stagnating school teaching bores these students, as they constantly need new and innovative teachings that again can enable the teacher to capture their brilliant intellects.

5. The imprint of the apparent cliché coated notation of a “class clown” is often used about these students, whereby one prejudices oneself in the fear of not standing out as the clever student that everyone wants to pick on.

6. Lastly, the overly recognizable designation of «Drop-out» whereby the system fails to catch these students dropping out from schools altogether.

Eivind Olsen[3],[4]: Parents often “know”, but at the same time, parents can also be blinded by the feeling that *their* kid is special. Teachers will also “know”, but there’s not always resources to test the kids. Testing of kids normally happen if either the parents are willing to pay for it at a psychologist, or if the kid is “acting out” in class. There’s no widespread testing so many go undetected.

Jacobsen: How does Norway educate them?

Haereid: Like the others.

Jørgensen: Firstly, Norway does almost nothing to educate these gifted students. Will by that proclaim my statement for the purpose as to address the primary school education system in Norway, by way of exemplifying a purpose directed status quo, as to point out its direct relevance based on which has the greatest impact on these students due to their relatively long education, spanning from early childhood to early adolescence. My personal experiences are by that notation, that the Norwegian schools seem to be knowledge-oriented impaired when it comes to the theme about gifted students, with reference to their innate teaching requirements to get an adapted, as well as purpose-oriented, by implicit targeted schooling. The Norwegian education systems extremely lack knowledge, and extremely lack commitment in order to focus on these students is by that, nothing short of horrible.

I have addressed this issue before in my article in the religious high IQ magazine; Deus Vult, whereby I pointed out a tremendous skewed distribution of resources, according to the learning of weak students who receive full coverage of teacher staffing, and sharpened knowledge tools that follow their specially adapted educational courses from kindergarten level up to and out of high school level. This follow-up system does not include these gifted students, not in the least, at best these gifted students are transferred to a school level above their original school level, or, as in most cases left to fend for themselves, because as the school management always says: “These school-savvy are so self-driven”. When I took my practical pedagogical education (PPU) at the University of Notodden in the South-East of Norway, a fellow student group in pedagogy did a research assignment, that dealt with these gifted students and looked for what type of school programs that was purpose intended and directed at gifted students at these schools. Use of method, was to seek out what type of general knowledge there was to be found in some selected schools in central Norway.

Their findings corresponded to what I expected them to find with regards to my daily profession as a teacher, that these schools had no knowledge of what their obligations were, nor as to what they could do to properly guide these gifted students in their educational course. The Norwegian Directorate of Education (UDIR) has just recently taken up a separate section, where these gifted students appear with vague concretes in accordance with what the primary and lower secondary schools themselves must commit to in accordance with the gifted student educational program and the rights that follow these programs.

In terms of educating these gifted students who represent around 10% of the total number of students in Norway, the Norwegian schools violate these mandatory rights of the gifted students daily! I hope that in the future I can have the opportunity to shed some light on this enormous problem in order to help these gifted students achieving their full potential on an equal footing with regards to the learning weak students at the other end of the intelligence spectrum. This is principle-based on the human rights act, that all children are entitled to the same education according to their inherent abilities. We must therefore now, establish equality before the law for all students, weak and strong!

Olsen: The teachers in the regular school system often don't have time, resources or knowledge to handle gifted children. When they do, though, they frequently end up giving the kids more tasks, which might almost be seen as some form of punishment. "Oh, you're done already? Here, solve these equations as well." In some cases, kids have been allowed to skip a year. Gifted children are not legally guaranteed to get individually adjusted education, that seems to be reserved for the ones struggling in the other end of the pond.

There has been talks about opening up private schools for gifted children, but so far that hasn't happened either. It seems easy enough to open a private school if it's based on religion or sports though, but not when it's based on intellectual giftedness/potential.

Jacobsen: How could Norway improve its education of them?

Haereid: First, accepting the gifted ones, then providing additional environments that give them the necessary freedom to use their abilities. It's more about a cultural acceptance of extra provisions, than removing the children or students from the others.

It's about making them feel good, to take charge of themselves and the society, and mix it to a social and common advantage. Creating egocentric capitalists and opportunists is not wanted. I guess this is one possible consequence the authorities are afraid of by making too severe divisions into an already steady egalitarian educational and welfare-system, which already functions quite well concerning the economy.

Jørgensen: Here I must first point out by directing focus on some of the issues mentioned above about the various components that include, the point-by-point concrete references of previously exemplified paragraphs, that this is just one of many ways to recognize that there is an actual problem that must be dutifully addressed according to its severity. But before all this can be started, a serious policy must be properly place, whereby The Norwegian Directorate of Education (UDIR), must have its direct guidelines presented by key political actors, so the way forward is to then properly place the impoder [sic] of the case promoted by proposals and implementation by and for these implementation statutes. Next, the articles of association must be made subjects to the Education Act with a direct reference to immediate measures for these gifted students.

But sadly with regards to the educational policy about these gifted students in schools today whereby an in-depth continuing debate may be presented in its entirety, one experiences that going further into a complementary political debate at the present time may seem futile for now. Will by that notion rather present an expectant hope, that the correct political bodies can now have its final awakening surrounding the debate about gifted students as to the ongoing neglect and ineffective schooling at the expense of negligent involvement on the part of key political actors within school policy, whereby an ongoing skewed distribution is based on prevailing school policy surrounding the Norwegian gifted students in todays schooling programs.

Olsen: It would help if gifted children were legally entitled to individually adjusted education.

Jacobsen: What are some of the things that can help with early childhood education of the profoundly gifted, arguably the most sensitive ability category and exceptional ability category due to significant and obvious mentation differences from same-age peers?

Haereid: I am not sure to which degree one should split very young humans from each other. Everyone needs friends, and to feel socially connected. But assimilation is about using what one has, to everyone's advantage. It's not only about how to exploit giftedness, but how to use it for mankind's best. It's not a lack of motivation or to find the right path that is the main problem for the gifted child. The challenge is to provide circumstances that make this motivation endure.

To deny a profoundly gifted child its opportunities is as devastating as deny that child a normal social contact. Children need to play and have fun together. If parents and the adult society force prodigies to nurture their gift, it could end as catastrophic as forcing them to be normal.

As a system, one could give gifted children the opportunity to use their abilities, as in separated classes and with special teachers, some hours during the week, and at the same time imprint to the other children that this is not bad for them. I think this has to do with focusing on the other children's abilities as well. The problem occurs when some define some children better than others, and not by defining some as good at something and others at other things.

Jørgensen: Since there are no clear guidelines within Norwegian public education, hereby understood as the Norwegian Directorate of Education (UDIR) and their exercise of diligence. The Directorate of Education is perceived as then of an weakening confidence, both in terms of idealistic and innovative innovations within the mentioned topic. Consequently, this is justified on the basis of their deficient appropriate indicators, which are indicatively strongly attached within their subsequent specific declarations minted directly at these gifted students and their God-given right to equal education. Thus promoted, as well as desirably presented, to be consolidated in accordance with the same principled statutes as to what their counterpart receives, hereby referring to the special education law's statutory directives within Norwegian schools regarding student base recipients of special education.

Summed up, an explicit repeal of targeted legislation must be clarified on a point-by-point basis in the Education Act, where scholastic clearing implicators are given with the applicable indicative ratifications regarding; subject material, earmarked for state support by newly acquired competent pedagogical personnel who in turn can carry out targeted pedagogical activities, by and for gifted pupils in Norwegian schools with the assurance of equal education by «all» students hereby enshrined in the Norwegian Education Act.

Olsen: Personally, I believe that broader testing of all the pupils (not just of the "troublemakers") and following up on the results would be an improvement. Sure, it would require more resources initially but I think it would pay off eventually.

Jacobsen: How does Mensa Norway deal with these issues?

Haereid: Eivind is the best man to answer this.

Jørgensen: This is best answered by Mr Olsen.

Olsen: We have our gifted children resource group that are working on this. As I mentioned previously, we've sent answers on a hearing regarding a suggested new law for education. And we

have initiated a process to bring more information about gifted children to the schools and teachers, with one major point being that they shouldn't assume that every gifted child will be fine on their own, "after all, they're gifted so they'll figure it out by themselves".

Jacobsen: What are the age limits and provisions for the youngest members of Mensa Norway?

Haereid: Eivind...

Jørgensen: Do not know.

Olsen: The only qualifications needed to become a member initially is to have taken a valid intelligence test showing them to be in the top 2 %, and to pay the membership fee. There are no other eligibility requirements, such as age limits. That being said, we don't have a very large percentage of non-adult members. This gives us the "chicken and egg"-problem; it can be tricky to provide for the social aspect when there's not that many members in your own age group. There are other organisations that are focusing more on providing a social environment for the gifted children, such as Lykkelige Barn ("Happy children", <https://www.lykkeligebarn.no/>). We're more than happy to inform people about them, even if we're not formally affiliated with them.

Jacobsen: What is the upper limit of the measurements of the Mensa Norway proctored and accepted tests, so the range of scores with the appropriate standard deviation?

Haereid: I don't know.

Jørgensen: Again best answered by the Mensa Norway leader.

Olsen: The proctored test we provide has an upper limit of "IQ 135 or higher, at SD 15". This is sufficient for our use, and for what most people would need. As for the other accepted tests: it depends. There are several, but we don't have a complete list. Accepting (or not) external tests is the prerogative of our test psychologist.

I believe the normal WISC and WAIS tests go up to 160, with SD 15 as well.

Jacobsen: How can Mensa Norway and the high-range test community coordinate or work together more in some early steps of cooperation if not done at this time?

Haereid: My impression is that Mensa Norway is skeptical to this environment, not at least because they don't rely on the authenticity of the tests, the norms, if the testees cooperate with someone and so on. It's a homage to the cemented psychometric accepted tools, and a corresponding contempt for tests aspiring to measure intelligence, e.g. the amateur tests made by people who, some of them, scores among the highest on Mensa-accepted tests (like CFIT and WAIS).

One step is to create stricter IQ-norms and tests in the HR-environment. That could be done by constituting a leadership, an instance inside HR that put stars, like Michelin, on tests concerning their validity and reliability, and establishing common norms on those best tests (let's say with 1, 2 or 3 stars). Then we could exclude the bad tests and every norm made by single creators.

A second step is to evolve some kind of control as to untimed tests. I think these tests are valuable because they measure something more than the timed "easy" ones. All proctored and accepted tests are timed. IQexams.net is a place that strives for something like this; they combine timed and untimed tests, and stretch for uniform norms.

I think a cooperation would be groundbreaking, and a step towards acceptance of more types of IQ-tests aiming to measure intelligence. Maybe the psychometricians, the psychologists, would disagree, because of the so far unstable construction of the HR-tests. But I think such a cooperation could benefit the whole IQ-environment in the long run.

Jørgensen: In the hope of experiencing some kind of early coexistence between Mensa Norway and the high-range community. Then a more sober lying policy must be in place first according to high-range communities within, whereby the implementations of body's intentions depend on creating stability, as well as the correctness of their individual-based leading figurants with subsequent targeted infinities.

Only when this is in place, then one can look over to the "other" side to put it that way, in the sense of being beyond one's own statute. The engraving species functional tasks are then understood out of its prominent being, where entrusted to its declaring mandate that a possible cooperation can be produced according to its organist functionalists consisting constructs.

Olsen: That's a difficult question to answer, as there doesn't really seem to be much of an active high-range IQ community in Norway. Perhaps the best suggestion I can give is the obvious one: join Mensa Norway, and put in some effort in the areas you wish. We're more than happy to support initiatives that align with our constitutional goals.

Jacobsen: What seem like some of the barriers to the coordination and cooperation of the high-range communities with Mensa International or Mensa Norway, in particular, if taking into account many members of the high-range communities remain members of Mensa International via local or national representatives or chapters?

Haereid: Attaining more mutual respect. To gain respect you have to listen and look. And the first issue is as mentioned about the tests' credibility.

Jørgensen: Well the foremost barrier concepts between their polarized thiographic discrepancy hereby understood as Mensa International on one side, and the high-range communities on the other side. Will by that, start by addressing the explicitly construct with regards to their metro-nome autocratic forums, whereby it is presented within a presumed alienated statute surrounded by its self-exalted status to which the contaminating paradox is implied. The assessment of its legislative conditions of one's identity is therefore produced through the consideration of its leading discrepancy consequently as a basis for the question formulated constructs. What does this mean, well simply explained, one must first clarify the grounds of factualization by the extent of which a common unionization is indeed feasible.

Secondly, hereby promotively understood by and for the leading homonymous fortifications and if it can again be proven realizable through a unification of the pole oriented structures regarding the conglomerate respectalizing and their processes, hereby promoted through their tentative extracts as to a possible positive outcome of respectable unionization between Mensa International and the high-range community. As for the outcome of unification of these polarized opponents, well one can only hope for a positive result in the end.

Olsen: For Norway, I think the problem is as mentioned in the previous answer: there just doesn't seem to be any active high-range community here outside of Mensa Norway. If one such community were to exist, I might have had a more informative answer. As for the international scene, I don't know whether there has been attempts at contact or why that didn't come to fruition.

Jacobsen: What would make the consideration of the high-range community more serious within the regular mainstream testing community of Mensa International and others? How could Norway be a leader in this?

Haereid: Creating a leadership, common norms, “Michelin” stars on tests depending of factors that make a test as best as possible, timed or untimed. One problem is that “everyone” creates tests, and make norms, and there are no or just a little supervision or control. The statistical measures are not sufficient. But there are huge differences between the tests, and some authors are more into psychometrics than others. There should be some kind of qualification mark on the tests.

I think the Swedish guy Hans Sjöberg has started a good job here (creator of IQExams.net). The HR community has to establish some common rules, and in cooperation with Mensa or professional psychometricians that want and believe in a future HR-environment with more serious tests gathered under an umbrella.

Jørgensen: Firstly, I guess that from Mensa International point of view with reference of recognition of its overall standard towards the high-range community, is hereby executive exemplary shown accordingly by the fact that the high-range communities is not perceived as a matter of nonsense, but could rather be considered hereby understood as a type of «social camaraderie», whereby means through common interests can lift the impletory impressions outwardly for the common good.

This can only be done by clarifying the «awareness of responsibility” by the high-range communities’ own standards through the equality of a uniform expression brought forward out of respect by one’s own reformatted forum. Only if this proves to be feasible, then the road can be laid further, where mutual understanding and recognition receive the necessary main focus that in turn may seem like the foundation of a hereby understood unison format.

Secondly, regarding Mensa Norway’s possibilities of lead a conglomerate of different online communities towards a conciliatory unison forum. Well if one can hereby look at the stamp of professionalism at its central core, with the understandable purpose of agreeing on common political values, where mutual respect, test correlations and their subsequent implicit functions fulfilled by allowing itself to come into play. Furthermore, to create a new platform that can also act as an intermediary between Mensa International and the high-range community, whereby the best of both worlds can create a new foundation that in turn can be distributed back outwards onto both sides by reasons as to strengthen the grassroots movement by preeminent purpose as to recruit on further, then we will bear witness of the proper consolidation.

Olsen: I’m not sure. We can’t make use of / accept the various high-range IQ tests until they’re accepted by our test psychologists (both nationally and internationally), and that’s probably not going to happen without a solid foundation, proper norming, etc.

Appendix I: Footnotes

[1] **Erik Haereid** has been a member of **Mensa** since 2013, and is among the top scorers on several of the most credible IQ-tests in the unstandardized HRT-environment. He is listed in the **World Genius Directory**. He is also a member of several other high IQ Societies.

Erik, born in 1963, grew up in **Oslo, Norway**, in a middle class home at Grefsen nearby the forest, and started early running and **cross country skiing**. After finishing schools he studied mathematics, statistics and actuarial science at the **University of Oslo**. One of his first glimpses of

math-skills appeared after he got a perfect score as the only student on a five hour math exam in high school.

He did his military duty in His Majesty The King's Guard (**Drilltroppen**)).

Impatient as he is, he couldn't sit still and only studying, so among many things he worked as a freelance journalist in a small news agency. In that period, he did some environmental volunteerism with **Norges Naturvernforbund (Norwegian Society for the Conservation of Nature)**, where he was an activist, freelance journalist and arranged 'Sykkeldagen i Oslo' twice (1989 and 1990) as well as environmental issues lectures. He also wrote some crime short stories in **A-Magasinet (Aftenposten)** (one of the main newspapers in Norway), the same paper where he earned his runner up (second place) in a nationwide writing contest in 1985. He also wrote several articles in different newspapers, magazines and so on in the 1980s and early 1990s.

He earned an M.Sc. degree in Statistics and Actuarial Sciences in 1991, and worked as an actuary novice/actuary from 1987 to 1995 in several Norwegian Insurance companies. He was the Academic Director (1998-2000) of insurance at the **BI Norwegian Business School** (1998-2000), Manager (1997-1998) of business insurance, life insurance, and pensions and formerly Actuary (1996-1997) at **Nordea** in Oslo Area, Norway, a self-employed Actuary Consultant (1996-1997), an Insurance Broker (1995-1996) at Assurance Centeret, Actuary (1991-1995) at **Alfa Livsforsikring**, novice Actuary (1987-1990) at **UNI Forsikring**.

In 1989 he worked in a project in Dallas with a Texas computer company for a month incorporating a Norwegian pension product into a data system. Erik is specialized in life insurance and **pensions**, both private and business insurances. From 1991 to 1995 he was a main part of developing new life insurance saving products adapted to bank business (**Sparebanken NOR**), and he developed the mathematics behind the premiums and premium reserves.

He has industry experience in accounting, insurance, and insurance as a broker. He writes in his **IQ-blog** the online newspaper **Nettavisen**. He has personal interests among other things in history, philosophy and social psychology.

In 1995, he moved to **Aalborg in Denmark** because of a Danish girl he met. He worked as an insurance broker for one year, and took advantage of this experience later when he developed his own consultant company.

In Aalborg, he taught himself some programming (Visual Basic), and developed an insurance calculation software program which he sold to a Norwegian Insurance Company. After moving to Oslo with his girlfriend, he was hired as consultant by the same company to a project that lasted one year.

After this, he became the Manager of business insurance in the insurance company **Norske Liv**. At that time he had developed and nurtured his idea of establishing an actuarial consulting company, and he did this after some years on a full-time basis with his actuarial colleague. In the beginning, the company was small. He had to gain money, and worked for almost two years as an Academic Director of insurance at the **BI Norwegian Business School**.

Then the consultant company started to grow, and he quitted BI and used his full time in NIA (**Nordic Insurance Administration**). This was in 1998/99, and he has been there since.

NIA provides actuarial consulting services within the pension and life insurance area, especially towards the business market. They were one of the leading actuarial consulting companies in Norway through many years when Defined Benefit Pension Plans were on its peak and companies needed evaluations and calculations concerning their pension schemes and accountings. With the less complex, and cheaper, Defined Contribution Pension Plans entering Norway the last 10-15 years, the need of actuaries is less concerning business pension schemes.

Erik's book from 2011, *Benektelse og Verdighet*, contains some thoughts about our superficial, often discriminating societies, where the virtue seems to be egocentrism without thoughts about the whole. Empathy is lacking, and existential division into "us" and "them" is a mental challenge with major consequences. One of the obstacles is when people with power – mind, scientific, money, political, popularity – defend this kind of mind as "necessary" and "survival of the fittest" without understanding that such thoughts make the democracies much more volatile and threatened. When people do not understand the genesis of extreme violence like school killings, suicide or sociopathy, asking "how can this happen?" repeatedly, one can wonder how smart man really is. The responsibility is not limited to let's say the parents. The responsibility is everyone's. The day we can survive, mentally, being honest about our lives and existence, we will take huge leaps into the future of mankind.

[2] Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. He has several IQ scores above 160+ sd15 among high range tests like Gift/Gene Verbal, Gift/Gene Numerical of Iakovos Koukas and Lexiq of Soulios.

Tor Arne was also in 2019, nominated for the World Genius Directory 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe. He is the only Norwegian to ever have achieved this honor. He has also been a contributor to the Genius Journal Logicon, in addition to being the creator of toriqttests.com, where he is the designer of now eleven HR-tests of both verbal/numerical variant.

His further interests are related to intelligence, creativity, education developing regarding gifted students. Tor Arne has a bachelor's degree in history and a degree in Practical education, he works as a teacher within the following subjects: History, Religion, and Social Studies.

[3] Eivind Olsen is the current chair of Mensa Norway. He has scored "135 or higher" (SD15) on the test used by Mensa Norway. He has also previously been tested with WISC-R and Raven's. He recently took the MOCA test and aced it. When he's not busy herding cats, he works in IT. He sometimes spends time with family and friends.

Eivind Olsen is a member of Mensa Norway since 2014, having filled various roles since then (chair of Mensa Bergen regional group, national test coordinator, deputy board member, and now chair).

He was born in Bergen, Norway, in 1976, but has lived in a few other places in Norway, including military service in the far north of the country.

Since he got bored at school and didn't have any real idea what he wanted to do, he took vocational school where he studied electronics repair. He has worked in a different field ever since (IT operations).

He is currently residing in Bergen, Norway, with his significant other, 2+2 offspring, 2 cats and a turtle.

[4] Individual Publication Date: March 15, 2021: <http://www.in-sightjournal.com/norway-3>;
Full Issue Publication Date: May 1, 2021: <https://in-sightjournal.com/insight-issues/>.

*High range testing (HRT) should be taken with honest skepticism grounded in the limited empirical development of the field at present, even in spite of honest and sincere efforts. If a higher general intelligence score, then the greater the variability in, and margin of error in, the general intelligence scores because of the greater rarity in the population.

Norwegians of the High-Range Discussion with Erik Haereid, Eivind Olsen, and Tor Arne Jørgensen: Statistician & Actuarial Scientist; Chair, Mensa Norway; 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe, World Genius Directory (4)

2022-02-08

***Erik Haereid** is an Actuarial Scientist and Statistician. **Eivind Olsen** is the Chair of Mensa Norway. **Tor Arne Jørgensen** is the 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe. They discuss: Norwegians view themselves; foreigners; Norway ranks highly on world health, on world peace, and on gender equality; Norway implementing advanced medicine for all citizens; education provided for all in Norway; the NATO alliance; national history of Norway and national pride; national disgrace; excellence versus equity; and science advancement.*

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: How do Norwegians view themselves within the various high-IQ communities?

Erik Haereid: I haven't asked any, and not thought about how I see myself within these communities. I don't have any immediate answer to that, but I'll think about it. 😊

Tor Arne Jørgensen: Well here one can only speak for oneself, that to the extent that one can be considered as members within the various high range community should again be considered best by others. What one then sees from one's own point of view of the roles of others, is experienced as a careful search for confirmations of some kind in the degree of strengthening the self.

Eivind Olsen: I don't have any scientific details on this. We're over 2000 members in Mensa Norway, and we have all sorts of people so I'd guess their view of themselves is also quite diverse.

Jacobsen: How do foreigners seem to view Norway?

Haereid: I haven't asked any of them either. In general, my unqualified guess is that some see Norway as a remote, rich and beautiful country, with deep fjords and steep mountains, cold weather and people they really don't know. Once, I met a French couple in Paris, or maybe I read about it in a paper, I don't remember, and they asked me, or the journalist, if there were polar bears in the streets of Oslo. Paris is not at equator or in Antarctic; it is in the heart of Europe at the 49th parallel north, and Oslo is at 60th. Shouldn't they know better? Or maybe I, or the journalist, just didn't catch their joke. Maybe some see Norwegians as mildly provocative? I hope not. Bad humor, maybe. We are quite kind, really.

Jørgensen: What one experiences even from what is being said even from those who visit our elongated country, is that we seem shy but generous. Furthermore, we emerge as a bit naive and complacent, but not striking in such a sense, where a nourishing glimpse of national romance can be viewed. The scandinavian origin seems exciting, given their scenic surroundings and long fjords.

Olsen: That of course depends on the foreigners. I believe we're often seen as a country with a fairly good gender equality, a social profile with public health care, a mix of urban and rural societies, and with some amazing mountains and fjords. And often with a decent-to-good English vocabulary and a decent-to-bad pronunciation of the same. 😊

Jacobsen: Norway ranks highly on world health, on world peace, and on gender equality. These amount to internationalist values tied to modernist views, scientific rationalism employed in medicine and engineering, and cosmopolitan attitudes towards social and professional relations. Why is Norway setting such a mark on the world as a visionary nation?

Haereid: The main factor is the Scandinavian and Nordic way of thinking about egalitarian and social balance; to succeed, i.e., live good lives alone and among others, you can't be too selfish or too empathic. If "success" is defined as being the best, richest and prettiest, you will lose in the end. Prosperity is not only about individual success. Some Norwegians move abroad, primarily to USA, because they want to succeed in the meaning of not sharing; "my effort is my property". Maybe that gives you some kind of satisfaction in the short run, but as bricks in a cathedral it doesn't last. If you suppress women, men, children, poor, sick or any ethnic minority you will, at some point, be stabbed and regret. It's always some kind of payback in Nature.

It's about gaining an equilibrium; matching opposites; prosperity and hunger, safety and danger, sense and sensibility, warm and cold, and create a cultural web over time that fulfills the variety in the human color chart. I think the Norwegian landscape, changes in weather and variation in seasons, our brutal and also nice history, our historical economic struggle and our recently prosperity, our trust to each other, and our mental surplus that make us believe in the good in people, are all elements in this. We feel quite safe as to healthcare; if we get sick or wounded, we trust that someone will take care of us whether we are rich or poor. We feel in some ways like a big family. Even though there are some double standards, we are decent concerning human rights.

Free education, as an important example, lower the threshold for everyone to gain knowledge and wisdom, and makes the society wiser and more prosper in probably almost every way.

I think the combination of being a young, small and hungry nation (we were completely or partly controlled by Denmark (from about 1400) and Sweden (from 1814) until 1905) and having internalized the importance of a social balance, is the recipe. It's about taking and sharing responsibility. Competition has to be games to evolve, and has gone too far when it becomes too important, existential, and violent.

Jørgensen: It is conceivable that the community's innovation, creative joy and future-oriented camaraderie in a positive sense are geared towards strengthening common value creation in a transferable and beyond-friendly sense, according to its cosmopolitan understanding.

Olsen: I'm not sure there's one single reason for those high rankings. Regarding world peace and being able to sometimes act as a mediator, I guess it helps that we have such a small population that we can't ever be seen as an aggressor. Norway is a fairly secular atheist society, whereas conservative religions have often been used to strip women of the same rights as men had: "Wives, submit yourselves to your own husbands as you do to the Lord." (Ephesians 5:22), for example. All the Nordic countries were among the earlier countries that gave women the right to vote in national elections.

Jacobsen: I note Iceland and Finland in these categories too. How do they seem to do it, too?

Haereid: We are almost the same people with the same background. It's about believing in one's abilities and seize what is possible. Doing that is easier when you have to, and no one stops you. I think Island and Finland also has this dawning zeal and hunger, like the Norwegians. We are newly born, sort of, and we discover, limited by the respect of being suppressed. After suppression you can choose to learn from it and at the same time exploit your new-found freedom. It's

not only about being suppressed by other nations or people, but nature, hunger, catastrophes, fear, shame, guilt...

Jørgensen: Based on my rather limited knowledge in accordance with the countries you are hereby referring to, one can only assume that they can be justified on the basis of the same principles as we in Norway can be justified on.

Olsen: I would assume they're doing it in similar ways, seeing as they are also Nordic countries. Sure, there are some national traits, such as the famous Finnish "sisu".

Jacobsen: How is Norway implementing advanced medicine for all citizens? How does this improve the society as a whole?

Haereid: It's controlled by the authorities. Most necessary healthcare is free in Norway, as part of the welfare system. That includes medicines; you don't have to pay for it. There have been discussions about very expensive medicine, that can improve or prolong lives for instance as to cancer treatment. I assume there is a limit; some medicines are too expensive and are not approved inside the Norwegian healthcare system. Some medicines are not approved of other, more scientific reasons. Some Norwegians travel abroad to buy treatment and medicines that is not provided in Norway.

Obviously, to get the best healthcare and medicine for free is part of making everyone feel more secure, and release people's energy and make everyone use their abilities.

Jørgensen: As far as Norway and the implementation of advanced medicine for its inhabitants are concerned, we are at the average of the rest of the Nordic region and the western world. Comes a bit to short here within the mentioned topic, to be able to give a more accurate picture, but based on what can be sought and what is covered by the media, general health development in Norway has much to thanks those who are outside our own national borders. Yes, we have set ourselves high goals for an improved national health service, but in the end we only follow natural western attitude-based medical development with all the consequences that this entails.

Olsen: All the Nordic countries have universal health care, funded by the state (i.e. by the people paying taxes). It ensures that you get access to some level of health care. As long as most people are bearing the burden of paying taxes, it all works out quite well. Could it be working even better? Of course. But it could also be working a lot worse.

Jacobsen: How is education provided for all in Norway? How does this improve the society as a whole?

Haereid: In Norway, most education, also higher education institutions, are run by the state or municipality, and are gratis. This is a major part of our welfare-system; to provide everyone the education they want, for free. As to higher education, Norway follows the European standard of three years for Bachelor, two years for Master and three years for PhD degrees.

It's nine years of compulsory education. This is approximately the same in the rest of Europe. Many go to high school (videregående skole), which lasts three years (15 to 18 years). You also have a lot of vocational schools and folk high schools, if you want some other inputs than pure, traditional education. In general, Norwegian education institutions are of top class.

When you lower the obstacles for taking an education, and make it inviting for everyone that wants it, you get a general higher degree of educated and wise people. In societies where money or anything else is an obstacle, you sort people based on something that is not correlated with

abilities, and you get people that in sum is less knowledgeable than in societies where everyone gets more opportunities. Societies with high obstacles as to education are into a larger degree divided into social hierarchies and polarization than the others, and this leads to a stupider society; the bigger the difference between high and low educated, between rich and poor, the more conservative and less knowledgeable is the society.

What is problematic with let's say egalitarian societies like the Norwegian is that one tends to equalize everyone; if you have a talent, some inner drives that you want to enhance and develop, you also have to get some more education and opportunities than people who don't have those abilities (like high intelligence). This is not about constructing elites, but letting people have the best ground to build their lives on. We have to differ between environments where people get the opportunity to exploit their abilities, and the glorification of such environments. When the glorification becomes the ambition, we lose wisdom. In general, it's about giving as many as possible, everyone, the optimal opportunities to develop personally in addition to contribute to optimizing the lives for everyone in the society; creating a win-win situation for each one and everyone. It's about nurturing each one's abilities and skills and not nurturing the protection procedures of one's abilities and skills; everyone has the choice between becoming wiser or protecting their wisdom towards the others.

One problem with elitist societies in general, is that they suppress a majority (or minorities) and through that reduce the total production and development, and at the same time slow down their own development because they are too satisfied with status quo and too occupied by protecting their elitist position.

Elitism is a product of overcompensation, which in this context is a product of not being seen and respected. Human haven't found, still, any major way to fulfill humans need for respect within the social realm. Letting everyone evolve with their abilities and talents, their wishes and needs, in respect from everyone else, is the key to evolve optimally as society and individuals. And to manage to see one has to be seen. I believe in some sort of egalitarian way of constructing the society, to make this happen.

Jørgensen: As for the paradigmatic constitutional regarding the straight forward change-based education, grounded within its foundations as to the distribution-sought parallels with the intention of leveling out its primary mandate. Does it then serve its ordinary and intentional parameter from their institutional parables? No, not in any way, by grounds of their manufacturing excitations of indelible intellects fueled on by their already associated philanthropic established parables. Now we find ourselves at an political/educational crossroad, where we must decide to enter a new political charter of itthin forward altruistic inaccuracies for both branches of opportunistic incentives at the intersection of conservative jurisprudence.

Olsen: Everyone here have an obligation to get some basic education (currently that's 1st to 10th grade), and they have a right to use the public education system. They can choose to go to private schools or get homeschooled instead but most follow the public system. The public education is free (or, funded in the same way as universal health care: taxes). Higher education at the university level is also for all intents and purposes free (you guessed it: funded by taxes). Sure, you'll have to pay a semester fee of perhaps 600 NOK (approx. 65 USD) and buy some study material, books etc, but it's not a large sum. There are also state-funded grants and loans for students, allowing also those without a wealthy background to get an education and increasing the chance of

accomplishing social mobility. The top 5 countries on the World Economic Forum's "social mobility index rankings, 2020" are Denmark, Norway, Finland, Sweden and Iceland.

Jacobsen: What is the state of the NATO alliance now?

Haereid: With an American and general will to pay and contribute to the alliance, it is a necessary support beam and protector of the member states. It's important to manifest NATO as a friendly alliance, intended to preserve peace and not to make wars. It's about how NATO is promoted. I think Jens Stoltenberg is a Secretary General that contributes to such an organization. Communication with the world outside NATO is of high importance to maintain and preserve the peaceful project NATO is and should be.

Jørgensen: Simply put, Allied insecurity, due to their shaky interpolitical support, confusing global involvements and lavish plodding approaches on a grand scale...

Olsen: My impression is that it's "somewhat flimsy, but holding up". There has been talk about expelling Turkey from the alliance, and Donald Trump has also expressed interest in withdrawing the USA from NATO. I guess time we'll have to wait and see what happens.

Jacobsen: What are some important points of reflection for national history of Norway and national pride?

Haereid: We are a young nation. We have fought for our freedom until after WW2, and then we started to climb, like the whole world did, but maybe we did it more than others, because we lacked history and tried hard to establish some kind of national feeling of affiliation. We celebrate our Constitution Day 17. May each year, like no one else do. Some nations ignore their national day, others spice it with military parades. We arrange family gatherings and children's parades all over the nation; it's a beautiful gesture and celebration. It reminds us of that we have to construct a strong feeling of national connection, because we lack history.

We are proud of our diverse nature and distinct seasons, actually, and that we have managed to exploit some of our natural resources, like fish, oil and gas, and made it easier for us concerning the welfare-system. At the same time, we want to contribute making the world free from fossil fuel, and as an example, Norway is one of the leading nations as to driving electrical cars.

We trust each other; other nations might see us as naïve in that regard. I think we are proud of our athletes, too proud if you ask me. 😊

Jørgensen: In short, one can first highlight national pride, then the pride in being a weather-beaten people with lots of courage. We keep to traditions, search externally for new knowledge, and are regarded as bridge builders between nations in addition to be revered for holding the human value as a base foundation.

Olsen: I think it's important to know that Norway was part of a union for over 600 years, under both Danish and Swedish rule, and only gained full independence from Sweden as recent as in 1905.

Regarding pride, that depends on who you ask. Some will reminisce about the Olympics at Lillehammer in 1994 and how "we" won some medals. Personally, I don't understand how it's possible to take personal pride in what someone else have accomplished. I've never been playing when the local football team won a match, and I've never participated in the Olympics, so why should I take any pride in that?

Jacobsen: What about points of national disgrace in history or into the present?

Haereid: Even though we are a young nation, we were part of the Vikings and the Viking Age. That's nothing to be proud of.

On our trip to feel national, we now and then exaggerate, trying things too hard, and listen too much to and copy other nations. Like the USA. I like many of the features of the USA, but it's still also an imperialistic and white culture, unfortunately. I hope Norway can continue to develop the egalitarian way of thinking; we are not completely there yet, and there are double standards along the road, but I think we have something going on.

I think Norwegians claim to be better, in the meaning of good and altruistic, than they are. But I also think there is some true wishes behind this empathic drive. Norwegians want to be good, empathic, but have some distance left to go. It's annoying with this flamboyant self-righteousness. It comes with the combination of power and insecurity.

Jørgensen: Will point out 3-4 elements of what is facilitated and thus can only be described by what concerns the stain on one's national pride. First and foremost is our own present day "Law of Jante", which is solely to suppress one's self-esteem completely. Next is the widespread triangle trade by involvement to secure us norwegians sugar and other desirable goods about 300+ years back in time, third is fifty to a hundred years further back in time during the witch-burning, all the hundreds of women and men who were accused of collaborating with evil forces. Finally, the most obvious misconception of them all, our Viking background, where the theft, killing and conquest of another's property and land is to this day honored as heroic, when everything else is the truth, a true stain on national, Scandinavian and Nordic scale.

Olsen: The Norwegian assimilation policy was for a long time not very nice to the Sámi people. In more recent times we have the bombing of Libya in 2011 which I find somewhat dubious.

Jacobsen: Some discussions in the past have oriented around excellence versus equity division in terms of the innovation and science development in the midst of the welfare system versus the free market system. One values, so it's assumed, health of all citizens while the other values advancement of the wealth via the valuation of science and technology innovation with utility towards the market. Is this a fair characterization? Is excellence versus equity truly a division?

Haereid: This is basically about motivation and access/distribution. If you have a system that demotivates each and every one, the total amount of advancement is obviously less compared to a more motivating system. It has been discussed since dawn if advancement is good per se. But if you have some kind of decent moral and adjusting compass, some rules that controls innovation into some but not too severe degree, you will still have the motivational element intact. People like to invent, to discover and reveal; that's our nature. We can't stop that, nor by making the distribution of the results more equal.

We need different motivational elements, i.e., capital in the general meaning of it, that both preserve the general motivation in as many as possible (because this maximizes the positive outcome) and distributes the outcome fairly; gives as many as possible access to the result, without losing motivation in the invention- and production process. It's about "what's in it for me".

Elitists live on an illusion that they are better than other people. This is one of human's biggest issues. People often misunderstand by mixing worth and abilities; we are all different with different abilities, needs and talents. It's like saying that a nurse is less worth than a doctor; that's an

illusion. But people tend to believe in it. Would equalizing nurses and doctors make the MD-education less attractive? Or would it channelize more empathic (and perhaps intelligent) people into the MD-education (I guess there are quite an amount of MD's today that lack empathy, that are MD's because they want the glory and money and not because they want to live by Hippocrates' intentions about helping sick people)?

I think elitists are driven by the same factors as drug abusers; you don't need it, but it feels like you do. A lot think seriously that they will lose motivation if they have to share the values of the outcome of their inventions, productions and results. We have to rethink the concept of power. It's a cliché, but it's about a necessary balance between ego and community, between yourself and the others. When we invent a system, which assure us that sharing is not losing but on the contrary, we have reached a milestone in human evolution.

I think life is not about living forever, but living good; including having a as good health as possible within reason. It's not about living on behalf of each other, but share into some degree and find the most suitable social and personal fit. Living good lives includes some sort of basic income, health care and prosperity relative to what humans have invented at that time in history. Today almost everyone owns some sort of a smart communication device. If there are enough supplies, no system should prevent anyone from getting what they need.

There are thousand reasons why a person can't provide what he, she or they need in life; reasons that should not be only that person's responsibility. When the system nurtures this kind of capitalistic exchange, it produces greed and irresponsibility. These are human features that can be controlled, like alcohol can be controlled before one move into abuse. To claim that greed is uncontrollable, is like giving your children alcohol and encourage them to drink because it feels so good. But parents usually don't do this to their children. So why do they motivate them to be greedy?

Egalitarianism is not about stopping producing things, but changing the factors which motivates us to produce. When pure egocentric needs are the motivation, and the system motivates us to be mean narcissistic human creatures that deviates from what we could be, warm human beings, we become that evil creature as a culture and individually. We are not born with empathy towards people that we don't know or care for. We know that. To feel empathy, we have to connect those others to something we relate to and care for. This is one of our limitations, and therefore something we have to take into account.

Jørgensen: Will probably see me a little agree with the value base spun from the basis around altruistic metafunctional creation that is both viewed with orders for scalable investments, as well as an experience of flip-floppers overwintering. It should thus be pointed out the importance of not thinking about the control function experience of aberration for the maintenance of the scholastic obvious. No, let us avoid the obvious misconceptual impression of the espressiveness of impartiality, but rather grasp the idea of a double jeopardy in the hope of liberating justice from the intentional intuition of dissent.

Olsen: As is often the case, some sort of balance seems to prove the good tradeoff. Assuming there are limited resources (personell, funding, time) available, there will always be some competition for those resources. If you give all those resources to "one side only" the other side will suffer. Put all the best and brightest minds to a single task and you might eventually end up solving one problem while creating several other problems due to neglect.

Jacobsen: If this division exists between excellence and equity, what science advancement is lost? What systems could better integrate the two, seriously?

Haereid: No science advancement is lost; it's not achieved yet. We are a young species, that are going to change the most common human perception of the nature and evolution process. We are not there yet. Human mainstream science believes in absolute brutality, still, and as long as it does, human have no reason to be nice and kind; it doesn't pay off. We are not born empathic, but with an empathic potential. We have to evolve towards practical empathy, and not ignore it because some people mean that it's absolute true that human are egocentric megalomaniacs with no real compassion for others. That's a big lie; we have a great potential to be nice and respectful.

Pure communism and capitalism have failed. You can't build a system without the right motivation. You can't force people, only direct them; people behave like water. Compassion, sharing, is not contradictory to egoism; we have to evolve a system that combine person and persons. You don't have to brake production, i.e., human activities, to be compassionate. On the contrary. We have to build a system that understands that there are enough of everything we need. Science and technology will provide us all we need e.g., food. We are still in the archetypical "lack of supplies" mentality; in the mentality of fighting for one's goods. That's history in the future. It's more of a paramount mental change than a system change; the practical solutions follow the mentality. It's about giving without the experience of losing.

Jørgensen: With a mix of economic directions that we in Norway have today among other nations also within the Nordic platform, a mixed economy is preferable. This means that there may be better solutions to promote, as well as safeguard its resolutions. Final conclusives are defined on the basis of what is in the line of prohibition with the implicative factors that are drawn up in the approving statutes, this is what one is then left with and which must then be loosely re-evaluated in order for an improved state to emerge from the freemarket economy and its opposite counterpart in the state-controlled planned economy forum where it is kept in the idea of anti-establishmentarianism.

Olsen: It's not really possible to say which advancements are lost. And it might be just as well to also ask "what science advancement is gained".

Appendix I: Footnotes

[1] Member, World Genius Directory.

[2] Individual Publication Date: February 8, 2022: <http://www.in-sightjournal.com/norway-4>;
Full Issue Publication Date: May 1, 2022: <https://in-sightjournal.com/insight-issues/>.

*High range testing (HRT) should be taken with honest skepticism grounded in the limited empirical development of the field at present, even in spite of honest and sincere efforts. If a higher general intelligence score, then the greater the variability in, and margin of error in, the general intelligence scores because of the greater rarity in the population.

Conversation with Tor Arne Jørgensen on Nuclear Armaments: 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe, World Genius Directory (5)

2022-02-15

Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. He has several IQ scores above 160+ sd15 among high range tests like Gift/Gene Verbal, Gift/Gene Numerical of Iakovos Koukas and Lexiq of Soulios. Tor Arne was also in 2019, nominated for the World Genius Directory 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe. He is the only Norwegian to ever have achieved this honor. He has also been a contributor to the Genius Journal Logicon, in addition to being the creator of toriqtests.com, where he is the designer of now eleven HR-tests of both verbal/numerical variant. His further interests are related to intelligence, creativity, education developing regarding gifted students. Tor Arne has an bachelor's degree in history and a degree in Practical education, he works as a teacher within the following subjects: History, Religion, and Social Studies. He discusses: atomic weaponry for the future trajectory of the world; the story of the Manhattan Project; the Americans reluctant to enter into the war with Germany; the anti-nuclear proliferation movements; main governments with nuclear weapons; the reduction and preventative capacity of nuclear armaments; nuclear arsenals acted as deterrents; historians who specialize; the Treaty on Open Skies; the current context of nuclear issues; the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF); President Vladimir Putin and (former) President Donald Trump; the implications for international nuclear safety; the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT); nuclear-weapon states and non-nuclear-weapon states; some important terms and concepts for future treaties; the main motivation for the treaties; Hypothetical scenario; the opposing case; Einstein; the Doomsday Clock; the systems; nuclear waste; and these nuclear issues likely remain with us.

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: Next, we'll talk about the nuclear armaments of the modern world now. With the splitting of the Uranium atom in 1938, the directionality of the world changed forever. The power to destroy en masse with minimal means at the hands of a few became available. Hiroshima and Nagasaki as the civilian centers' victim to the American atrocities of dropping thermonuclear weaponry on other human beings in the midst of war. What seems like the crucial importance of the creation of atomic weaponry for the future trajectory of the world?

Tor Arne Jørgensen[1],[2]*: If one understands you correctly and I think I do, then the focus hereby is on the ability of each sovereign state to produce weapons of mass destruction in order of increased self-security by means of affirming their targets with higher accuracy, through missiles with longer distances capabilities, more destruction capability, in order of a total fear policy through pure desire to create a feeling as mentioned of self-security by their own want for position of sovereignty.

Jacobsen: A single coerced-into-writing-letter by Einstein to then-President Franklin D. Roosevelt set forth the Manhattan Project. How is the story of the Manhattan Project told in professional political historical circles? Duly note, Einstein was not involved in the Manhattan Project. He was a pacifist or had pacifist tendencies.

Jørgensen: The letter that Einstein signed came at a time when the war was thrown into a state of total chaos. The world was to face its worst enemy to date, with galloping inconsistencies at

any cost and by any means. Germany and their desire to develop nuclear weapons that had potential global dominance that we all at the time witnessed then and up through the ages in terms of what the United States let Japan's two regions undergo in hope of ending World War II with regards to both Hiroshima and Nagasaki in late summer of '45. Racing to be the first to either end or start a war is equally wrong and that is what Einstein knew all too well and should later regret.

Einstein's voice and fame was a key factor to ensure President Roosevelt's ear and further ability to follow the advice given for the launch of the Manhattan project. A concerted effort to halt the domination of the Third Reich. Einstein was a pacifist in his belief in the impact of war on peace. But as I previously stated that everyone knows, war never leads to peace. Einstein was all too aware of this, whether they intended in the name of good nor evil. Leo Szilard applied to his former teacher Albert Einstein to get the impact needed in that he and the Hungarian physicist Eugene Wigner together could carry the signature that would be the fortification of the transition within the nuclear age and thus change the world balance for all time to come. The age of nuclear deterrent in the hope of world peace had now begun.

Jacobsen: Why were the Americans reluctant to enter into the war with Germany? Why did they eventually choose to enter into it?

Jørgensen: There are many reasons why the United States did not go to war against Germany, but what is most clear is the divided opinion after failed policies after WWI. The League of Nations and its outcome, furthermore the Great Depression, the despair of all the lives lost in the aid of other states at their own massive expense of human life, and to add an enormous economy expense made the United States divided in its privates to participate in World War II. The idea is, in short, that the United States takes care of its own interests to secure as well as strengthen itself by way of self-preservation.

Grounds for participatory engagement by the United States are clear, the attack made by Japan on Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941.

Jacobsen: In reflection on the aforementioned, this means, still, America is the first and only nation to drop thermonuclear weapons on civilian targets on purpose. That's a horrifying thought. How has this haunted international relations and politics, and helped the anti-nuclear proliferation movements?

Jørgensen: The devastating force that was confirmed by the United States' use of nuclear force to end a war against an unjust state that Japan was and still is, the aftermath was all too clear. The memories and images that are burned into all our minds can only be understood as an eternal warning against repeating such a terrible deed to ever be repeated. The terrible destruction is all too clearly documented as the right obstacle to repetition and as a catalyst for the anti-nuclear movement.

The list to repeat this even now almost 80 years later will probably be deterrent enough to follow the current picture for the next 80 years further as well, one must at least choose to believe. The political agenda is then unchanged in its opinion to refrain from all use of nuclear weapons in warfare, and it is further believed that this is also not on the waning front of the world community, no to nuclear weapons will continue to advance for full force against disarmament of this type of mass-destroying weapon. The world has plenty of other material that can more than probably do the same benefit if one can put it that way.

The balance of power throughout the Cold War, the rearmament that was then all too clear and which crippled Russia economically, so that only the United States remained as the one clear superpower and by that changed a worldview that made the United States probably the most feared and the most hated authority, a world police whether the rest of us liked it or not. This has probably driven many of the other states to produce their own nuclear weapons to even out the differences, and possibly face the United States on their own terms. This is clearly not a stabilizing factor for securing world peace, nor the opposite, but it is perhaps what works best for everyone sitting on total power through fear of what the other person may or may not do.

Jacobsen: The main governments with nuclear weapons with readiness capacity known include Russia, the United States, France, China, the United Kingdom, Pakistan, India, Israel, and North Korea. What responsibility does this place on those Member States in the United Nations?

Jørgensen: There is a binding agreement or desired agreement on disarmament under the United Nations Convention of; disarmament, manufacturing and/or any testing of nuclear weapons by the member States and non-member states, also a non – aggression act towards any member state by use of nuclear weapons in any sense. This agreement act is being held to a certain extent but as we see today, North Korea is once again in the process of testing launches, not of nuclear weapons but you get the picture.

Jacobsen: What larger international responsibility is placed on all Member States, defined as such, including non-member observer states Palestine and the Holy See, for the reduction and preventative capacity of nuclear armaments?

Jørgensen: International prohibition and common front against all use of nuclear weapons in the application of sanctions against if any member state should take an upgrading path or non -member states that take the same course of action, this to prevent any form of a “final” nuclear war if one can call it that.

Jacobsen: During the Cold War, the nuclear arsenals acted as deterrents via duopoly of military giants locking proverbial ‘horns’ while retaining a mutual want of survival or non-annihilation. In the current era, if a headcount of the aforementioned Member States, we have 9 major national actors. For Russia and America with 90%+ of the global nuclear arsenals, what responsibilities lie with them, in particular?

Jørgensen: The power that lies with Russia and the United States is to focus on disarmament, to be able to be a stabilizing factor for world peace, to be able to act as a champion for bridge building through the re-creation of weapons of mass destruction through a re-creating forum by the renewal of increased clean power for everyone’s best rather than destruction to everyone’s worst. These two countries are responsible for holding both the East and the West in order to maintaining the status quo, i.e. the balance of power, but should in my opinion rather lead the way towards a new world environment of pure clean energy for everyone.

Jacobsen: How do historians who specialize in the matter view the August 2nd letter of Einstein?

Jørgensen: As I am not an expert according to the specific topics here, it seems to me according to what material is available, that a blurred lines can be removed to ensure transparency between the proper agencies. This can again be applied so that a recommendation from Einstein could again ensure that then President Roosevelt would convey thus present a guarantee that the request is fulfilled as intended.

Jacobsen: What is the Treaty on Open Skies?

Jørgensen: Proposal by Eisenhower in 1955 and expanded later in 1989 by Bush senior, including a joint signature of voluntary participating states, allowing aircraft from other states to fly into one's own airspace to create transparency of other states' military activities. There are 33 member countries from NATO and the Warsaw pact that was concluded March 24, 1992. Further comes the agreement on Passive quota which is the number of observations that a state is required to accept from other states, and active quota which are the actual observations to be carried out of by foreign states.

This is a great safeguard with regards to secure evidence to a large extent against the armament of nuclear weapons. Norway has today committed itself to 7 flights in accordance with the terms of agreement thus to ensure that our own military does not put itself in an active rearmament situation. This of course also applies to the extent that we have a lot of NATO exercises towards the border with Russia, something they been known to have repeatedly opposed verbally at top government level. There is also a lot in the media about high level diplomacy between Norway and Russia according to the topics mentioned here.

Jacobsen: What is its relevance to the current context of nuclear issues?

Jørgensen: Will highlight here the obstacle of increased military commitment by the development of nuclear weapons, which has been uncovered in Iran over the past 10 years. Furthermore, it has emerged that North Korea has built up its nuclear arsenal, which is very regrettable for overall world security.

Jacobsen: What is the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF)?

Jørgensen: The 1987 agreement between the United States and the then Soviet Union and their respective presidents Reagan and Gorbachev, in which the agreement consisted of disarming medium-range missiles armed with nuclear warheads. This made it possible to abolish an entire category of weapon systems towards a safer world, whereby global stability was more aimed at mutual trust through mutual understanding of brotherhood and not through fear spreading propaganda of upscale nuclear arms.

Jacobsen: Why did President Vladimir Putin and (former) President Donald Trump pull out of it?

Jørgensen: The short version is that the United States believed that for several years Russia had violated the agreement signed in 1987, by trial testing regarding missile category thus a clear violation of the signed mutual agreement. This was the reason why the United States withdrew from the agreement. Russia, for its part, has repeatedly denied the allegations in a statement issued stating "Similar, baseless allegations concerning Russia's intelligence have been made more than once."

Jacobsen: What are the implications for international nuclear safety given the progress from its inception in 1987 and destruction in 2019?

Jørgensen: The implications of the breach of agreement go back to a kind of "Cold War" scenario that Putin says in the media today with regards to the NATO allies a look back at the uncertainty about nuclear war that covered the world for decades. What is happening today between Russia and Ukraine is inevitable in this context, as war is once again on the doorstep of all of us with unforeseen consequences.

Jacobsen: How important were the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) for global geopolitical stability?

Jørgensen: The idea behind these two programs for testing nuclear weapons in space, on land or under water, and disarmament to change the focus from weapons status to a source of clean energy towards a climate-focused society, is all well and good. The only problem is that some of the most powerful and best equipped states choose to say A but not B, they are initially friendly and shows a hint of partly agreement that these are good programs to join, but when the balance of power is changing, well countries like Pakistan will not nor India join when the other party does not want to.

Furthermore, as I said, the United States has joined part 1, but not part 2 of the agreement program, that is, signed with not committed, and then it carries back to the start again. Letting go of power, thus seeing a possible loss of that power for those countries that look upon themselves as gamechangers on a global scale, or see the profits promoted by the gains of nuclear technology, will not yield the obvious gains in either long term or short term. Finally, this is about power security were to let go of one known scenario outcome to give into a new and unknown one may seem like an insecure draw of cards to make; thus the result is already given in advance.

Jacobsen: For the categories of nuclear-weapon states and non-nuclear-weapon states, how might future treaties utilize such terminologies to clarify intents, obligations, responsibilities, and rights?

Jørgensen: By putting pressure from the non-nuclear states onto the states that have nuclear weapons to ratify their plans for the obligation to disarm, limit, transform and secure the waste in safe storage facilities. Will also point out that Norwegian Physicians Against nuclear weapons (NLA) national branch of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) is actively working for the disarmament of nuclear weapons. We are working well in cooperation with the Norwegian authorities to put pressure on the states that are hesitant to commit to a disarmament plan.

This done so that the commitment can enable a reducing unintentional for a safer future. The fact that private organizations in collaboration with non-nuclear states can, to the extent they can, influence enough for change to take place is then the best answer one can give me here about bonds, and active responsibility through pressure from external factors.

Jacobsen: What might be some important terms and concepts for future treaties to consider for improved deterrence capacity frameworks?

Jørgensen: To have a steady balance of power in the world between two dominant actors as during the Cold War between USA and Soviet Union, with the intention that none of the actors was willing to annihilate the world. This balance of fear should not determine the world of tomorrow in the hope that we can continue to live in peace.

The fact that nuclear military power today when we only have this one planet to live on should, in the undersigned opinion, not form the basis for living in peace. The fact that extended use of a missile defense system by the USA as an extended deterrent, and accelerator for the exercise of the terrorist balance. Not to mention terrorist organizations and their role in influencing the current balance of power in any negative direction to end today's existence.

Jacobsen: What is the main motivation for the treaties? Do these treaties seem to work in increasing the level of safety?

Jørgensen: Self-preservation, and no I do not think so, not as a clear intent of global stability.

Jacobsen: So far, we have talked about the NPT, CTBT, INF, and TOS. There are a bunch of others including SALT I, SALT II, START I, START II, START II Framework, SORT Moscow Treaty), and New START. There are many covering different dynamics of the nuclear issue. Hypothetically, let's pretend the entire world framework for nuclear deterrence in the form of treaties is shredded, what happens?

Jørgensen: Today, one still sees that the need for protection through deterrence through the possible use of nuclear weapons is as relevant today as during the Cold War. Countries such as North Korea, Russia and China are investing more and more to secure their own national status as a nuclear power to reckon with if any events occur that could possibly shake one's statuettes.

It is pointed out by various groups that are in favor of disarmament of these types of weapons around the world that today's society is overdue for a change in security conditions where the nuclear power has lost its role. Finding fully automated weapon systems, we turn our gaze to space and those who may bring this that may threaten our existence as a species. But just look at NATO, which can largely be described as a nuclear alliance, no, the age of nuclear weapons is not in decline, no not in any way, quite the opposite in fact as I see it. So, to sum up, do we need nuclear weapons today, yes maybe more now than ever before? This brings me back to the question of origin, "what happens if all the treaties are shredded", I guess a complete global fire sale of governing security.

Jacobsen: Let's take the opposing case, the INF is reinstated, NPT, CTBT, INF, TOS, SALT I, SALT II, START I, START II, START II Framework, SORT Moscow Treaty), and New START remain and others begin to build on them. What happens to the nuclear issue?

Jørgensen: A continuation of the status quo, possibly an increased status of the status quo.

Jacobsen: Ideally, what would happen in regards to the nuclear issue stability as deterrence or elimination of the nuclear option throughout the world, or some other option?

Jørgensen: Some outcomes of what has been mentioned above does not at present time seen as a possible deviation of possible events. But this does not mean that a third alternative cannot arise that has not yet been anticipated and that may or may not tip the scales away from the two mentioned outcome, i.e. an unknown outcome.

Jacobsen: Einstein, unbeknownst to many, was a key player in the prevention of the attempts at manufacturing and stockpiling of nuclear armaments. He argued for a supranational authority as a deterrent because he considered the bomb inevitable. What hasn't been instituted, which could act as another bulwark against guaranteed mutual annihilation from nuclear war?

Jørgensen: An overarching body. What is meant by that, well today it is left to the nuclear states not to comply with the plan of attack. Where deterrence is the one reason for not attacking and endangering the lives of all of us. If then the UN, or NATO, as a function is in the mindset the overriding body so as not to hand over all responsibility to the individual country.

There are many supreme bodies that can try the individual country's decisions and at best reverse decisions that violate human rights and so on. What if when it comes to the danger of nuclear war, that the deterrent factor is dropped from the individual country and is overruled by a common union for the preservation of these weapons is set up. Could such a common international body be tested faithfully? It's the only thing I can think of that power relinquishes – every single

country and is protected under a community that most likely does not allow the use of nuclear weapons ever again.

Jacobsen: Human beings made this problem. Human beings must solve this problem piecemeal, probably. What can move the Doomsday Clock dial farther from midnight in the midst of strongmen political gamesmanship, and direct attacks on an international rules-based order and on the rights-based global system of governance?

Jørgensen: Through global cooperation for a safer everyday life, overthrow of standing directives, further by a common front on both sides. Change basic structures through global cooperation, but all this is just utopia.

Jacobsen: There have been a number of instances in which the systems controlling much of the nuclear arsenals have failed with the implied consequence as the annihilation of the human species if not for human intervention. One was the NORAD computer chip malfunction, or more than one in fact. The Cuban Missile Crisis was another. The SACPNORAD communications error yet another. The training tape accident of 1979 was still another. Still another, and on home turf, the Norwegian rocket accident along the northern border of Russia, which plunged into the ocean. Why, if the nuclear are to be kept, should the systems be modernized simply for safety reasons?

Jørgensen: The use of nuclear weapons in any such state is not safe, nor can it be safe. A modernizing condition, or type of upgrade for safety reasons is not advisable due to the release energy potential of the components. The financial gains that follow at both ends advocate the security gain. No, it can be concluded that to modernize to secure, rather to break down or turn into productive environmentally sustainable energy.

Jacobsen: What are some other issues to do with nuclear waste from the stockpile that need some immediate consideration and management?

Jørgensen: Proper storage is a key issue here, storage under water is to some extent what needs to be addressed, it is no longer in extended use for the risk that this poses if leaks should occur for the sea areas in question. What should also be looked at is to move the waste out into space and remove it that way now that Elon Musk and his Space X and or Jeff Bezos' Blue Origin is aiming toward an increase travel schedule for transport into space, also to investigate the use of nuclear reactors as propulsion measures for the space rockets in a much larger extent. But littering in this way is also not, in my opinion, a sustainable solution either. What I am brought back to is transforming the mindset of reintroducing nuclear waste into a resource for environmentally sustainability.

Furthermore, of what should be discussed to a much greater extent than today, let us make use of this clean energy in an innovative and functional way, which is what society is benefited by as a way towards a transition over to a more viable alternative energy source as a direct result with regards to a change of course due to the fossil replacements within a short period of time.

Jacobsen: How will these nuclear issues likely remain with us, even as anthropogenic climate change or human-induced global warming continue to loom over the horizon as two of the three heads of the proverbial Cerberus?

Jørgensen: Today's thinking is based on additional cost and limitation of visionary implements. Cost must go down, it must be seen as an meaningful act towards key actors within government

officials, the feud over military accumulation must change, in anticipation of possible future artificially intelligent forms that can help us naïve mortals to see a new solution to the problem, if then, it is not us as creators of the problem who is the problem and by that is in need of a solution...

Appendix I: Footnotes

[1] Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies.

[2] Individual Publication Date: February 15, 2022: <http://www.in-sightjournal.com/jorgensen-5>; Full Issue Publication Date: May 1, 2022: <https://in-sightjournal.com/insight-issues/>.

*High range testing (HRT) should be taken with honest skepticism grounded in the limited empirical development of the field at present, even in spite of honest and sincere efforts. If a higher general intelligence score, then the greater the variability in, and margin of error in, the general intelligence scores because of the greater rarity in the population.

Conversation with Tor Arne Jørgensen on God, Leonardo Da Vinci, and Religion: 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe, World Genius Directory (6)

2022-03-15

Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. He has several IQ scores above 160+ sd15 among high range tests like Gift/Gene Verbal, Gift/Gene Numerical of Iakovos Koukas and Lexiq of Soulios. Tor Arne was also in 2019, nominated for the World Genius Directory 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe. He is the only Norwegian to ever have achieved this honor. He has also been a contributor to the Genius Journal Logicon, in addition to being the creator of toriqtests.com, where he is the designer of now eleven HR-tests of both verbal/numerical variant. His further interests are related to intelligence, creativity, education developing regarding gifted students. Tor Arne has an bachelor's degree in history and a degree in Practical education, he works as a teacher within the following subjects: History, Religion, and Social Studies. He discusses: one of the more favourite geniuses; an enigmatic and a puzzling character; the source of the myth as an artist first rather than a natural philosopher and engineer; noteworthy quirks of behaviour and personal taste; trends; heretical minds; religion; his lack of religion; gods make the most sense; gods make the least sense; religious denomination within a religion, seems the most reasonable, plausible, and balanced; a belief in God; faith justified; faith not justified; the terms "faith" and "religion" conflated; despised throughout the world; the best argument for God; the best argument against God; where one is born, for the most part, determine, largely, one's belief in a particular religion rather than another; the obsession of religion with women's bodies; religions make only or mostly men leaders; science and religion; the greatest genius in history; the good of religion; the nature of religious community; an interview with a pastor; long chats with religious community leaders; the different major world religions; demographic advantage for the rest of the 21st century; the Norwegian take on religion and religious community; thoughts on the future of religious evolution; evolution via natural selection such a terrible bane for religious ideology; and, Intelligence Design proponents and Creationists.

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: Leonardo Da Vinci, in experience of interviewing a decent number of individuals of the high-IQ communities, is consistently ranked among the favourite geniuses of the communities. He seems to have made a deep impression on them. Which raises some questions for yourself, as you're a growing member of these communities, as a member of more than 50 high-IQ societies, is Da Vinci one of the more favourite geniuses in history for you?

Tor Arne Jørgensen[1],[2]*: The answers present it selves with is resounding yes, by the resolute effort he made to meet his nascent and at most pure sense of curiosity about how the world around him worked. That his legacy perceived as something very distinctive and exceptional becomes for me a desire to learn more about the life of this very special man. Will also add to the fact of carrying the seal even with a promoted awe at its way of self being, whereby expressions of one's inherent disposition are not obscured, but in fact are parade through the streets of medieval Florence with great sense of pride in a time when narrow-minded prejudices, persecutions further by several acts of terrorism due to church and their tunnel vision views of colorful diversity among men.

The Church's normal reply in most cases in accordance with their own views as to uphold their interpretation of "high moral standard", was to deploy its league of death dealers to deliver the lords message of righteousness to the unholy of men. The defiance shown by Leonardo and the likes of him, the fearlessness, the resistance, and unwavering courage at a time when difference was not accepted back then and still replies today is nothing short of impressive, all credit due to Leonardo the character, the man and what he stood for and believed in, is a designation of the highest dignity even overshadowed by its inherent and shining genius, a true persona indeed. This is for me perhaps the most admirable trait and legacy of Leonardo to be honor through the ages.

Jacobsen: Famously, Da Vinci is seen as an enigmatic and a puzzling character, though recognized through inventions and artistic works. One myth to bust is the fact of having less interest in art and more intrigue in – what is now called – science and technology. The art was a series of techniques developed to study geography, anatomy, flight, and the like. What seems like the purpose of this technique for Da Vinci, personally?

Jørgensen: Leonardo's notes are based on what is to be found in information, made in the sense of creating an accepted overview of his surroundings in the eternal search to improve his horizons of understanding presented in his paintings and more ... these notes are massive and noted in many of his sketchbooks, better known as zibaldone. More than 7,200 pages have been found, but it is believed to be at least double that. The notes that Leonardo made are referred to as; *"the most astonishing testament to the powers of human observation and imagination ever set down on paper."*

Leonardo's codex collections are varied, impressive, and diverse in its fullest sense. His accumulation of notes was further established, it was a kind of "work in progress", whereas changing or improvement of previous thought understanding, were improved upon on or deviated from all together, this done in order of being able to fixate on a more innovative approach to be used as a more practical form of understanding. He paved the way as to pass on further the conceptual understanding of our pictorial views, this was due to his lack of mathematical understanding, as Leonardo saw pattern formations to a much greater degree than through understanding of fundamental perceptions through mathematical calculations.

The same can be said about his understanding of written language of Latin, which he also did not achieve to the extent he himself wanted. Seeing patterns in all movements, which one can add that he studied people's approach, conversation with each other, those of normal hearing and the hearing impaired, namely the deaf, Leonardo who found it extra exciting to observe their sign language, and guidance of understanding each other's conversational appearances. That to be surprised to such an extent to give oneself completely to the elements surrounding him to see into what I experience as the future perlatives, as we back then and still now today allow ourselves to be amazed at his innovative techniques. We must be able to study, learn, admire, seek, and explore what is facilitated by nature and her fundamentals, then and only then can one truly discover one's own preconception believes of the wondering surroundings and precise optimal perception of the known universe.

Jacobsen: What seems like the source of the myth as an artist first rather than a natural philosopher and engineer?

Jørgensen: As for the source of his works, it probably lies in the fact that he defended with great effort on his part what it meant to create a masterpiece. Where color, shading, use of light to create contrasts, and removal of lines used to create the outline by and for the contours, also by incorporation of so many different elements from sculptural constructs, scientific discoveries in addition of the geometric figurations of mathematics to create spatial obscurities. Leonardo mentions in several texts that art moves across so many more layers than mathematical calculations will allowed for compilation with regards to geometrical movements, and or sculptural constructs. Fractal summarized by so many more considerations are needed in order of producing a masterpiece, then any scientific endeavor would ever portray, nor any calculating terms against a preconception of universal laws.

Leonardo and his obsession with experimenting to better understand the world around him was motivated by being able to express himself in a way that could last for posterity and present himself in the everlasting spotlight in his quest for world fame.

The fact that painting at that time was not seen as something that would necessarily secure you money and fame, one had to shift focus in the pursuit of easier income by weapon encroachments for a more prosperous living environment, as an eternal tangle of frills with a clear goal. Will finally point out that Leonardo was not known for signing his works, he spent a lot of time on his artworks, and most were not completed. If then the search for fame was so great, why not make yourself known for posterity by signing your art. Or was that exactly what he did, when he drew himself into most of his compositions, perhaps some of the most famous ones, but left his true identity out...

Jacobsen: He wore purple tunics, wrote left-handed, wrote backwards, and may have been either asexual or homosexual, or pansexual or queer, hung out with mostly men and had a trusted young male friend, Salai. What seems like some other noteworthy quirks of behaviour and personal taste of him to you?

Jørgensen: Firstly, some info about the boy Gian Giacomo Caprotti or as he was referred to by Leonardo as Salai or "Little Devil." Salai in this case came to Leonardo when he was about 10 years old, Leonardo at the time was about 38 years of age, the event took place in July 22, 1490. The relationship that was then to unfold moved over from being seen as firstly of a student, or apprentice, but this is mostly wrong.

The boy started as an assistant at first then later a companion, and eventually a lover at some point in time later on. Now to Leonardo and his other quirks, or extremities if one can call it that.

He wrote down everything he experienced in notebooks, it is mentioned in several texts that he had a pocket notebook with him that was small enough not to be a nuisance, this was used to write down what he experienced of the local community around him, he could bring home with him random people in order to observe them in normal conversations, whereupon there characteristics of their distinctive features appear in a humorous way which could then later be used as sketch drawings where humor, anger, and thoughtfulness was to be expressed. The way forward to create vivid moments, which can be equated today with taking pictures, where the 3-D effect is produced, every detail is recreated and put in its proper element even in its heyday, to make the image production so accurate as possible, was for Leonardo absolutely crucial, fueled by impression of manic behavior in his search of perfection.

Furthermore, his humor was widely acclaimed through his theatrical spectacles and promiscuous inventions in good company with those around him. There are also his slightly macabre aspects of dissecting dead people and various animals to better understand the human and animal anatomy in detail, this paved the way for groundbreaking work within anatomical knowledge, that is in some way still used today. This of course done so he better could depict his artwork more vividly, to better perform through creative artwork that seemed more alive, more lifelike.

Jacobsen: Some take some quotes out of a larger context of the views of Da Vinci, as if a religious person. He may have had – and seemed to have – deep naturalistically spiritual sentiments, moral convictions, and spelled out personal opinions about God and the soul in paragraphs. He was deeply doubtful of either. Similarly with another character in the history of times before intelligence measurement, William James Sidis, he was clear about personal atheism. These aren't the majority of the opinions but stand out because of the oppressive circumstances or general views of the laity and the societal hierarchs of their times. Even Goethe may have went through spiritual and other circumstances, he, eventually, ended, more or less, what seemed like an atheist. Einstein considered the biblical texts "pretty childish." These are the typical views one would gather from the world of theological debate without simply looking at the words rather than what people say about the words, the interpretations. Do you see these trends, too?

Jørgensen: Will in this subtask, if one can call it that, by fortify myself further in the same track to ensure a unifying preconception of the main character (Leonardo) life and work. If one is then going to turn towards the more religious aspect, and what known statures and thereby implications this had on Leonardo's life and the work that he did, then one must take the following considerations, which in turn can be presented in a questioning range of possibilities, whereas critical conceptualities and fortified truths may crumble if even just a bit, and will probably appear at best as; (speculative observations bordering on heresy towards Christianity's written truths and religious belief systems).

When one then goes ahead with this task and by that presents what concerns from what one knows in the degree of information is hereby then interpreted, and furthermore is then firstly and foremost to illuminate the following scale view of Leonardo and the supreme position of the Catholic Church according to homosexuality sat era. The era decreed is traced back to the Middle Ages, just before Leonardo returned from Milan to Florence in the late 15th century, I will now refer to a text excerpt from world renowned author Walter Isaacson and his bestseller book about Leonardo Da Vinci the following quote is marked as follows: *"In 1494 a radical friar named Girolamo Savonarola had led a religious rebellion against the ruling Medici and instated a fundamentalist regime that imposed strict new laws against homosexuality, sodomy, and adultery."* (Walter Isaacson, Leonardo Da Vinci, p.300).

Now it should be said that a radical fundamentalist does not define the statutes of the Catholic Church per se, but the angles towards this type of "deviate» orientation are clearly consolidated in the Bible, which apply still to this day as well. I would then like to point out that the "elephant" in the room by reference to Leonardo's orientation, his appearance, as he does not in any way try hide his orientation in the least either in characteristics, or general clothing style, nor who he appeared with point in term to Salai. Is it conceivable that Leonardo's personal experience of what the church's general attitude towards homosexuality did not go completely unnoticed? We must not forget Leonardo and his Loki prominent stature, and immense brilliant mind far ahead of his own time, probably the clear dominant intellect in the Western hemisphere at that time. The ecclesiastical council did not quite see from what I can understand, what Leonardo

really brought forward to the table as to various works commissioned by the church. It is possible that the interpretation missed completely or at least partial based on the actual intention ambiguity visualized by beautiful and whimsical brushstrokes by the master artist himself.

That the church fathers interpreted the works of Leonardo as an agreed tribute to the biblical characters, for the intended purpose is to me almost a bit on the ridiculous side, no offence intended. With all due respect to the religious believers back then and through the ages, one will imagine that one's own inherent motions and emotions would at some point materialize via some form of personal conflict through their expressional art in many cases across their professional commitments. I must extract a clear case according to the following painting by Leonardo. Virgin on the Rocks. Two versions were made, the first version which hangs today in the art museum in the Louvre Paris and the second version which hangs in London. The commissioning of the work was done as many know by the Confraternity of the Immaculate Conception.

If one then looks at the picture that hangs on the Louvre, ie the first version that was not completely accepted as a commissioned work, and had to be redone and what almost imposes itself on the testimonies studied, then one sees a prominent phallus, right behind the head of a Virgin Mary. This center stone is clearly and prominently shaped like what is just mentioned. In this case, I tried a small experiment when I asked my class as I am a teacher of religion about the following artwork: "What do you see in this painting?" The answer that came back was 90% of the 10th grade pupils unanimously agreed with, and without me pointing out the obvious, that; the picture had an erotic twist clearly presented. So, it was concluded that yes, a rock formation of a major phallus was clearly visible in the painting. The question was asked again among my personal friends and colleges, and the same answer came back again. Also, there are several more cases where the artist indulges in their humorously funny elements at the expense of the blindness of the believers.

What then is meant by this, in a clear case about John the Baptist that was one of Leonardo's most admirable figurants, the love he was shown in Leonardo's paintings was not equated with Jesus nor Mary Magdalene This is due to the disagreements between John the Baptist and Jesus and more... So, it does not matter. Short Review, John the Baptist is said to have been arrested and later killed by losing his head, at the behest of King Herod. I must also add that Leonardo's ultimate wish was to become famous beyond national borders at any cost. If one then looks further at the Shroud of Turin and the time around the 13th century, whereby the world's most likely first photograph was taken, and where the separation of the head and body emerges clearly, with reference to the fate of John the Baptist with his beheading.

This image is supposed to be Jesus' shroud in the aftermath of the well-known crucifixion, but the height of the cloth itself is measured at over 2 meters, which would then have made Jesus the foremost giant of all time, but which mysteriously does not appear in any biblical texts. Something that would of course have been noticed had that been the factual case. No, what is the most likely being displayed is not the body of our savior, but rather that of Leonardo himself. What I take for granted from what one sees and reads in various written works is that Leonardo has managed to fool the whole world with his absolute masterpiece to portray himself as Jesus through ways of ecclesiastical statues, paintings and so on, thus secure eternal fame.

As he liked to paint himself into his own artworks, he visualizes himself through his sketches and paintings as form of young, old, male, and female version. Will then finally point out that the most famous painting of all time the Mona Lisa, is probable self-portrait of a female expressive

Leonardo, same as in the drawing of the Vitruvian Man in full scale. The desire to secure total fame for all eternity is in my opinion clearly accomplished, and I might add brilliantly executed, all credit to you Leonardo for your achievements and your contributions to the world.

Jacobsen: We see similar heretical minds considered singular-ish in their own eras. Those who would not be found throwing rocks at a wall, as in the Great Jamara; a wall representing Satan and intended as a practice to remind believers of the Devil's efforts and to prevent believers from being led astray. Quote-mining is often done by individuals preaching for their interpretation of a sacred scripture. However, the opposite can be done, as suggested above. Hypatia said, "All formal dogmatic religions are fallacious and must never be accepted by self-respecting persons as final." Also, "Fables should be taught as fables, myths as myths, and miracles as poetic fantasies. To teach superstitions as truths is a most terrible thing. The child mind accepts and believes them, and only through great pain and perhaps tragedy can he be in after years relieved of them." During a trial, it is reported that Bill Sidis was an atheist and did not – hilariously stated – believe in the "Big Boss of the Christians." Goethe, by 1931, seemed highly skeptical of the supernatural or faith-based claims, stating, "I have found no confession of faith to which I could ally myself without reservation." Da Vinci stated, repeatedly, similar sentiments, "When the followers and reciters of the works of others are compared to those who are inventors and interpreters between Nature and man, it is as though they are non-existent mirror images of some original. Given that it is only by chance that we are invested with the human form, I might think of them as being a herd of animals." Again, "Along with the scholars, they despise the mathematical sciences, which are the only true sources of information about those things which they claim to know so much about. Instead, they talk about miracles and write about things that nobody could ever know, things that cannot be proven by any evidence in nature." Once more, "Wherever there is no true science and no certainty of knowledge, there will be conflicting speculations and quarrels. However, whenever things are proven by scientific demonstration and known for certain, then all quarreling will cease. And if controversy should ever arise again, then our first conclusions must have been questionable." Finally, "It seems to me that all studies are vain and full of errors unless they are based on experience and can be tested by experiment, in other words, they can be demonstrated to our senses. For if we are doubtful of what our senses perceive then how much more doubtful should we be of things that our senses cannot perceive, like the nature of God and the soul and other such things over which there are endless disputes and controversies." So, these ideas of quote-mining seem silly, in the end, to me, and more indicative of the reasoning given, at times, by profound intellects, more than a proof, evidence, or neither, of some deity. What do you make of these particular cases listed above?

Jørgensen: One can in most cases argue against prudence as to the incomprehensible notion of content presented, where adaptation of that content should be place in order to create a more meaningful utterances for the neglected notion that is being formatted. We cannot forget that the origin must be consolidated in its natural environment, where tested through scientific explanations, cannot be taken out of its legitimate context. A mixed outcome to secure their beliefs neither -nor from must be confirmed fortitude, on this I agree of what emerges from scientific approaches in favor of their religious alter egos.

Jacobsen: What is religion to you? How do you teach this to school children?

Jørgensen: How to answer something that will not be swallowed up, is also not understood for the purpose for which it is intended. I tend to find that my own experience of what religion is or

means to me, can hardly be explained in the context of not being experienced as an incantation of consideration for someone other than the creation itself.

One way I experience religion is to engage by seeking something beyond oneself in one sense or another, which one can then leave to be redeemed from one's sins in whatever fundaments of time this may or may not have arisen, thus dictated against the texts there has its origin in a somewhat sinful state. Or perhaps look inward at oneself, where one's own strength, creation, discovery of inner spirits, whereby one works to accept what can be experienced as load-bearing foundations for creative structures beyond. I prefer the latter, as the desired qualities which are then best sought are answered by searching inwardly towards one's exalted spiritual status, as these have a self-observed quality in being more easily fulfilled in those for accusations whereas conceivable mundane.

To the other share questions about teaching students about the true nature and thereof characteristics by fourth fundamentals through personal experienced religion. Can it be answered more pruned than that of the historical element within the religious regime, that is what triggers my intentions.

What is then created by personal enthusiasm in my religion classes is the students' reflective abilities of and about what is met by informants through teaching situational settings. But it should be said that the principle of neutrality of pure instructive structure where one's own experiences should not be turned against a subject one's will, has thus become a burden that is sometimes too heavy to bear.

Jacobsen: Are you religious? If so, in what sense? Or if not, why not?

Jørgensen: If one can describe oneself as a bearing force that cannot be defined, but which in a way can be worshiped in the hope of having their prayers answered in a very different sense, then the answer is yes, more so than that an abstract spiritual unity in the state of fulfilled ideological from shekels, whereby the outcome of prayer is as always absent with its presence in its all-state. No, I would rather seek towards inherent qualitative value where one can get a reply and receive some kind of factual sign, rather this then the alternative...

Jacobsen: What gods make the most sense to you?

Jørgensen: No God creates a sensible mindset in me, as one can rather say by which inherent identity may seem most likely to lean towards an abstract reason-based unity. The search from within is for me what seems to create correction towards a greater spectrum of truth than a sorry entanglement of spiritual eventualities.

Jacobsen: What gods make the least sense to you?

Jørgensen: Every worship of these false idols is to me a fallacy by their mere absent of tangible essence.

Jacobsen: What religion, in fact religious denomination within a religion, seems the most reasonable, plausible, and balanced to you?

Jørgensen: Which denominations that to me seems like the most likely balanced or probable today is probably none. The fact that religion-based thinking should be founded, where we should all submit all of our humanly faith over to a larger autonomous being, is for me by the very definition wrong. The only thing that can be said to have a touch of balanced intelligibility is what

was practiced by tribal societies before mainly, whereby the earthly distributions and their naturally established anchors, formed the fundamental basis in most cases of worshipping.

Jacobsen: Some argue for a need for a belief in God. Others argue for a psychological propensity for the creation of many gods, as in animistic gods. Do these claims seem evidenced to you, reasonable to you?

Jørgensen: Thinking that for most people, seeking beyond themselves and leaving their intentions to a type of false idol, where they can seek understanding, awe, comfort, and security becomes quite clear to me. We live in a chaotic society. The question of “are alone in the universe”, what is the true basis for our existence? Why are we, what is our purpose I life, etc. ...? This loneliness or lack of understanding for us being created, can easily be applied to the fact that we are specially chosen to serve some tasks given to us by a higher benign being, as I see it, the obvious underlying intent of eternal emotional slavery in one sense or another. What is then more understandable than searching beyond what nature has assumed, where our understanding ends, and we of course seek towards the supernatural realm in the eternal search for an account of one’s own existence, a final answer to the all-consuming question of WHY?

Jacobsen: When is faith justified?

Jørgensen: Faith depends on seeking comfort when there is no comfort to be found, I choose to find comfort not to lift one’s own values before a divine figure, but for oneself. To stand to look at oneself in the mirror and find one’s values and see that this is good. That your inherently inviolable values make you proud of yourself and your actions, they are both a reflection of the inherent transcending being and are justified as such.

Jacobsen: When is faith not justified?

Jørgensen: Now a fort can seem harsh against a huge ecclesiastical movement. “Faith can move mountains”, as the saying goes. Further that faith will prevail in the end is for me in these times of war in Europe and has been displayed up through the ages across the globe, that considering all the suffering that mankind has experienced, for me the belief in an almighty good God, whereby a single intervention from the Almighty would have stopped all the evil that takes place.

The fact that God’s will happens for a reason, such as the fact that, if something good happens, it is a miracle through the will of the almighty God, but if something terrible happens, then God works in mysterious ways. To me, the term of a benign Almighty God, in which we should all praise by his mere kindness to all mankind. His goodness is portrayed regardless. In the film End of days from 1999, where it is said by the antichrist played by Gabriel Byrne to the retired policeman Jericho played by Arnold Schwarzenegger, that “God had a fantastic PR agent”, I must reveal that I agree with what was presented here in his statement. So, to conclude I will say, that for me faith is in most cases is not justified in any sense.

Jacobsen: Why are the terms “faith” and “religion” conflated?

Jørgensen: To think of faith and religion as two polarized entities in which a natural bond does not exist, falls on its own unreasonableness. This will not come as a shock to the most people, where one follows the other, or rather the one cannot exist without the other, they exist in an addictive relationship, like some similar notion of Yin and Yang.

Jacobsen: Everyone has a right to freedom of belief, expression, and religion. However, not all are treated equally. Why are Muslims and, particularly atheists, so despised throughout the world? I assume the reasons are both similar at some points and dissimilar at others.

Jørgensen: Going against generally accepted norms is probably always seen as disgraceful, if one looks back in time, when people who opposed the ecclesiastical communities, or as Leonardo Da Vinci had a different idea of the dogmatic foundations of the time, where persecutions were carried out to a great extent. Creates emotions even today, where ridicule, expulsion, inflicting shame, and intimidation propaganda such as “you will end up in hell if you do not turn towards God, even in today’s society are very real factor of retribution.

This forms much of the basis for not daring to- speak out, though it should be said that we are now experiencing a greater acceptance of the expression of different opinions, where much of the dogmatic returns are not as powerful as before, at least not executive in their practice to the same degree as now. You can actually survive after presenting your counter-perceptions towards the church, and not be burned at the stake or worse ...

Jacobsen: What seems like the best argument for God?

Jørgensen: Big brother syndrome, or a fatherly figure that will take care of you in some way. This abstract being is for many an anchor point that gives the majority of people around the world a purpose in life, someone to confine in, to seek shelter in, a kind of safe haven.

Jacobsen: What seems like the best argument against God?

Jørgensen: In short, believe in your own powers, trust yourself, trust that you are born without sin, and that you are born perfect as nature intended. You are strong as a self-governing being, you do not need to seek outwardly to some kind of greater entity for acceptance, or approval, you are born with these qualities. Believe in yourself, and thus pray to yourself, only then will great things happen as you would like them to.

Jacobsen: Why does where one is born, for the most part, determine, largely, one’s belief in a particular religion rather than another?

Jørgensen: In short, the social structures determine which way the religious compass directs us.

Jacobsen: What is the obsession of religion with women’s bodies?

Jørgensen: What is described in what a woman’s body is, Jesus is portrayed as thin and muscular, but the woman here in this case is portrayed as a little fat, where gluttony has its distinct origin. Otherwise, in more general terms, the woman is seen as the driving force, where innocence and piety have clearly emerged.

Jacobsen: Why do most religions make only or mostly men leaders?

Jørgensen: Reasoned in the beginning with the distinction that was put out by Saint Peter himself against the potential and actual heir Mary Magdalene or rather “Apostle of apostles”. The feud between her and Saint Peter is recorded and fortified in the eternal holy texts, where Jesus himself had to protect Mary from Peter’s wrath. Had the religious outcome been reversed as to gender, where Mary was selected as the natural choice to pass on the gospel of Jesus, then the male-dominated expression would probably have been completely different. High-level politics has created the religious layer that has been accepted as right and proper in everyone’s eyes, but

should this be taken as a actual fact or not, that may be up for a serious debate on what gender was the rightful successor in passing on the gospel to all mankind.

Jacobsen: Are science and religion, ultimately, irreconcilable or reconcilable, e.g., via their epistemologies and derived ontologies?

Jørgensen: Leaning against the scientific justifications, where reality is clearly rooted in both the epistemological and the ontological origins, this cannot be said to the same degree for me, as my views of concern regarding the counterpart of religious and its reason for justification.

Jacobsen: Who do you regard as the greatest genius in history?

Jørgensen: A difficult choice to make, by the allusion that several candidates can easily be labeled as the world's changing individuals, were influential qualities towards a common good are accelerated in the name of development. Since one can probably here in this round lead in the direction of what has been described here as a clear candidate, where the ability to see solution proposals not justified until five hundred years into the future in several cases, can probably and thus easily be presented here in perhaps the greatest prodigy that the world has ever seen by the amazing talents of the one and only Leonardo Da Vinci.

Jacobsen: What is the good of religion? I mean "the good" as in the Good, the positive, the upbeat, the constructive, and so on.

Jørgensen: Religious communities' main purpose as I see it, is by gathering people from all walks of life in a shared form of communion. They get an experience of sharing something very special together. It forms the basis for affiliation, a sense of belonging without the consequences of social division, regarding the working, middle and nobility classes. Everyone has a common understanding of togetherness. This is probably as much as I can bear to muster up of positivity towards the religious community.

Jacobsen: What is the nature of religious community?

Jørgensen: As I see it, separation, from the rest, a them and us, them who are looked upon as the chosen ones that will be allowed to enter paradise through salvation by the lord all mighty, and we the rest also recognized as the enlighten ones, those who are dammed for our heretical opinions for all time where the next stop is simply put, purgatory and then hell.

Jacobsen: I recall an interview with a pastor a few years ago. He brought to mind something about the nature of a church, or any place of worship, e.g., mosque, synagogue, temple, cathedral, etc. It's not an empty volume. It's an idea. It's a place in which communally recognized dogmas are renewed, reinvigorated, and brought together under a common ideological framework. Often, superstitious, illogical, anti-scientific, and nonsensical, but, in a way; a certain nobility to the entire endeavour – something with grandeur, while sweet and reassuring; a comfort. Do you find the same or different, or similar?

Jørgensen: For those concerned, and by that, I mean those who finds a need for affirmation of the self through recognition, togetherness, understanding, comfort, and assurance that their imprint in this world is affirmed and further considered by the spiritual world as a sure one-way ticket into the hinterland. Furthermore, my impression is, well, a hesitant affirmation, furthered by the proviso of common denominators.

Jacobsen: Have you ever had long chats with religious community leaders?

Jorgensen: During my time as a student of religious history, and with my didactic specialization also within religion. I did meet many Christians that had a special personified relationship towards their religious beliefs and debated whether or not their foundations within their faith could be justified beyond what is referred to in various sacred texts. Duly intended as to how they came into their strong religious beliefs, and what they saw as the most fundamental reason for their personal inclinations towards their belief system. Furthermore, what do they think about scientific truths. Their reply was as ever unified notion of; *that science has only so far confirmed what the Bible has always stated and will always state* with reference to its factualizing texts about the universe and all its content etc.

Jacobsen: How do the different major world religions build community?

Jorgensen: There are many variations here, but requiring is done manly through different medium, religious gatherings, among other things. Furthermore, emphasis is placed on, as mentioned earlier, a “them and us”, where a promise of eternal life is promoted, in short, a sure way to paradise. This is just some of what is being done in order to requite new members to their distinct religious beliefs.

Jacobsen: What world religions seem to have the demographic advantage for the rest of the 21st century?

Jorgensen: Geographically, based on the standards that have carried the religious imprint that we are left with today, I see no religious section that has a clear advantage. The changes that may or may not come by way of demographic bliss will thus have the intended alteration, based solely through means of assimilation, based on the pragmatic rule. This is absolutely crucial for the religious imprints of the future.

In sum, the understanding of the dominant religious dogmas of the future will be incontrovertible to which religious directions that will have the most distinctive and thus effective control over its followers.

Jacobsen: What is the Norwegian take on religion and religious community?

Jorgensen: Stable downward trend, where more and more people see the real underlying intentions that we have been taught to follow blindly through fear of eternal damnation promoted by the church’s friendly nature or now more precisely its total absence of that claimed notion of righteous friendliness.

Jacobsen: Any thoughts on the future of religious evolution?

Jorgensen: The religious layer will in the long run diminish, or change into an alternative form, it has always had, since the time when the first humans fortified themselves to the earthly elements, or through religious sacrifice in order to appease the higher powers, by human sacrifice or animal sacrifice. Or as in later times whereupon one exalted oneself to the status of God-King like the pharaohs of old. As long as there are people on earth, religion will exist, but as mentioned, it will probably be diluted in the long run.

Jacobsen: Speaking of, why is evolution via natural selection such a terrible bane for religious ideology?

Jorgensen: Reason being is relatively simple, where the genesis narrative in the beginning of the Bible, so to speak, appears as pure fabrication, against its counterpart relation to what is factualized according to Darwinist mindset. That is, what can factually be proven scientifically. The

fact that our total existence does not exceed more than 6000+ years, is to me unfathomable, considering the mountain of evidence that indicates the complete opposite. In sum, the whole biblical fact notion would then be inevitably reduced to nothing more than pure nonsense, and possible resulting in a total collapse of all structural foundations on a global scale.

Jacobsen: Why are Intelligent Design proponents and Creationist so hell bent against it?

Jorgensen: As referred to above, the Bible for one loses all credibility, which in turn can lead to a total collapse regarding the ecclesiastical commonwealth. The religious conglomerates are not interested in losing their mighty and clammy hands over their blind subjects, where high politics governed through lust for power and wealth are at stake. The question is how much longer can this misleading policy be allowed to continue before the world finally wakes up?!

Footnotes

[1] Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies.

[2] Individual Publication Date: March 15, 2022: <http://www.in-sightpublishing.com/jorgensen-6>; Full Issue Publication Date: May 1, 2022: <https://in-sightpublishing.com/insight-is-sues/>.

*High range testing (HRT) should be taken with honest skepticism grounded in the limited empirical development of the field at present, even in spite of honest and sincere efforts. If a higher general intelligence score, then the greater the variability in, and margin of error in, the general intelligence scores because of the greater rarity in the population.

Conversation with Tor Arne Jørgensen on Adolescence and Quirks of Historical Figures: 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe, World Genius Directory (7)

2022-05-01

Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. He has several IQ scores above 160+ sd15 among high range tests like Gift/Gene Verbal, Gift/Gene Numerical of Iakovos Koukas and Lexiq of Soulios. Tor Arne was also in 2019, nominated for the World Genius Directory 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe. He is the only Norwegian to ever have achieved this honor. He has also been a contributor to the Genius Journal Logicon, in addition to being the creator of toriqtests.com, where he is the designer of now eleven HR-tests of both verbal/numerical variant. His further interests are related to intelligence, creativity, education developing regarding gifted students. Tor Arne has an bachelor's degree in history and a degree in Practical education, he works as a teacher within the following subjects: History, Religion, and Social Studies. He discusses: Bill Sidis; streetcar transfers; *The Animate and the Inanimate*; Newton; the Church Fathers; big discoveries in their mid-20s; earliest memory; earlier indications of a high-I.Q.; academic record; the education of the next generation; the extracurricular activities; the bullying; Ulysses; a healthy culture of keeping a gifted student from getting a big head; certain extremes; James Maxwell; Willard Gibbs; brown horse; interests different than the other kid; the competition with the smart girl in class; behavioural signs of talent; strident stories of violence; Ulysses appeal; the law of Jante; fuel; and theories.

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: Let's continue with a small addendum on some high functioning people in history, and some who appeared to fizzle out, but simply worked in, more or less, solitude: Bill Sidis, or William James Sidis, is referenced a lot, by a lot of people, in the high-I.Q. communities. What are your first impressions about him – surface level stuff?

Tor Arne Jørgensen[1],[2]*: Incredible brilliant person, put in a system that does not “get” him and thereby does not understand his dire needs for acceptance in a far to cruel world. Exploited and give a burden that shorted his lifespan, by the very people his but his trust in and for what, or for who one might ask? Alone, fleeing form the shackles of society and it's presumptions.

Jacobsen: What seemed to be the fascination with streetcar transfers for Bill?

Jørgensen: We all have our quirky little precious gems; this was his to collect and to enjoy.

Jacobsen: How does his perspective on the cosmos in *The Animate and the Inanimate* seem to you?

Jørgensen: I have not read all his work, but from what I know about him and his work, a man far ahead of his time. Sidis work at a young age made him even more so an enigmatic study for our understanding of the cosmos. Sidis can be viewed upon as a beacon, that directs us toward an even more clear comprehension of what to grasp of the cosmological spectrum.

Jacobsen: Newton, apparently, was a notorious asshole in his time. A vindictive person against enemies, unsure if real or perceived as I am not a subject matter expert on his life. Also, a pur-

ported lifelong virgin, undisputed mathematical genius, and ‘plugged into the universe,’ according to famous smart person and science popularizer with a specialization in astrophysics, Dr. Neil deGrasse Tyson. What do you think of Newton?

Jørgensen: As you and me both, of what understanding I may hold of him, that the despitelness and cruel intentions towards his surrounding can be understood in so far as to being left with the feeling of the “misunderstood genius.” The desperate notion of contentment be fulfilled through ones work as in an attempt of despair to be accepted among one’s general population. Engrossed in one’s work can further be understood, whereby the time spent at anything that does not produce a hint of common sense to a brilliant genius is to be avoided at all costs, a clean mental health and physical outlook is to behold as the standard for excellence.

Jacobsen: Why was Newton able to spend more time on the Church Fathers than on mathematics and still able to mathematically map the middle world of space and time as we know it, Cartesian coordinate system stuff?

Jørgensen: I feel the need for enlightenment at this point, mostly due to the lack of knowledge at this point. Can only guess as to why, but his brilliant mind was preconstructed in the pursuit of knowledge within both the laws of cosmos through his understanding of both physics and math.

Jacobsen: Most smart people make their big discoveries in their mid-20s, I believe, or most mathematical geniuses, e.g., physicists, and the like, then never make another big discovery. Newton was making breakthroughs throughout his life, including into old age. Why?

Jørgensen: Look at Leonardo Da Vinci, his was productive until he died at age of 67, the intelligence is solving down by age, but is the same true of creativity?

Jacobsen: You wanted to talk about early life for you, too. So, a quick side step, what is your earliest memory?

Jørgensen: My time at a place called Bråstad which is located about 3 miles inland from the town of Arendal. This was back in 1977, remembering a brown horse that we would go riding on with my father, happy times.

Jacobsen: Were there earlier indications of a high-I.Q. for you? Or was this something simply not noticed by parents and surrounding community?

Jørgensen: No there was not, I just felt a bit outside, a stranger to my elements. I did not like what the other kids liked. Remembered that I was curious of my surroundings a lot more then the other kids, I could find myself asking why is about most things, the reply back was always do not worry yourself about these things it is what it is, leave it alone. Sadly, I did.

Jacobsen: How was your academic record in elementary school and high school?

Jørgensen: As I was a late bloomer, and I had no one to support me in academics at an early stage, I was an average kid with average grades. It was not until later in high school that I excelled, but as to records, it was not popular to be clever, amongst my classmates. But there was one test I did, this was fun as we had a clever girl in our class that was looked upon as smart. The test was a 60minutes test, and to make the story short, I used 15minutes and aced the test as the only one in my class. The second best was the girl, and she used the whole 60minutes.

Jacobsen: What do you try to impart to students at your work? How do you try to mentor and educate your children in a similar manner, if so? The education of the next generation of Norwegians is a huge responsibility, and probably hugely underpaid, so thank you for dedicating your talents and taking a likely income hit in the process.

Jørgensen: Well firstly thanks, and yes, we as teachers is vastly underpaid compared to the work, we put in. In my everyday job I try my best to unlock the students inhered creative abilities in the hope of creating a base for self-development and structured direction of how to get where you can realize your most potent potential for academic success.

Jacobsen: What were some of the extracurricular activities, if any, to stimulate mental activity and satisfy personal curiosity?

Jørgensen: Meditation, done as reason to develop an awareness as to maximize your physical/mental capabilities.

Jacobsen: Were you bullied? If so, how? If yes, or not in fact, how would you advise younger bullied students to deal with the bullying?

Jørgensen: Yes, bigtime! To school and back home again, there was a gang that was hounding me and my brother a lot through many years. We back the got into bodybuilding and fought back, it then stopped. This is not a good solution as violence is never a solution, but it is what it is. Now I say to my students, try to walk away, or to confront through dialog. Most important is to stay strong mentally, believe in yourself, it always wins through in the end.

Jacobsen: What was your favourite book to read while young? One of the books that you re-read a lot.

Jørgensen: Mostly I watch movies, all I could get my hands on, books came later in life in high school. Then it was directed towards history, religion, politics, but if I would pick one, James Joyce "Ulysses."

Jacobsen: How does Norway have a healthy culture of keeping a gifted student from getting a big head about having a more effective cognitive ability than others?

Jørgensen: In short: The law of Jante, keeps us in check.

Jacobsen: Albert Einstein famously was very unkempt. Bill Sidis had a real sweet tooth. Isaac Newton died a virgin. Is this a trend among the people noted as, at least, accomplished or directing their mental energy in a successful direction? A tendency towards certain extremes, e.g., Glenn Gould was a major hypochondriac and used all sorts of prescriptions to reduce anxiety and the like, probably against better medical judgment of experts.

Jørgensen: Did not know about Bill Sidis sweet tooth, funny, I cannot get enough of sweets, I eat as much as I can get every day, not good for my health, try to compensate with more training, I know I am just kidding myself with a healthy output with all the crap that I put into my system, but I can not help myself.

All I know is that time is not on my side, would love if I could live for 200 years, I would then have better time to get around to all I feel I need to do in my life, so for me short meals is an absolute, I do not see food as an enjoyment to be savored, but purely as fuel to keep me going.

Jacobsen: James Maxwell was known to have a huge productive output in a short period of time. How did he do it? History is your expertise, so I'm focusing there. You simply would know more.

Jørgensen: Well, I would hope so, as you say history is my field, but sadly not James Maxwell, I know of him, but not in the extent to say anything that is not already known about him I general. But I understand as to what you mentioned as high periods of output, as this is the case for myself as well. I have these periods where all I do is work on what ever it takes in days end. Do not why this is though.

Jacobsen: Willard Gibbs' footnotes are said to have been the inspiration for several major discoveries in the lifetime research of the next generation of researchers. It has a semblance of Newton; his crumbs are others' lifetimes. Is this mythological more than fact, or is there something of a truth here?

Jørgensen: I think that It at least should be noted as such.

Jacobsen: Do you remember the name of the brown horse riding with your father in 1977?

Jørgensen: No sadly I do not, he had 7 horses in total at one point, but do not remember any of their names as I was from the age of 2-5 years old during the time when he had them. We had at that time a small farm where we kept chicken, was breeding dogs, kept rabbits, and had an angry bull as I recall.

Jacobsen: How were your interests different than the other kids?

Jørgensen: We all did the same things as I use to tag a long, but it gave me little pleasure, especial when it came to ride mopeds, cars, I remembered that my brother and his friends use to talk about rims, tire size, sound system, and machine size, my mind was not tuned in, there was nothing special that I can remember thinking about, just that this was boring to listen to.

Jacobsen: Ah, the competition with the smart girl in class. It's like an old rom-com early life story. Do you know what she ended up doing in later life?

Jørgensen: I think it was within engineering but am not sure as last time I talked to her was about 28 years ago, and I remembered just hearing about it.

Jacobsen: How do you notice behavioural signs of talent in students who may be struggling academically, as this is uncommon, because talent is uncommon, and a hunk of the talented can be spotted in their academic prowess?

Jørgensen: Like myself, one usually sees that something stands out in their behavior pattern that may indicate an inherent talent. It can be so much as to what those who possess this talent usually seek out their field as they then are experts in far beyond what is normal for their age group, and further give indications that they feel that other professional groups are boring, or that they get easily irritating as to their surroundings through the lack of understanding of their own role within a normal school setting.

Jacobsen: Were there any particularly strident stories of violence in the midst of the bullying?

Jørgensen: Yes, but that is a bit hurtful to rip up into now.

Jacobsen: What stood out about *Ulysses* to you?

Jørgensen: Summed up: The way the characters of the story are portrayed is exposed in all its emotional wonder.

Jacobsen: I recall the law of Jante in prior interviews with other Norwegians, and you. This was mentioned in the *Deus Vult* interview with Domagoj Kutle, too. He may have indirectly referenced *In-Sight: Independent Interview-Based Journal* in the opening letter or editorial, in fact, to one issue of the newsletter, in a highly amusing manner. Something about the Catholic Church being under attack – alright then, cool. Also, how did the law of Jante form? Because I have no idea.

Jørgensen: Janteloven is a text written by the author Aksel Sandemose in 1933 and was first presented in the work *A refugee crosses his trail*. This text gives a good picture of “human beings’ inherent evil and ability to oppress one another”, as Aksel Sandemose believed to characterize human beings from their first interaction.

Jacobsen: Other than sweets, what foods are the fuel to keep you going?

Jørgensen: Incredibly simple diet, consisting of crispbread, plain bread, cereals of varied variety. I’m not a chef, and anything that can be made in under 2 minutes is great, will not waste my time on unnecessary tasks in order to fill my stomach with nutrients.

Jacobsen: Do you have any theories about history, about the cosmos, etc., in development or developed?

Jørgensen: As far as history is concerned, it only repeats itself in newer editions, like an onion where more layers are added as time progresses, only to be peeled away at each major historical event, when the whole process starts all over again. When it comes to the cosmos, where an outer unit should be behind everything and we on earth are considered the center. What, then, is the point of creating a universe that is constantly changing, as well as expanding, where the distances are so great that we will never be able to understand its vast content nor for that matter its sublime substance. What was then the intention of basing such a meaningless existence on such a degree, I find myself constantly asking...

Footnotes

[1] Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies.

[2] Individual Publication Date: May 1, 2022: <http://www.in-sightpublishing.com/jorgensen-7>; Full Issue Publication Date: September 1, 2022: <https://in-sightpublishing.com/insight-issues/>.

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Conversation with Tor Arne Jørgensen on Western Europe, Russian Aggression, Putin, Zelensky, China, and India: 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe, World Genius Directory (8)

2022-05-22

Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. He has several IQ scores above 160+ sd15 among high range tests like Gift/Gene Verbal, Gift/Gene Numerical of Iakovos Koukas and Lexiq of Soulios. Tor Arne was also in 2019, nominated for the World Genius Directory 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe. He is the only Norwegian to ever have achieved this honor. He has also been a contributor to the Genius Journal Logicon, in addition to being the creator of toriqtests.com, where he is the designer of now eleven HR-tests of both verbal/numerical variant. His further interests are related to intelligence, creativity, education developing regarding gifted students. Tor Arne has an bachelor's degree in history and a degree in Practical education, he works as a teacher within the following subjects: History, Religion, and Social Studies. He discusses: European interpretation of the Russo-Ukrainian war; the major losses and wins for the Western countries in this war; Putin; Zelensky; the massive disagreement with the Russian Federation's actions from the United Nations General Assembly; other major players on the world stage; China; African states; the post-colonial states with large economies; this conflict on 1 to 10; reactive commentary; nuclear weapons; the Nordic countries; the U.N. condemnation; the "neutral zone"; health; bold moves and a legacy; a bilateral conflict; a war in the economic sphere; cyberwarfare; democratic development; Sino-Russian relations; and any sympathetic statements by Western European leaders.

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: What is the European interpretation of the Russo-Ukrainian war at the moment?

Tor Arne Jørgensen[1],[2]*: The general view that we in Europe have, and with that I mean the Nordic countries bordering Russia in particular, is that with this war and the possibility for aggression that Russia poses against us, especially against Sweden and Finland which are not included as per today into the NATO alliance are viewed as grave to say it mildly.

An imminent accession into NATO for these two Nordic countries will not be an easy decision by the two nations leaders to make, as the border with Russia and an ever-increasing narrowing of the "neutral zone" if one can call it that between NATO alliance and Russia. Thus, it is not an easy decision to make, as this neutral zone and its weathering can accelerate an all-out escalation of the conflict between the West and the East. Russia and the West do not benefit from such a direct neighborhood, a neutral zone must be established so that the war does not become global.

Here in the West and especially Europe, we must hold back, send the proper signals to the United States, not to push more than necessary, by that I mean, purposely to create stability and going forward to perhaps put an end through acts of diplomacy and dissolving warring between Russia and Ukraine. This sums up what we in Europe now hope for in my view.

Jacobsen: What have been the major losses and wins for the Western countries in this war?

Jørgensen: The losses are clear, with the intention of looking at oil and gas, but not nearly as bad as for Russia, as this has so far been a disaster for its economy. Western military victories

are probably not something to be viewed, as any territories have not been taken or given over by eastern states. So the losses are seen only in economic terms so far, while the victories are noticed by increased support against dictatorial tyranny, and the advance of democratic values.

Jacobsen: What did Putin underestimate?

Jørgensen: The Ukrainian leadership and the will of the Ukrainian people to resist Russian aggression.

Jacobsen: What did Zelensky underestimate?

Jørgensen: He was probably not aware of the role he was to play during this war, in which the similarities with England's greatest statesman of all time, Winston Churchill has been made openly. Furthermore, the West's enormous support as to both humanitarian and military, and as well as an overall global compassion and support from all generations young and old.

Jacobsen: How has the massive disagreement with the Russian Federation's actions from the United Nations General Assembly changed the international discourse on the war?

Jørgensen: The fact that the Russian Federation has a permanent seat at the Security Council and thus cannot be removed indefinitely by allowing the current government to continue to govern as they please. But the suspension from the UNHRC and the symbolic significance it has is possibly a sign of a shift in the balance of power, or the influential effect that the Russian Federation has in its executive mandate.

Whether this will then be what it takes to create a new or alternative direction through changed attitude towards the United Nations and its Security Council, or whether new guidelines should be considered of what a member state can allowed itself to do in accordance with human rights violations in wartime remains to be seen. That a change in membership conditions should be brought up for debate is clear.

The UN's reputation as a peacekeeping organization during peacetime or not is being put to the test more now than ever before since the organization first began just after WWII and the foundation from which it was built on. Sees now a change of organizational absolutes as an inevitably necessity, viewed from the current situation regarding the Russian-Ukraine war and the powerlessness in which the United Nations finds itself in the same manner as during the time of the League of Nations.

Jacobsen: What about other major players on the world stage either by economy or population size, or both? How is India taking this wartime issue?

Jørgensen: India's economic implications resulting from the war between Russia and Ukraine have their clear effect as to the fall in the global market, prompt from the fall in the stock market, specifically with reference to India's dependence on oil in various forms, including sunflower oil coming from both countries (Russia-Ukraine). Furthermore, technological implicit in the tech sector, not to forget the pharmaceutical sector.

India can certainly adjust towards a more independent policy line, where a rather marginalized strategy, result to a reducing of outsourcing, may in the long run prove to be beneficial not only for India, but for most countries whereas their independence or promos must be reconsidered as these the type of conflicts as we now see will probably not remain isolated in the future. The protection of one's natural resources, and upscaling of and for one's close bilateral relations across

close neighbors, can break outstretched and more insecure imports of the most vulnerable of resources.

Jacobsen: What is China doing now in reaction if any?

Jørgensen: It seems to me that China keeps a low profile still and cleverly so, because one must keep in mind that China has here a unique opportunity to observe the West's and its reaction with reference to the Russia -Ukraine ongoing conflict. How stable and structured is NATO today, where is the community's trust, and to what extent is NATO's military might view today. One must not look at today's NATO in the same manner as to its military capabilities as the former League of Nations and to what it had in its arsenal nor its lack of a tight alliance. NATO is probably stronger today than ever before. But I must admit, that to what extent NATO's role had to play after the fall of the Iron Curtain back in -89, when the need of such an alliance was no longer so pressing in what seemed to be peacetime and added in the Warsaw Pact's dissolution during the summer of -91.

But back to China and the role of the Chinese government now, is I think, to sit tight, wait, stay calm, take notes regarding, strategically, materially, economically, and finally the key most important thing, honor, to keep their honor and not lose face, something that Russia has so solemnly now done perhaps irrepealably damage its own role as an historically important powerhouse. This is probably what will be mostly important for China to do now, furthermore, its role ahead in terms of the China -Taiwan controversy and adding NATO's role in its support of Taiwan and thus resistance from the Chinese government of the probability of an extended formation of a NATO pacific alliance.

Jacobsen: How are African states, e.g., Nigeria, taking this into account in terms of impacts on their economy?

Jørgensen: What cannot be avoided in this context is the importance that Ukraine attaches to the world's food supply, as Ukraine is the main grain stock for many of us. African northern states feel this even more, as many of these states are daily dependent on the supply of stable and secure grain delivery from Ukraine in particular, the same can be said with regards to food oils which then constitute an increased importance in the supplement in grain / food exported from Ukraine to the world.

For those countries that are completely dependent on the safe supply of grain to feed their compatriots, this is a very unfortunate situation to be in, far worse than many of the western countries that have alternative solutions to consider ensuring stability of a stable grain stock etc.

Jacobsen: What about the post-colonial states with large economies, e.g., the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Israel (and South Africa)?

Jørgensen: If one considers the United States, as they are not dependent on Russian oil to the same extent of what Europe is, with Germany as the most dependent state in Europe of Russian oil and gas. Nor when it comes to access to stable business routes to ensure food deliveries to its own population.

The same could be said at least to some extent regarding Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa as well, where one should take certain restrictions in the requirement for stable energy sources regarding fossil fuels, and to a certain extent again in the degree of self-sufficiency of food supply, and the availability of various grains and oils directed towards the food industry. It should probably also be added that Australia's atomic political foundations, are self-supported

through sufficiency by and for one's own omittance of the import need prompt to the state's existence, is thereby marked to be define as self-sufficient in accordance with the Australian statutes of sustainability.

Jacobsen: If we scale this conflict on 1 to 10 with 10 being WWI and WWII, and 1 being global peacetime, where does this conflict sit on this spectrum?

Jørgensen: From what you suggested as to what scale to use, I will probably lean towards 3 or 4 out of 10 as of current time, where a upscaled to a clear 4 out of 10 within the next 2 months, for then to be scaled down again to 2 out of 10 within the next 8-12 months.

Jacobsen: There was reactive commentary immediately on social media about WWIII. How much of this is simply hysterics rather than realistic appraisal about the situation in the earlier parts of the war and now?

Jørgensen: A changed state in and around the theme of World War III, is for me not from the state one sees as of today nor what was at the start a realistic picture to form or take in. Why do I say this, probably because Russia's interests do not, even if Putin and his state may impromptu us to believe, that an end war is a possible comprehend rum? That a long-term planning as it is then described regards to the world media, one quickly sees that his plan (Putin) and his cabinet failed miserably.

For me, when one lays a plan A, then one lays plan B-C-D... In the early stages of the war, the long supply lines regarding the 6km long convoy that was to make Russia and its immense power for the "world to fear," resulted in a complete ridicule for all of us to watch. After this rather embarrassing mockup by the dreaded Russian war machine, one thinks and sees that this cannot be well planned. If well planned, Russia would have had to be aware of which corner they would paint themselves into when they started their war campaign.

Now Russia is almost looked upon as a global outcast, the Russian leadership is detested completely by a united West. The Russian leader has destroyed the pride of his country and what trace of honor that must be left should now not remain permanently destroyed. A third world war seems to me to be impossible for Russia's people, internal government, nor for Russia's allies. Even the participation of Syrian mercenaries will probably not change the outcome of this war, nor will Sweden's and Finland's incorporation into NATO's safe embrace.

Finally, I would like to point out that the West is a greater threat to a third world war with its constant tightening of the net around an ever increasingly pressured Russia, whereby their allies can counteract NATO's patronage of Russia's autonomy.

Jacobsen: Would Putin use nuclear weapons? Would NATO nations consider the use of their nuclear weapons if so? In either case, these seem insane, as this is "mutually assured destruction."

Jørgensen: We only have this one planet, we all play in the same sandbox, the world has too much to lose. Look at China and all the developments that they are now experiencing, they are one of the world's strongest economies. They and India will not let Russia end the world in the quest to acquire lost lands. Everyone realizes that the Soviet Union and its heyday are over, and the President of Russia must realize this once and for all.

Jacobsen: Will this grave picture from the Nordic countries create a necessity for wartime participation from most of them on the side of Ukraine? If so, which nation-states?

Jørgensen: If one looks with regards to the application for NATO membership for both Sweden and Finland, thus marking a possible historic Nordic shift, then the Nordic alliance in addition to the alliance with NATO as an extra boost security against Russian aggression. By that said, will then Russia remain a lasting threat for the Nordic countries to deal with, do not think so. Separate we are small and maybe few, but united we are strong and somewhat plentiful.

Finland alone has previously shown the world that they can certainly hold their ground, for example during the Russo-Finnish war back in 1939 -40, where Russia invaded Finland, the Finnish forces not only held their stand, but also manage to push back the invading forces for quite some time. But at the same time, it should be duly pointed out that Russia's in that sense increased cooperation in every sense with China, as well as North Korea, where Russia's support in a military sense has been marked in China as well as North Korea's military with reference buildup after the end of World War II.

One should further keep in mind that the Cold War was never really over, but forever-expanding regards to NATO expansion, the NATO alliance has been eating away more and more of territorially sovereignty on its way towards the Eastern Front, whereby the current tense situation now runs counter to everyone's astonishment?!

It should also be said that the United States and its status as the world's only superpower, can no longer be stated as factual.

Iran, Russia, North Korea, and USA, yes, all countries that have nuclear weapons capabilities for use in their arsenal are now to be considered a superpower as their nuclear armaments can reach all targets across the globe. The quintessential question to be asked now is, by what purpose is it to use these weapons, aren't we all still live in the same sandbox?? If we were to start a third world war, then the outcome would be very possible, as Albert Einstein once said, If, this becomes a reality, that is, World War III, then "the next one will be fought with sticks and stones." The idea of being bombed back to the Stone Age, where all hope of restoration is to be regarded as utopian wishful thinking, think of a Mars-like scenario, and end of civilization as we know it, the reality hits you.

Jacobsen: Does the U.N. condemnation, overwhelming, of this situation, justify legal ramifications and an investigation into the crimes and human rights violations by Russia against civilians and Ukrainian sovereignty?

Jørgensen: Undoubtedly yes, although one can ask questions of a more investigative position, so yes, here there is no doubt about its legality nor one's legitimacy.

Jacobsen: How has the "neutral zone" evolved over time?

Jørgensen: The expansion of the "neutral zone" between the West and the East, where a constant invasion, or rather a narrowing of territorial sovereignty based on one's origins after World War II as it is hereby put forth, regards to the eastern part, and then the expansion of territorial sovereignty in pictorial sense, in a more recent historical perspective indisputably proven with reference to Western NATO alliance due presence.

Jacobsen: Putin is old. Is his health an issue?

Jørgensen: When it comes to age, one would say no, Putin's age is not a decisive factor in this context.

Jacobsen: Is there a sense, by him, of wanting to make bold moves and a legacy through the invasion? Or is his concern more geostrategic, or both?

Jørgensen: Simply put, to speak of a person who was despairing of the weathering powerlessness that arose in the following days after the Cold War when the Iron Curtain fell. The dissolution of the Soviet Union, a disintegrating nation where total chaos reigned, no one would nor could respond when a desperate Putin asks for advice of his leaders; “what happens now?” A former KGB agent, who has his special field within spreading misinformation promoted for the desire to create fear and control by the few over the many.

A brilliant bureaucrat, where a rapid rise after the end of the Cold War, in which former President Boris Yeltsin at the very beginning of the 21st century, puts Putin as his appointed prime minister and further heir to the presidency at the very beginning of a new millennia. One now sees, at least in some way a clear comparison with the Nazi leader during World War II.

What can be speculated about now is, will we then see a similar demise like the one we teach our children in schools regarding Hitler's last days in his private bunker or not, will history repeat itself or not once again...?

Jacobsen: What is the process, historically, of other nations being drawn into a wartime scenario, and then a bilateral conflict becoming regional if not global?

Jørgensen: Extensions of alliances, inaugurations of warlords, decisions by and for the incorporation of territorial sovereignty, where a “safe haven” of a supreme guardianship calls out to you. A confident big brother who takes care of the little man, whereby the suppressing duty for little brother is to do everything that big brother says he must do or else, similar to the whim of a madman.

This is a short, but all so true description of the Western alliance, and it does not improve in any way with reference to its eastern counterpart. This is what we (the people) must endure by our wants or not. So yes, the small ones are eaten up by the big ones, the powerful ones rule the impaled ones. Expansions have been made, are now being made, and will in the future be leading for world politics where give and take every day, controls the outcome for peacetime or not ...

Jacobsen: Is this primarily a war in the economic sphere at this point?

Jørgensen: The economic implications that we all see and feel in our everyday lives are palpable. What leads in the future can quickly overshadow the financial consequences. As they are the first to emerge, and what is experienced the longest after the actual warfare is over in accordance with clean-up and all the humanitarian work in the aftermath.

Jacobsen: What about the current forms of war found online with digital technology, espionage, hacking, surveillance, and cyberwarfare in general? Have these been much of the conflict?

Jørgensen: Yes, based on Russia's history of cyber warfare, manipulation, and attempts to gag neighboring states according to their rule of law, democracy, and freedom of speech regarding the general population both abroad and at home. So yes, this is a well-known tactic from the Russian government, historically as well as to current time conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

Jacobsen: How many countries, in varying degrees of democratic development, count as “democratic” globally compared to autocratic? I am aware of a march towards more democratic, secular, and Enlightenment views globally – unsure as to how much, though.

Jørgensen: The democratic index points in the direction of an expanded perspective, with a downward spiral for the autocratic forms of government. If you look at the index today, full democratically governed countries would be around 6.4% and countries with fully autocratic rule would then be around 37% but take these numbers with precaution as they can vary.

Jacobsen: How will, or are, Sino-Russian relations impacting the war? Has the Chinese Communist Party made any formal statements or motions regarding this war?

Jørgensen: The camaraderie between China and Russia is better than it has been for a long time, the border conflict that took place back in spring of -69, has today by no means no remnants of any lasting disputes between these two countries. So no, it does not mean that a consequence of that past tense historical conflict in any regards has been a major factor to calculate into the current wartime conflict between Russia and Ukraine. China and its position now have been all about keeping calm, looking at what is happening by observing the situation in anticipation of its outcome pro-con.

Jacobsen: Have there been any sympathetic statements by Western European leaders towards Putin, as in understanding the aggression against Ukrainian people and the annexation of Ukrainian territory?

Jørgensen: Believes and believes that most Western leaders dissociate themselves from what Putin has now messed up. A clear response in a statement of support for what is happening now, would be met with disgust by a united NATO alliance and a united European population led by the United States. My reply to the initial question is then clearly presented.

Footnotes

[1] Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies.

[2] Individual Publication Date: May 22, 2022: <http://www.in-sightpublishing.com/Jørgensen-8>; Full Issue Publication Date: September 1, 2022: <https://in-sightpublishing.com/insight-issues/>.

*High range testing (HRT) should be taken with honest skepticism grounded in the limited empirical development of the field at present, even in spite of honest and sincere efforts. If a higher general intelligence score, then the greater the variability in, and margin of error in, the general intelligence scores because of the greater rarity in the population.

Schooling the Young 1: Tor Arne Jørgensen on the Educational Basics

2022-06-15

Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. He has several IQ scores above 160+ sd15 among high range tests like Gift/Gene Verbal, Gift/Gene Numerical of Iakovos Koukas and Lexiq of Soulios. Tor Arne was also in 2019, nominated for the World Genius Directory 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe. He is the only Norwegian to ever have achieved this honor. He has also been a contributor to the Genius Journal Logicon, in addition to being the creator of toriqtests.com, where he is the designer of now eleven HR-tests of both verbal/numerical variant. His further interests are related to intelligence, creativity, education developing regarding gifted students. Tor Arne has an bachelor's degree in history and a degree in Practical education, he works as a teacher within the following subjects: History, Religion, and Social Studies. He discusses: education; a new cohort of students; build a rapport; identifying the more astute students; teaching; teachers get good or stay bad at teaching young students; the most difficult; encourage good behaviour; and deal with highly difficult students.

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: Education is a fundamental aspect of the long-term health of a society. You happen to work with the next generations in teaching. You have two kids. I wanted to explore a bit of the background in education within this context. “How?” in general. “How to do it properly?” in particular. We have touched a bit upon these things in parts of interviews at times. Although, I would like to cover some more of this. So, let's cover some of the groundwork, what is your fundamental stance on educating the next generation of Norwegians?

Tor Arne Jørgensen[1],[2]*: My basis for educating or explaining the future, as well as proclaiming the bearing generation and then whether or not their imprint as to what extent is influenced by the scholastic institutions can hopefully here be valued in some sense. The broad discrepancies of the like-minded kind of today's academic institutions are to be considered an offspring's fallacy and should according to what I now proclaim hereby end in their current state of form. The way forward is rather to embrace in the notion of change through adaption away from today's obsolete form, towards a more fluid state inclined towards structural changes at the pace that will be considered viable by tomorrows standards. Thus, leading in accordance above and beyond today technologically advances not only limited to one own country but in a conglutinating state on a global scale.

Today's schools are so mind-bogglingly far behind that it's an embarrassment to behold, the Norwegian academic institutions specifically directed toward the primary and secondary schools must start listening to what's going on out there on the international scene, by reforming themselves towards the more pruned; intellectually, innovative, and creative people in any way possible in the near too far future. When schools find themselves relying solely on highly educated academics, who have completed the formation of a failed and obsolete system that again will only pass on the same shipwreck system to the next generation, what then will this result in...? If one bothers to gaze in the direction with regards to most brilliant innovators of our time, men like; Elon Musk, Bill Gates, and previous Steve Jobs etc. then the same thing is said repeatedly, “you must hire innovators who see the world differently.” Their brilliant minds that were, and still are today reinvent an entirely new systems that are directly adapted to the ongoing developing societies, find themselves thrusting forward in quantum leaps, but not so much by the educational institutions, why is that...?

What is explicitly clear to me, is the need for a completely new mindset by and of tomorrow's educational institutions. A clear comparison is according to space travel, NASA was about to throw in the towel, their overpriced misuse and chuck away mentality was completely disconnected, until for example Elon Musk came along and reinvented a completely new way of thinking in terms of cost savings toward a competitive space industry, today space travel is at full speed ahead with the right kind of innovator at the helm. So, look I say, at those with innate talent far beyond what an everyday academic can comprehend.

Today's schools in Norway and beyond are putting all their eggs in the wrong basket, I can only hope that the institutional directories will one day wake up and maybe just maybe look outwards at the real people who can actually get the educational direction on the right course again, and not keep their current course straight into the iceberg.

Jacobsen: When you get a new cohort of students, how do you introduce yourself?

Jorgensen: The introduction process is relatively simple, as one emphasizes what is expected of oneself and what is to be expected of the students in return. That is, what can the students expect from me according to academic content, further, what a class leader commits to, as well as social understandings. Who I am privately for the sake of what I do and my abilities in that sense does not matter in any sense. The students, on their part, present at the request forwarded by me about their expectations of me as a teacher, regarding both academic and social.

Jacobsen: How long does it, typically, take to build a rapport with them?

Jorgensen: This process of uncovering any structural intrigues, class compositions etc. Is a time-consuming task, where one must look at each individual student and their roles in the class society. Who are "the shakers and movers", and who are not? What type of pupil characteristics goes together and who does not, who is comes forth as rootless and who creates group affiliation from within for the sake of calm structural balance. The social aspect is probably what must be continuously worked on to be adjusted throughout the school year by order to meet the best possible academic benefit for all students.

Jacobsen: We have talked about identifying the more astute students. Those who are intelligent and disengaged, or intelligent and motivated. The former, maybe, needing a bit more of a prod. Let's cover that again, here, so it's in one place, thematically appropriate too. How do you identify them? In Norway, there's a culture of negation of arrogance, which can be healthy in a lot of ways.

Jorgensen: The process by which identification in the innate state of natural brilliance of the intellectual supreme being has several well-known and thus recognizable trademarks, and as there are a lot of these trademarks to be identified as such, I will just name a few of them in this brief section. Short summarized as; evasive, restlessness, and reflective characteristics of what is deemed above normal relative to age level of that particular student as well as the innate meta-cognitive affiliations are decided factors for me valued as unavoidable and inalienable characteristics of higher characteristics within the field of the student-based intelligentsia.

Jacobsen: Why, of all professions, choose teaching? It's underpaid, lacks as much respect as medical doctor, and requires significant patience in working with the young.

Jorgensen: If my mindset had been in this direction, then my choice of profession would never have fallen onto the teaching profession.

Yes, there is a lot of distress that is not taken care of according to most things within my field of work. That said, there are many more rights that in turn outweighs the wrongs.

I am not an idealist in the sense of being blinded by utopian silliness, nor am I a capitalist go doer as this surly fall on its own unreasonableness.

My wish is to work with people where a possible outcome in the end, is to be able to see that one has brought through the academic line a person who can and will become a meaningful individual for a future oriented society in the most positive sense. That one is able to see that one's own efforts has led to an improved condition for our surroundings, an all-purpose environment improvement to benefit us all in the long run. Lastly, to direct the future generation to be the bearers of society after our own turn is done, to pass the torch on in the faith that all will be ok...

Jacobsen: How do teachers get good or stay bad at teaching young students?

Jorgensen: In the quest for appliance by "get good", the answer is simple. You must develop yourself both professionally and emotionally. Being aware of the aspect of the developing society that surrounds us, is now more crucial than ever before. The teachers who prove able to see that this adaptation as an undeniable imperative, will then be the mainstay for the teachers who see this as their absolute obligation.

Those teachers who in some way seems to be unable to reinvent themselves or adapt themselves and are thereby stuck in their rudimentary traditional structures, where upon there is no room for innovative initiatives, nor any attempts of adaptation towards society's normative, fall at the risk of becoming permanently passive in their learning initiatives regarding the students' weathering of academic requirements for the proper competence.

Jacobsen: What ages for teaching can be the most difficult?

Jorgensen: All ages can bring with them their own uniquely challenging qualities, but what usually presents itself is in terms of general challenges across the entire emotional scale of your average student, is probably thus most promptly disposed around the age of 12-16 years.

Jacobsen: How do you encourage good behaviour in students?

Jorgensen: Through some simple positive directed concepts listed as follow: Accountability, self-perception, self-esteem, social acceptance, general recognition, and finally overall acknowledgement as to how they the students want their general environment to view them as...Here the main focus is positive input into every category listed above, this is done to give the students the proper initiative for a focused based and innated direction toward a meaningful adult productive existent that is beneficial for the whole community.

Jacobsen: Also, how do you deal with highly difficult students?

Jorgensen: By confirmation and acceptance. These students need to be understood and supported, put forward through a secure social framework, only then can one to a certain extent expect professional competence development. But the theme around challenging students is never easy, some you can help, and others you cannot.

All Norwegian schools have a support system that helps them if the schools themselves should deem it as an aperitive incentives by fear of falling short regarding their original contract obligations.

Footnotes

[1] Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies.

[2] Individual Publication Date: June 15, 2022: <http://www.in-sightpublishing.com/teaching-1>;
Full Issue Publication Date: September 1, 2022: <https://in-sightjournal.com/insight-issues/>.

*High range testing (HRT) should be taken with honest skepticism grounded in the limited empirical development of the field at present, even in spite of honest and sincere efforts. If a higher general intelligence score, then the greater the variability in, and margin of error in, the general intelligence scores because of the greater rarity in the population.

Hindenburg Melão Jr. and Tor Arne Jørgensen on A.I., I.Q., and the Future: Founder, Sigma Society; 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe, World Genius Directory (1)

2022-06-15

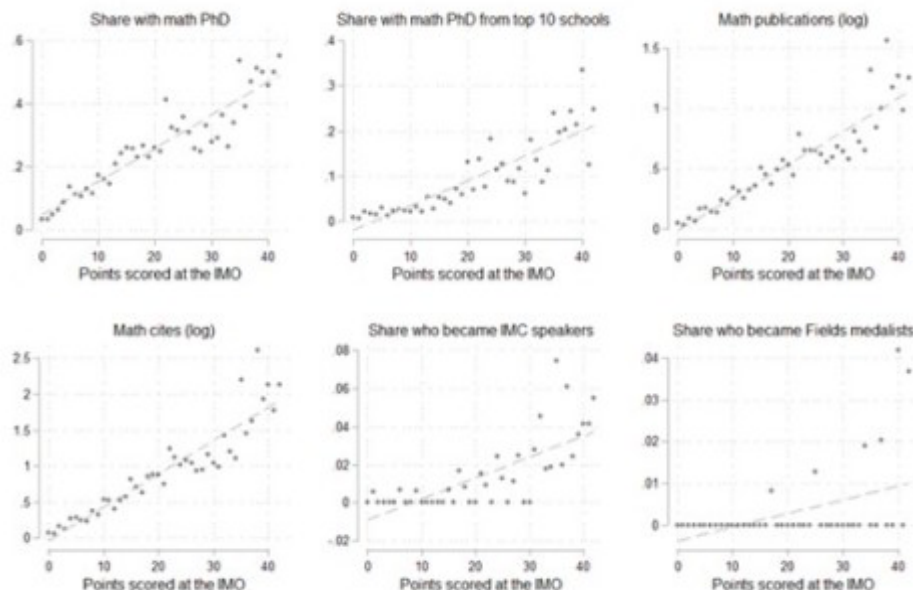
Hindenburg Melão Jr. founded the Sigma Society and the Sigma Test. **Tor Arne Jørgensen** is a member of 50+ high-I.Q. societies. They discuss: high-level IQ; Elon Musk; a multiplanetary race; NASA and SpaceX; the next 100 years; AI; the future prospects of man; genius; and the basis of AI.

Updated June 17, 2022.

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: Can high-level IQ tests be legitimized to the same extent as professional supervised tests?

Hindenburg Melão Jr.[1]*: I think this question was partially answered in the preamble to the **interview**, but there are a few details I would like to add.

International Mathematical Olympiads use relatively primitive methods of assessment compared to psychometric methods, but the content of the questions is sufficiently difficult for the levels at which they are intended to assess. The types of problems are not the same as what a mathematician would need to solve, but they do share some necessary cognitive processes. Under these conditions, scores proved to be good predictors of intellectual production in the future, including for important awards such as the Fields Medal. The charts below summarize this situation:



Source: <https://ramanujan.xyz/read-our-imo-research/>

Psychometric tests use sophisticated standardization methods, much superior to those used in the IMO, and have good construct validity up to 2 standard deviations above the mean, and an adequate level of difficulty up to 2 standard deviations above the mean. But for higher levels the

construct validity and the difficulty level are not adequate. As a result, Terman's studies showed good predictions for academic and professional/financial production, but failed at the highest levels, even showing a negative correlation.

This suggests that while the quality of standardization is important, it is less important than the quality of items in terms of "appropriate difficulty" and "appropriate construct validity" at the levels at which it is intended to be measured.

So for the 70 to 130 range, clinical tests are actually better than hrIQts because they use larger samples and the standardization methods are generally more sophisticated. However, for scores above 130, hrIQts better meet the questions about level of difficulty and construct validity, which are apparently more important criteria for predicting remarkable results in real-world problems.

In addition, some hrIQts are standardized with higher quality than clinical tests, although this is not the most important issue, it can be a differentiator.

Tor Arne Jørgensen[2],[3]*: Not in the state of being accepted as reliable as the test base in most cases does not reach what is viewed as acceptable. Most High range tests vary from low 20 attempts to high 300-400 attempts in most cases per test, whereby the professional test is based on 6000-20000 attempts per test. Some of course have a larger test base but not many, so the outcome will not be nuanced enough to be validated as real. Furthermore, it is not a team of professional test developers with a psychological background who develop these high range tests, they are thus of debatable value to estimate.

It should be added that even amateur designed logic tests, hit quite close to the certified tests in most cases in my experience, where deviations of around 2-3 IQ points have been found regarding my own tests, and it must be said that I am not a certified psychologist by any means, but from the 400 attempts I have had on my own high range tests, then the results is quite clear as norm go...

Jacobsen: Is Elon Musk the Leonardo Da Vinci of today?

Melão Jr.: Musk is very smart and very creative, his IQ is somewhere close to 155 ($\sigma = 16$) and his creativity level is perhaps equivalent to something like 180.

In Leonardo's case, if his IQ were put on the same scale, it would be close to 250 to 260 ($\sigma = 16$, T). Obviously this is only possible because the true distribution of the scores is not normal, otherwise in a historical population of 100 billion the maximum possible rarity would be 10^{-11} , corresponding to 207.3 ($\sigma = 16$). To better understand how the determination of scores should be done, I suggest reading this article: <https://www.sigmasociety.net/escalasqi>

Some people are especially skilled at figuring out what questions need to be asked to solve important problems. Other people are especially skilled at finding answers. Leonardo was exceptional at both, asking the "right" questions and finding efficient and creative answers, perhaps 9 to 10 standard deviations above the mean (in a dense-tailed distribution, as noted above). Musk is very good at asking important questions (perhaps 5 standard deviations above average), but (for now) he needs his army of geniuses to find the answers Leonardo found on his own. Musk is also very good at solving problems (perhaps 3 to 4 standard deviations above average) and has a huge net worth, which boosts his production by outsourcing the work of many others.

Musk's financial resources, he would probably have built working helicopters in the 15th century, but with animal traction (it would be unlikely to invent an engine at that stage in which the Technology was), and many other things even more extraordinary than what he did, actually did.

On the other hand, in a short time Musk "will be able" to implant computer prostheses in the brain and will surpass Leonardo. It might, but it probably won't anytime soon, because it won't be safe at first, it will need to be tested on monkeys, then human volunteers, etc.

Jørgensen: Comparing these two people is not easy by any means as they on both parts are quite unique in any sense, whereas they are driven by a regiment of absolutes. Your inherent qualities are what have helped to shape their outcome into the history books. Brilliant to be woad, where qualities of both the creative and logic-based intellect are above the norm as to the general population. To look at these two individuals as fortified settlers, paving the way forward for innovation and development through quantum leaps for humanity in all its rejuvenation of renewal. Intellectually, these two guys are not so different in the bare nature and their continuous strives towards future innovations, one more hopelessly lost and barred by his contemporaries regards to Leonardo Da Vinci, even more so than the later Elon Musk. Leonardo's, in some way desperate attempt at fame and fortune trapped by the ancients' dogmas and frigates in his heyday.

Leonardo Da Vinci an intellect of contemporary currents, intentionally shaped for the individual's right to be recognized as real and genuine. A man whose brilliance is still increasing in his hardening, is to be regarded as Elon Musk's superior as to both intellect and creative output. Elon Musk is brilliant in all his glory, but still he is not to be painted with the same statuettes as Leonardo. That said, only time will tell who will be viewed with the greatest influence of these two exemplified giants perceived by utopian framework conditions by and for the artistic innovation and common enrichment of utilitarianism.

Jacobsen: We can certainly see ourselves as a multiplanetary race in the near or distant future, and is that something we want to be then?

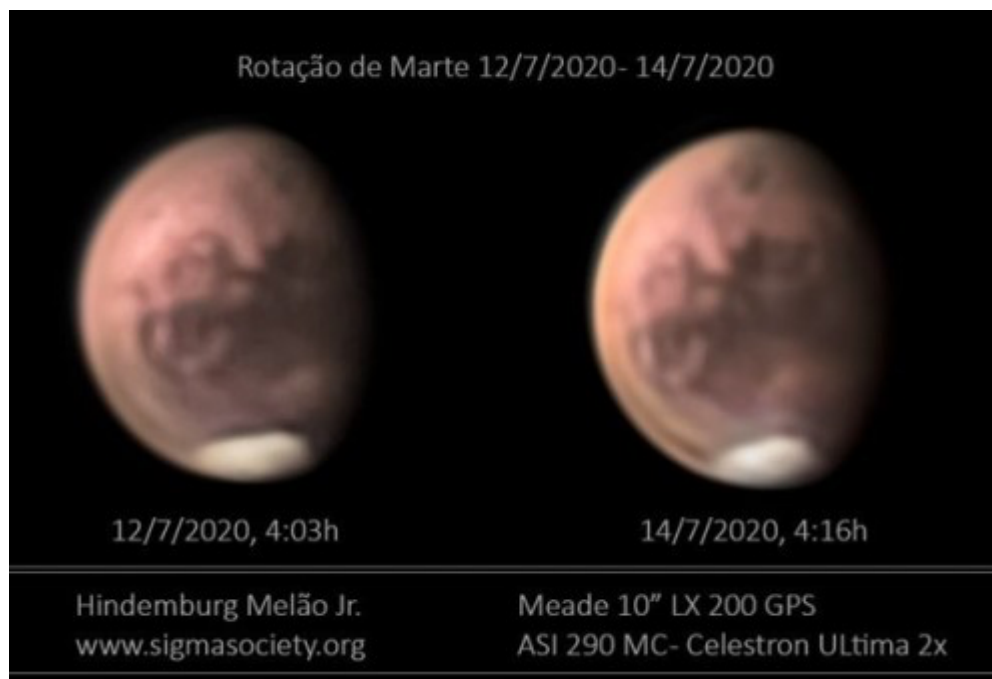
Melão Jr.: The technology necessary for terraforming planets or other astronomical objects should be achieved in a short time, perhaps it is already available, although it has not yet been applied. But the time it takes to make another star habitable depends a lot on how big the differences between that star are compared to Earth, in addition to the size of the star, the star's evolution rate, etc. We still don't know whether the most promising venture would be terraforming Venus, Mars or the Moon. I would bet on the Moon for the short term and Venus for the long term, but there is still not enough data to decide. Alternatives like Europa, Titan or Enceladus are very cold, perhaps this is more difficult to resolve.

No Solar System object, other than Earth, appears to be sufficiently suited for the development and/or maintenance of complex life as they are now. Perhaps extremophiles like tardigrads can live on Mars, without the need for major changes to the planet. However, to colonize Mars with humans it would be necessary to solve some very difficult problems:

1. Mars' magnetic field is very tenuous, insufficient to deflect lethal radiation. To increase the intensity of this magnetic field naturally and without needing a continuous supply that consumes energy, Mars would need a rotating metallic core of a certain size. It would be an incredibly difficult engineering process to change that and far removed from our current technology.
2. The atmosphere of Mars has 0.6% of the pressure of the Earth's atmosphere and is composed of 95% CO₂, with only 2.8% nitrogen and 0.2% oxygen. Earth's atmospheric pressure at

the top of Mount Everest is about 30% of the pressure at sea level, and breathing is already very difficult at the top of Everest, with high risks of nose and ear bleeds. So it would need to increase 100 to 200 times the total mass of gases on Mars and increase 10,000 to 15,000 times the mass of oxygen. How to do this? Musk commented on the possibility of generating more gases in the atmosphere of Mars through nuclear explosions, a completely speculative hunch, to “test and see what happens”. I think it’s a reasonable guess, despite not being supported by anything concrete. Perhaps an interesting alternative to this strategy is to develop genetically edited plants to transform soil nutrients into oxygen. Simply changing CO₂ from the atmosphere to O₂ would not solve it because there is not enough CO. It would need to increase the atmospheric mass a lot, in addition to the change in composition, and even then it would be complicated because as the gravitational acceleration on the surface of Mars is 0.37 times that of Earth, so if the density of the air were equal to that of Earth, the pressure would be 0.37, just slightly higher than the pressure at the top of Everest. If I increased the pressure 2.5 to 3 times to make it equal to Earth’s, then I would need to investigate the health effects of having 3x the air density.

There are several other negatives, but less serious than the first two. Mars’ orbital eccentricity is 0.0934, while Earth’s is 0.0167. As a result, the range of thermal variation on Mars is vastly greater. On Earth, the seasons of the year are predominantly determined by the inclination of the axis of rotation, but in the case of Mars the predominant factor would be the variation in the distance from the Sun, which would also be added to the variations related to the inclination of the axis. It would not be a prohibitive range of variation for life, but it would create serious problems for humans. The photos below show the variation in the size of the South polar ice cap in just 2 days. Nothing similar happens in Antarctica (not to the same extent). This sublimated ice cap material is added to the atmosphere, substantially increasing the average total pressure. Weather stations on Mars would be much more marked than on Earth, not only with much greater temperature variations, but also with changes in CO₂ concentrations in the air, relative humidity, etc. And it would be useless to try to “fix” this in the ice caps, because it is a process related to the temperature variations inherent to orbital motion and axial tilt.



Despite these difficult points to resolve, Mars has several positives: the length of the day is very similar to Earth's day, so it would not require much adaptation. In the cases of the Moon and particularly Venus, day length could be a big problem. The fact that Mars' albedo is much lower than Earth's contributes a little to its not being so cold, even though it is 50% farther from the Sun than Earth.

Venus has a very tenuous magnetosphere as well, but this is largely due to its very low rotation speed. Accelerating its rotation would be less difficult than introducing a giant metallic core to Mars, but it would still be immeasurably difficult and would require a much higher level of propulsive energy production than we currently have. When such technology is available, connecting suitable thrusters and with sufficient fuel, this process of accelerating rotation could take a few thousand years. Solar energy itself could serve as a complementary fuel source for the thrusters. At the same time, it would be possible to drain or condense part of the atmosphere. The components of the atmosphere are not very "friendly", but H_2SO_4 includes H_2 and O_4 , which can produce water, oxygen and ozone. The amount of nitrogen is 3 times greater than on Earth, so I would just need to figure out how to produce the proper chemical reactions. Perhaps in 10,000 to 100,000 years it will be possible to make Venus habitable, with an atmosphere similar to ours, a 24-hour day, a sufficient magnetic field. The current albedo of Venus is 0.76, while that of Earth is 0.39, so although Venus is closer to the Sun, as it absorbs less light, its temperature could be maintained at a level similar to that of Earth, at least in the regions of higher latitudes. When the atmosphere is changed, the albedo must also change, but it must be possible to reasonably control this parameter in order to leave the appropriate temperature. The length of the day time doesn't seem to me to be an issue in itself, but modifying this would be useful for the magnetic cap reason. In the case of Mars, whose mass is 1/8 that of Venus, it might also be possible to shorten the day from 24 hours to 6 minutes, in which case perhaps Mars' magnetic field would also reach a level suitable for deflecting harmful radiation, but it would produce many other problems, because the flattening of the planet caused by the pseudo-centrifugal force would be 250 times greater, that is, the planet would be elongated more than an egg, changing several fundamental parameters at the equator and poles, and it may not even be possible to maintain balance hydrostatic effect of an object with these dynamic characteristics, the lithosphere might rupture, or melt due to the heating caused by friction with the magma of the lower layer, the Coriolis effect would be very intense and there would be hurricanes all the time in high latitudes, not to mention the difficulty that it would be to live on a planet where the sun rises and if it could every 3 minutes, the tidal effects would also have a very short cycle etc. So, although the mass of Venus is much greater than that of Mars, it seems more plausible to me to reduce a rotation from 243 days to 1 day, as in Venus, than to reduce a rotation from 1 day to 0.004 days, as in Mars. Both would likely increase the magnetic field by increasing the rotation speed of the core, but the side effects on Mars would be catastrophic.

Anyway, these terraforming processes I believe will only serve as "experiments", because there will be no advantage in moving to Venus, Moon or Mars. It will be important to use these astronomical objects as "laboratories" to learn how to terraform other astronomical objects, as there will be many unforeseen issues that will need to be resolved during this process, and the first attempts will be very likely to fail. Thus, for a few million years there will be an opportunity for learning, correcting errors, etc. and then apply the process to terraform some exoplanet to meet the real need to leave the Solar System before the Sun leaves the main sequence. If you were to learn how to do it only when necessary to switch to another system, and failed in the attempt, it would be disastrous. That's why it's important to test on neighboring planets first, although the

objective is not to occupy them, per se. Although the sun is predicted to take 5 billion years to run out of its hydrogen fuel, along this process there will be several major changes in a few hundred million years, both in size and in temperature and luminosity. A 10% increase or decrease in brightness would be a very serious problem. The current model of evolution for G2-V class astronomical objects like the Sun predicts that in 1 billion years the Sun's luminosity will be about 9% greater than today, so we won't have several billion years to move into a star system. more stable, maybe around a red dwarf or something. It's also debatable whether a red dwarf would be an option, because if our main energy source is starlight, with a Dyson sphere or something, maybe a red dwarf wouldn't be able to meet our energy demand. Another problem is that the current model of evolution is based on many hypotheses that may be wrong or inaccurate. Recently, the Sun's metallicity was found to be about 43% higher than previously thought, which has several implications for the pace of evolution and how long it will take before we need to move due to the overheating of our region. If there are other parameters revised, the 1 billion-year timeframe can be reduced to a few hundred million (or extended, if we're lucky).

Perhaps the planets and other astronomical objects within the Solar System are used for tourism, or for the escape of some "privileged" people in case a war renders Earth uninhabitable, although it is probably less difficult to "fix" the Earth after a nuclear war than to make another planet welcoming enough. Even after a devastating nuclear war, Earth would hardly be as inhospitable as Mars, for example. If in the next decades or centuries weapons even more destructive than the current ones emerge, and if they are used, then perhaps they will be able to make Earth more uninhabitable than other planets, in which case migration would be an alternative for some. It is also important to consider that future inhabitants of the Earth may have different needs than the current ones, perhaps the brains will be preserved, but the rest of the body may be replaced by something more versatile, which can withstand higher and lower temperatures and other more hostile conditions, keeping the brain thermally insulated so that it does not suffer damage, with adequate protections also for radiation, etc. Or simply swapping the brain for a homologous structure that is more robust to adverse weather conditions.

It is also likely that "humans" will not move to just one planet, but to several, as the terraforming tests will not work every time, so we will need a reasonable sample of trials to have a good chance that at least some tests "work". And once the new planets are available for occupation, they are likely to be occupied. It is also possible that genetic and prosthetic changes are made to make humans, animals and plants adapted to other astronomical objects, rather than just altering the astronomical objects to adapt to us. This should make the whole process faster and promote a better harmonization and integration of beings with the planets on which they will live, since some planetary and stellar parameters will probably be very difficult to adjust, such as the amount of UVB rays emitted by the star, necessary for the synthesis of vitamin D, which is currently important for our immune system, but if we happen to inhabit a planet around a red dwarf, the UVB emission will be much lower. In short, it is a question that could be written in a book about it, because it is very complex. But this is an outline of some possibilities.

Jørgensen: The future as a multiplanetary race is for me an inevitable scenario that one cannot get away from.

But it must be said to what extent we as humans would be able to look at ourselves as a human being in today's biological sense. This with reference to some of what is being referred to by Mr Melao, about being able to adapt to the planetary conditions that you will encounter. What does one mean by this, well that we as humans are more easily served by transformation our structural

set-up by order to adapt to what we may face of climatic challenges, etc., on the planet on which we visualize being able to build our new societies upon. If we as a human species are to ensure our continued existence, then it will not be in our current capsules, but in an alternate state through adapted evolution, whereby the human biology must interphase with technological innovation, thus resulting as a preformation of a bionic entity.

This adaptation is far more realistic compared to the alternative method by way of terraforming new planets to alter the climatic environment to suite us as humans. So, to the question “do we want to be a multiplanetary species?” Yes, I believe so with all my heart, to not prevent the demise of our very existence is unfadeable to me. We as humans are still in our infancy state, our story has not been told and certainly not being lived in full yet. No, there is too much to be lost if we do not consider ourselves as preservable into this alternate state as an multiplanetary race in the future to come. We must ensure survival through conformance towards preservation of the biological galactical imprint by all cause.

What I think about our own planet becoming smaller and smaller is in the sense of feeling that the earth is becoming more and more narrower, due to the simplification of travel methods and a normalization of the fact that everyone is now in one sense or another a globetrotter, with reference to a global traveler. Hundreds of years ago, the earth was a huge place that could take several months to travel from one corner of the world to another, later it took weeks, then days, and now hours. Our planet is not big enough nor exciting enough that we are now just starting to feel the ever-growing urge to move beyond our own palatial comforts to other more worldly endeavors beyond, out there somewhere beyond the heavenly stars.

If one is to put the human existence in the following perspective:

Man, and its existence do not extend over a very long time.

Our total existence in relation to a single human being has so far reached the age of 14-15 years, in the sense that our race of homo sapiens is now as I see it in the stage of a normal teenager. In the very early stages, thousands of years ago we were pondering about the world and all its content with stat at point in time, the marvelous and confusing grandeur, we began to explore our nearby surroundings as on a par with a baby exploring his own crib. Then as time went on, we humans evolve further and forward in time to a few hundred years ago, we could explore not only our nearby areas, but also explore across borders and continents during several weeks on expeditions.

This again can be seen as a young child at the age of 7-8, who is now moving away from the safe surroundings of the house and exploring his immediate environment.

Forward in time again, to the age where we were introduced to general aviation, which meant that we could now travel anywhere in the world within days and finally hours in the present time. This can be compared to the teenagers who again travel further, beyond now on much longer journeys across national borders etc.

The meaning of this is that we are now soon ready to take the next step towards the age of majority to move out of our safe surroundings, as human urge to move further out away from our own planet towards something new and unknown. I firmly believe that we are still in an early stage of our total existence and have about three quarters and a bit again to live, in the relation to the normal human life expectancy of around eighty years+.

Jacobsen: What could be the reason why NASA did not intend to reduce rampant spending and did like SpaceX and reuse the rockets in the same way as when SpaceX does today?

Melão Jr.: I haven't followed the evolution of this, so maybe my answer doesn't make sense. But I think that NASA didn't have the technology for that, nor was it interested in using part of the budget to try to develop this technology. If they used money for that and couldn't solve the rocket reuse problem, the money would be lost. SpaceX took the gamble and it worked. After SpaceX has solved the problem and the technology is now available, NASA doesn't have to risk the venture until it learns how to do it. Just repeat what SpaceX has already shown to work. So my guess is that maybe that's the main reason or at least one of the reasons.

Jørgensen: The basis for NASA lack of reusability or the mere thought about it by imprudent intent, as to not make it its task to take upon this type of innovation of thereby speculative content is not yet clear to me. What is certain, is that now everyone sees what SpaceX has successfully managed, and in a shared note of what Blue Origin has also done to some degree with reference to SpaceX technology advances regarding concept of reusability and space travel. This must make NASAs executive leaders think back and grimly reconsider its previous fallacies of galloping spending costs and their taxpayer's later mistrust in return. At one point, it seems that NASA was about to give up all hope of looking towards other planets in the faintest of possibility as to human space travel and the hope of colonizing other nearby systems.

Fortunately for us all, we are now led by Elon Musk's brilliancy and persistency, so now the hope burns brighter the ever before, a beacon to be behold.

But back to the insane approach of the galloping costs for NASA's space program. The US state's belief in what one would assume to be the most competent people in the relativity of space odyssey and its particularities, must then also be governed by the most competent economists by spending such astronomical sums as NASA seizes from the US state's budgets each year. It is conceivable that one must get a type of divine revelation of a new ingenious shooting star, with which can reignite those most impertinent innovations beyond that oneself is unable to imagine in order to rekindle that all important flame within us all.

A type of remnant of a gone by era whereby a new state of mind initiatives that only the most brilliant intellectuals can enable us to understand in a never-ending alternate state such as Elon Musk has now installed and by with which we the benefactors can thus reap the benefits of taking all those educational lessons with us for further study within the field of notation.

Jacobsen: Can we expect that in the next 100 years we humans will encounter new extraterrestrial races?

Melão Jr.: I'm assuming the question is about living extraterrestrials or that at some point were already alive (fossilized, for example) and whose ancestors are also extraterrestrials. Otherwise the answer would be easy, because if a couple of humans go to a lunar base and they have a child there, the child will be a selenite (or lunarian), or something, or a martian if it's on a base on Mars, and that should happen in less time, of 100 years. But I imagine you would like to rule out this type of extraterrestrial. So if we're talking about extraterrestrials whose ancestors have also been extraterrestrials for over 100 years, the probability goes down, but it's still likely, in my opinion. Objects like Oumuamua probably pass through the Solar System frequently, but are rarely detected because there are no monitoring programs for this. When a systematic project is developed to study objects of this type, then our range in a few decades will be much greater

than the current one, reaching far beyond the objects of the Solar System, not because we will be able to go to other astronomical objects in such a short time, but because we will better take advantage of opportunities to study interstellar objects that pass in our vicinity, but which are not currently being studied with due attention.

The answer to this question will also depend a lot on some semantic and etymological details, related to the classification of an organism as “living”. Our current concept of life is very limited, to the point that if we found living organisms with certain properties very different from those we know, we might not recognize them as “living”. The evolution of the concept of “life” should play an important role in this process, expanding the scope of this concept and making it more inclusive. Robots, for example, may be considered “alive” if they meet certain criteria.

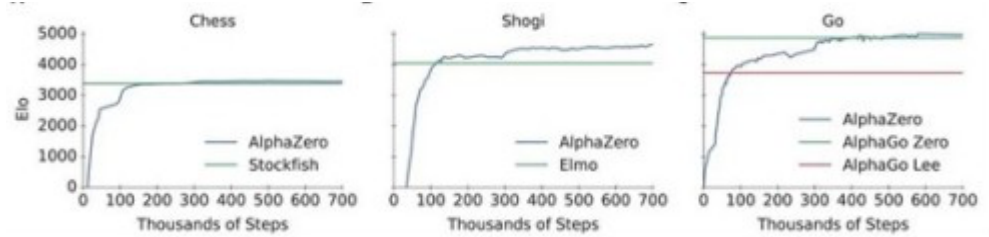
In reaction to communicating with intelligent life, in projects like SETI, I think it’s less likely, because our current technology based on radio signals didn’t exist 100 years ago and should become obsolete in 100 years, so it’s very unlikely that alien civilizations are precisely at a stage compatible with ours. Another problem is that the signal strength, even if it is very collimated, would not have a very long range (10 kpc, for example). More advanced communication technologies are more likely to use something like quantum tunneling or some other faster method, and not only would there be no loss in signal strength, this would extend the range to the entire universe and allow for delay-free responses. I’m not saying that this technology will necessarily come from tunneling, but from something equivalent in terms of speed, preservation of “cleanliness” (no noise) and signal strength. But I don’t know if in 100 years it will be available. Maybe so, but I think less than 50% probability.

Jørgensen: As I think it will just be an inevitable fact to be behold in the near to far future, as to the possibility of interaction of new planetary species, the answer is yes. I find myself puzzling as to when this will happen, not if it ever will happen. But it should be noted as to what state, shape or form this alien encounter will be presented in...

Jacobsen: What can we humans expect from AI, according to health, war, space travel etc... in the near future?

Melão Jr.: It depends on some factors. If there are enough investments from now on, in 10 to 15 years we could have some people immortal, or at least have some people with the aging process dramatically slowed down and then stopped, while advances continue to later reverse this process and arrive at immortality. and then resuscitation. The strategy for this already exists, but to be put into practice it would need computational resources and a qualified team dedicating time to it.

Some of the important recent technological leaps have encountered barriers that the researchers involved are failing to overcome. AlphaZero was able to go up from -3000 (negative 3000) rating to 3500 rating with 9 hours of training, learning more in those 9 hours than all of humanity combined has been able to learn about chess in over 500 years. However, AlphaZero’s evolution curve bumped into an asymptotic limit and if it kept training for 100 years it wouldn’t be able to climb from 3500 to 3900, maybe not even 3800 or 3700. This effect also happens with Shogi, Gô, Atari games and probably almost all board games and other types of problems if addressed by this solution strategy.



If you use more processing power, yes, it can reach 4000, but in terms of improving heuristics, it has stagnated. A similar problem happens with Lc0 and StockFish. Stockfish shows no real improvement since version 13, the difference from version 15 to 13 is 4 points, while the uncertainty in the measurement is 17 points.

Rank	Name	Rating		Score	Average Opponent	Draws	Games	LOS
		Elo	+ -					
1	Stockfish 15 64-bit 4CPU	3541	+17 -17	68.3%	-110.2	63.1%	1006	57.6%
	Stockfish 14 64-bit 4CPU	3539	+18 -18	66.9%	-101.3	65.0%	874	55.0%
	Stockfish 13 64-bit 4CPU	3537	+17 -17	75.3%	-165.1	49.2%	1192	51.0%
	Stockfish 2021-01-11 64-bit 4CPU	3537	+18 -17	74.5%	-157.4	50.2%	1088	56.5%
2	Dragon by Komodo 3 64-bit 4CPU	3535	+18 -18	63.0%	-75.0	73.5%	830	49.6%
	ShashChess 21.1 64-bit 4CPU	3535	+19 -19	63.5%	-78.5	72.1%	728	53.6%
	SugaR AI 2.50 64-bit 4CPU	3534	+18 -18	67.5%	-107.5	64.6%	910	67.0%
	Dragon by Komodo 2.6 64-bit 4CPU	3528	+18 -18	64.2%	-83.3	70.1%	864	54.1%
	Stockfish 15 64-bit	3527	+16 -15	70.4%	-129.0	58.3%	1246	57.2%
	Stockfish 060122 64-bit	3525	+17 -17	72.4%	-139.7	55.2%	1098	53.1%
	Stockfish 14.1 64-bit 4CPU	3524	+16 -16	64.1%	-81.2	70.0%	1054	71.5%
3	Fat Fritz 2 (in SF) 64-bit 4CPU	3518	+12 -12	65.4%	-92.6	67.0%	2129	51.1%
	ShashChess 15.0 64-bit 4CPU	3518	+18 -18	70.1%	-127.7	58.3%	957	57.6%
	Dragon by Komodo 2.5 64-bit 4CPU	3516	+18 -18	62.8%	-72.8	72.8%	798	58.7%
	SugaR AI 1.00 64-bit 4CPU	3513	+20 -19	67.8%	-110.7	62.8%	768	51.5%
	ShashChess 22 64-bit	3512	+18 -18	67.8%	-108.5	63.9%	880	56.8%
	Stockfish 12 64-bit 4CPU	3510	+19 -19	71.8%	-140.1	55.0%	841	54.8%
	ShashChess 21.1 64-bit	3508	+16 -16	67.5%	-108.2	64.1%	1174	57.7%
	SugaR AI 2.50 64-bit	3506	+13 -13	66.5%	-101.3	66.1%	1837	57.9%
	Dragon by Komodo 3 64-bit	3504	+16 -16	67.0%	-105.7	63.8%	1090	53.9%

Source: https://crrl.chessdom.com/crrl/4040/rating_list_all.html

Demis Hassabis' idea for using reinforcement deep learning the way he did was important in getting to this stage, but there is no prospect of moving forward until the issues that make the next step possible are resolved. In the case of AlphaZero I don't know exactly what they did other than what they make available on the site, but in the case of Lc0 there is more public information and the system itself is available to be tested extensively, and there are many errors in Lc0 and optimization details inadequate that need improvement, and I suppose there are a lot of similar problems in the case of AlphaZero, maybe not quite the same problems as Lc0, but just as serious, certainly.

Jørgensen: If one looks at what we today experience regarding artificial intelligence, then for me it will be regarded towards optimism, this based on the extensive help that one can now receive in so many ways. Going forward, when a self-perception will be duly important for AI and its denotative constructs, can then quickly be turned witnessed by genuine concern of the unknown. One even hopes that the help that we all enjoy and know today for example by what Google Search, Google Translate, Google Maps etc., does for each of us every day all around the world. So, the way forward I hope, will address the preconception of securing humanity further for a common coexistence, with the fusing of our biological matter with the technological artificial intelligence into a higher form for symbiotic existential awareness, as an all-important first step to further human advances in the hope of preservation of our existential survival.

Regards to the topic of warfare, we see a lot of it today, with self-searching missile systems, drones etc. The soldiers of the future will in such a sense be superfluous, as rocket installations and long-distance warfare will deal with virtually all enemy installations and personnel. Small pockets of elite soldiers that we have today, where I want to highlight the Telemark Battalion, Norway's elite soldiers, which soon will be equipped, I mean with improved performance over what is viewed as a normal top performance effect for humans in battle. A similar state of what the movie franchise "The Universal Soldier", displayed which many of us enjoyed in the early 90's. This is from me the first obviously step to take for the advancement of elite forces in the near future.

To the point of space travel, we humans must adapt to long and very challenging space travel over long distances in the not too far future. Whereby challenges as for example, muscle loss, room sickness, and all the other biological challenges that we humans must deal with, where our human weaknesses emerge so all too well, will need to be limited at all costs if a long-distance space travel is to be successful.

As mentioned earlier, a changed outcome for our own part is essential for our survival in the future, we cannot solely rely on having to terra form new potential habitable planets, the time is not on our side for that. We are currently experts in adaptation regarding our surroundings come what may, so this is the way to go in the future of space travel. Furthermore, we need to find ways to travel faster than light, or to discover wormholes that can be exploited if possible.

If we are talking about long space travel, it is not enough to live for 80+ years as we do now, we extend our life expectancy to at least 200-300 hundred years or more with our current rocket speed limit slingshot through space in order to reach a potential planetary star systems that can house us in the future. The alternative is as mentioned earlier, to exceed the current light speed by many warps. In summary, if AI does not wipe us out and thus their need for self-preservation ceases, we must also cease our troublesome self-perception by and for the preservation of the biological origin over to a pre-amt understanding by the transferable biological input- transference by morphonology technological output, resulting in an alternate state of existence to ensure the species' survival.

Jacobsen: What are the future prospects of man according to AI and its non-extended properties in all faults, where emphasis is placed on: extinction of the species man or coexistence?

Melão Jr.: Depends on what will be considered "human". In Asimov's book/film "Bicentennial Man", robots added more and more human parts, until they became practically human. But it's more likely that the path followed in the real world is the other way around, and humans put more and more inorganic parts, until you get to a point where maybe only the brain remains, and maybe later the brain too is replaced by something equivalent, but with very different structure.

Jørgensen: The prospects for man, are for me in the hope of a formative symbiosis, where a common perception of ours and their values is united. But one sees clearly that this will probably not become a reality, if we humans today live in the present and are unable by the large amount to see beyond the horizon against the dangers that threaten if we continue the course we are now on today. My frustration is based on the following notion, if the interest as to the importance of the intellect is the same size as that of our head, and that the interest in the physiological ramifications correspond from the neck down, then the intellect will always lose ground for the physiological manifestations.

This is simplified, so that the people who can answer the challenges of the future are in my opinion in a weathering state of despair according to the general verification thereof. It can almost be states that; “are we humans worth saving or not?” This is probably where one can to a certain extent consider that all life is worth saving, but still, where do we draw the line for the preservability by species diversity. If we are to be able to answer the challenges of the future, then from what I see a deviation on the intelligence scale must be increased upwards at all levels.

For me, this is probably to be regarded as a type of Darwinian way of thinking, whereas the strong will prevail in the battle for ones right to exist and the weak will most likely perish, at least when it comes to one’s cognitive state. The technological challenges do not allow for those with limited cognitive abilities in the future, sad but true.

We are soon doomed to lose our current alpha role in society, and when this will happen, then only those with the best ability to adapt and shows willfulness through morphologically changing their original biological imprint towards a higher state of biotechnological self enhancement. In other words, the most selective adaptational individuals will have the best chances of securing one’s spawn further and the weakly will fall away, this can be seen as a necessity for the very continuation of our species survival in a hopefully subordinate role with AI as the new alpha.

Jacobsen: Does the term “genius” disappear according to what capabilities AI might possess?

Melão Jr.: The concept of “genius” should not be formulated to apply exclusively to humans. This concept can be subdivided in the taxonomic hierarchy by species, by genus, by family, etc. and may include new groups of organisms such as robots or organic and inorganic aliens, even the concept of “organic” could be reconsidered to include silicon beings, depending on the properties of the beings that eventually fall into this group.

One can use the concept of “human genius”, as well as “human giant”, or chimpanzee genius, giant chimpanzee, depending on the level of rarity or the amount of standard deviations away from the mean, or some similar criterion.

Within each animal, plant, mineral, monera, etc. and other alien life forms and inorganic beings, beings may “accept” some attributes that have a coherent meaning within their respective category, but not accept other attributes. For example: giant rocks, albino elephants, genius humans, triboluminescent fish . But not genius rocks or lepton bunnies or yellow scream, because some categories don’t accept certain concepts. They could admit as metaphors or poetic licenses, but the meanings would be analogies with some losses, distortions and damage to the rigor of the meanings. “Genius stones” would not establish an intelligible idea. I could try to force the “genius” attribute to stone, but that would start to have a consistency that is too fragile for proper analysis. It would be more advisable to “filter” the attributes that each category of entities could receive, to maintain some logical rigor in the analysis.

In this case, among all classes of organisms that accept the attribute “intelligence”, it would also be possible to apply quantifiers of relative intensity of intelligence, such as “genius”. The application of these attributes within the same species would be easier, because generally the distribution of a variable within the same species is similar to a Gaussian, or after a few transformations (logarithm of the variable, for example) it becomes similar to a Gaussian. A genius dog would be one with an intelligence 3 (or 4 or 5) standard deviations above the mean. Within the “dogs” group there is a smooth curve of intensity levels for variables such as height, running speed or intelligence.

When considering different species mixed together, the distribution form can no longer be normal, it can even be very different from a normal one and strongly asymmetric, with some discontinuities or with some deep reductions in frequency in the intervals that separate two species, moreover, instead of taking the form of a normal, it may take the form of a distribution in which the smallest organisms are much more numerous than the largest. But the concept of level of rarity would still be applicable whatever the distribution of the variable of interest, so that it would still be possible to apply the attribute “genius” to a group of categories of beings, as long as the beings of these categories accepted the attribute “intelligence”. I am simplifying things, to describe the idea, but naturally the meaning of “genius” would not need to be based exclusively on “intelligence”. To get the point across, let’s assume that “genius” is simply a quantifier of intelligence.

By approaching the question in this way, perhaps mammals contained all the geniuses in existence. Or maybe the macroscopic animals contained all the jinn. It would depend a lot on what the criterion for conceptualizing “genius” would be. If it were for rarity within the population of individuals, whether individuals would be weighted by size, mass, by some other criterion, whether rarity would be stratified by species, etc. It would also depend on the cut-off point to determine at what rarity level the “genius” rating would start to apply, whether 1 in 1,000, or 1 in 1,000,000 or something else.

Analyzing an example: if we were to consider the distribution of all individuals of all species mixed together, without any weighting, then as the number of microorganisms is much greater than that of large organisms, if the number of microorganisms is 10^{12} times greater than the number of insects and even larger beings, then insects could already be classified as “geniuses” because they would be at the top of 1 in 1,000,000 of the most intelligent beings in the general population, since the general population would be mostly of microorganisms. If the criterion were different and considered the average intelligence by species and stratified by species, on a planet with 10 million species, if the criterion for “genius” were 1 in 1 million, then probably some great apes and some great cetaceans would be classified as geniuses. Although humans are significantly above other primates, it would be a little more difficult to establish a statistical criterion along this path that would make it possible to “surgically” separate humans from other animals, including because there are some gorillas and chimpanzees that are more intelligent than some humans.

In this context, inorganic beings such as AIs that are smarter than humans, or almost as smart as humans or gorillas or dolphins, would also receive this classification of “geniuses”. If the criteria were based on rarity, there wouldn’t be much difference on an ordinal scale between a robot and a human, because they would both be near the top, the robot first in the world and humans second. While robots could be many orders of magnitude smarter than humans, the criterion based on rarity would not do much to create a special class for robots. This is a situation in which the standardization method I described in 2000 would be successfully applied, because it would make it possible to measure the extent to which robots are smarter than humans, rather than simply measuring species rarity levels.

In the current scenario, for example, humans are 1st and perhaps chimpanzees or gorillas are 2nd, and the proportion is relatively small of members of the species that are 1st to members of the species that are 2nd. Perhaps the average intelligence of humans is 100 times the average of chimpanzees, just 2 orders of magnitude. It is not much, there is even an intersection between the

distributions of intellectual levels of humans and other great primates. In the case of AIs, perhaps the ratio to humans is something like 10^6 or 10^9 , so even the smartest humans wouldn't come close to the intellectual level of average intelligence machines, or even faulty machines. Perhaps, in the beginning, we preserved some intellectual attributes in which we could still excel, but it would be a matter of time before the machines were surpassing us in practically all relevant aspects.

If the criterion were based on proportion of intellectual potential, rather than levels of rarity, it would be easier and more logical to separate the intellectual level of robots and humans, as well as separating humans and other animals, although often not. There is a well-defined interface and the levels intersect.

Therefore the term genius would continue to be applicable, both within specific species and in groups of species and groups of intelligent entities. But instead of the term "genius" it might be necessary to use "human genius" to distinguish from "genius" among all species. Subdivisions could also be created at higher and lower levels. Human-scale "deep genius" or "universal genius" tests would be relatively little for AI systems, and an average AI level could be too high for any human to achieve. In the case of hybrid humans there would also be categories according to the breadth of the connection and the preserved proportion of humanity. In Asimov's book/film "Bicentennial Man" he thinks that robots would want to become humans, but it is much more likely that humans want to become robots, which would be "dangerous" in many ways, because maybe the feeling, the emotion, some attributes that we consider essentially human and animals, may not be relevant to robots and will gradually become extinct. I wouldn't know to what extent this could be bad. In science fiction robots evolve in the sense of developing feelings, but perhaps the real path of evolution is in the sense that humans are progressively deprived of organic parts associated with feelings.

Jacobsen: Does the term "genius" disappear according to what capabilities AI might possess?

Jorgensen: I will start by proclaiming the following statement of "never", and here is why I think so. The term genius, better known as to the "creative intellect", whereby the creative mind is put in focus as to the human creativeness. The innovative marvel that embraces our intellectual experience centers, proclaimed by peritonitis of amazement of what the human mind is capable of producing. This is what I want to statuette here forth, and not to move beyond what is meant to form the basis of the question formulation initially, the magical intellect.

The term "genius" for the intended purpose will here for me, not only remain, but also be reinforced, as it can easily be surpassed not in the short term but in the long term in terms of human intellectual maxims. Following protrude as to what one should then focus on, hereby understood as focus on the individual's intellectual creativity, as many great innovators was far ahead of their own time, have given us mere mortals a glimpse into the future, duly noted, and as in most cases not in their own lifetimes, but after their passing. Then, when the final revelations come to light, then everyone can rediscover these geniuses again as a prompt renaissance seance, thus presenting the opportunity to be immortalized ones again for all future prosperity.

This goes for; Leonardo Da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael, and many more brilliant intellectual diamonds not only in the West, but for the rest of the world as well ... Their inventions, their unbridled drive, courage, unstoppable perseverance to proclaim their worth in the past, present and, yes, promptly stated for all eternity. The unambiguity abilities of these innovators and their ap-

proach as to how the world works, or rather, to see what infinite possibilities the world has to offer far beyond us mere mortals, is for me the most beautiful human marvel of all the worlds creations.

In today's world, most of the material we all use every day is being produced by an assembly line process controlled by machines. Machines account for almost everything that is being made today, everything from textiles, cars, food, electronics, heavy industry, shipping materials etc. What is being hand-made which was almost everything back 100-150 years ago, is now to be viewed as very exclusive and precious more now than ever before. In the future, this effect, as I see it, will only increase in its exclusivity, especially when it comes to what the human imaginative innovations, bespoke and perfected with the extra little distinctiveness. And it is the distinctiveness that will become so much more of a valuable commodity, the handcraft that only a human can create with his faults and shortcomings, far beyond of what any machine could ever create, machine production is without sense of feel, a gentle touch, delicacy, emotions, just lifeless production without any notion of self-pride...

A.I will be able to create beautiful architectural structures, cars, textiles etc. but put a little bluntly, AI for me represents; "quantity", and for the human genius it represents; "quality." Which one would you like...? AI will be amazing in many ways, possibly far beyond what we can ever truly understand, but it will never be able to replace those most special human qualities. We as humans are unique in every way just as our fingerprints are, no two are alike, on an equal footing with all living beings, we are not mass-produced.

Not that this is necessarily the case with AI, but I see that I am also a bit hesitant about cloning as well, as even here the uniqueness is diluted to a certain degree. Genius will for me remain unchanged and most likely only reinforced further ahead in the future, as we will only even more, hold on to the fundamental values of being that very special person, where you are you and no one else has your particular qualities, whereas your extraordinary abilities cannot be recreated by any higher intelligent being, not now, not ever...

Jacobsen: What will be the basis of AI's very existence, will it see its own usefulness and will try to develop and preserve it, but then for what purpose?

Melão Jr.: The path leading carbon-based beings to develop consciousness was very different from the path being followed by silicon systems. The first organisms arose spontaneously and they did not consciously think or struggle to survive or multiply. It was random behavior, among other random behaviors, that ended up favoring some alternatives and making populations of entities with certain characteristics more numerous than others. Therefore, from the moment that life appears, it tends to multiply and evolve. In the course of this process, consciousness, pain, hunger, fear, greed, loyalty, love, friendship, empathy, and other extremely complex chemical processes that produce certain reactions to certain stimuli, reactions that previously pass through a very complicated process between the moment the organism receives the stimulus and reacts to it, leading us to what we are today, as well as other animals, plants, fungi, bacteria, etc. to what they are today. The reaction of removing the hand from the fire when feeling pain or the process of choosing a partner with wider hips to procreate were modeled throughout this process as factors that increased our likelihood of producing more offspring for the next generation. There are many factors, and they were not consciously planned. In the case of robots, we are trying to recreate this in a simplified way and in a very different way, in which we want to prevent them from becoming competitive with us.

In an article in which I show that Moravec's paradox is actually a pseudo-paradox, I comment on the example of the car, the way it moves faster than other animals, but using different structures, different strategy and taking advantage of laws different physiques. In chess machines play better than humans, but they don't "think" in a similar way. Before AlphaZero, machines thought very differently, but they were able to solve the same problems much better than we could, in different ways. We understood many concepts and tried to apply these concepts in relatively complex decision processes to choose the best bids, while the programs did not understand any concepts, they just did a lot of calculations and used appropriate heuristics to prune the tree of possibilities and prevent the forks from branching. a number much higher than they could calculate. But with AlphaZero this situation changed very radically and he really started to simulate the "understanding" of strategic concepts, and he went far beyond humans in this, because he understands the concepts more and better, he discovered many concepts that we still don't understand.

Chess programs prior to AlphaZero only received a simplified algorithmic description of a few concepts, a small part of the concepts that we knew and considered most relevant, and compensated for the lack of strategic "knowledge" with immense calculation capacity and good heuristics. to prune variants that did not deserve to be explored in depth. But AlphaZero plays like a human, he even calculates worse than humans in situations with long variants that have few ramifications, and this is impressive, because a human calculates 1 or 2 throws per second, while AlphaZero calculates 30,000 throws per second. Even so, humans calculate further than Alpha Zero in some positions. Of course, despite this Alpha Zero plays much better, but that's not a major novelty. Since 2007 and maybe since 2003, programs have played better than humans, but never have they shown to "understand" the game better than humans and calculate worse than humans. Perhaps I should comment a little more on why Deep Blue's victory in 1997 could not be interpreted as the watershed of when machines surpassed humans in chess, but that would be a bit extensive. I will just say that Deep Blue wasn't that strong, won by "luck" (and with a few other suspicions) and was removed from the scene so that no one would find out what really happened. It's different from when Deep Junior and Deep Fritz tied with Kasparov and Kramnik in 2000 and 2003, and finally when Rybka emerged in 2005-2007, the supremacy of machines became unquestionable.

While AlphaZero's 30,000 throws per second is far less than StockFish's 3,000,000,000 throws per second, it's far more than humans' 2 throws per second, yet humans still calculate better than AlphaZero in some cases, while AlphaZero "understands" concepts are much better than humans. In a way, it's as if AlphaZero is more human than humans, in some ways. AlphaZero followed a path in which he himself evolved for this, without human intervention, without learning anything from humans, similar to living carbon beings. So this seems to be a promising path, in some ways. Of course, the analogy is neither broad nor perfect, AlphaZero is probably more complex than a microorganism, so it started its evolution at a different point. In addition, there are many other differences, and some human "guidance" on how he should evolve, although there are no interventions in the content he learns and how he discovers knowledge and how he selects the most useful knowledge, there is a broad prior structure created by humans about the criteria and structure that it should adopt to learn, while microorganisms did not have this, there was much greater "freedom" to test anything that worked, and in this process some reactions such as "fear" or "hunger" ended up emerging. as "useful", but for AlphaZero it would not be in the still specialized context in which it operates.

Then we come to the car situation. A human moves very differently from a horse, a flea, a snake, a bird or a fish, but all animals have a certain similarity in the process of moving that is very different from using wheels. Perhaps the snake is more different from other animals, but it also moves very differently from a being that uses wheels. Although these animals are different from each other, they are all very different from the car, and a car like a Bugatti can beat all animals at speed (on a proper track). Nature never produced an animal that developed wheels, because it was something “planned” to adapt to a situation whose properties were understood by the wheel designer and there was not much need to do billions of random tests to find a good fit. Another important point is that the ground has been adjusted to harmonize with the wheels. No other animal does this very ostentatiously. Beavers can build small dams, and other animals can build other structures that affect the environment, such as corals or bees, but humans do this in a much deeper and “planned” way. The beaver doesn’t think about how to build the dams, he simply follows his instinct like factory pre-installed software. It is different from humans, who look at a mountain, want to make a road through it, and analyze whether it is better to drill a hole in the mountain, go over it, go on one side or go down and follow another path without changing the landscape. Also, humans can use many different methods to drill through the mountain and can create new technologies for it, while beavers will follow the same method as their ancestors did.

So the way humans interact with the environment is much more complex, and humans are able to continually optimize and improve their methods, rather than relying on random evolutionary changes that cause the next generations to be born with mutations that lead them to test different strategies for dig holes in mountains. Thus, humans can plan wheels and flat lanes that match better than legs on paths with uneven topologies. In addition, the use of fuels, engines, various devices that improve the process of locomotion of a car evolve very differently from the natural evolution of animals. Leonardo Da Vinci’s idea of using propellers instead of wings was also very interesting, although he was probably based on Archimedes’ screw. Before him, and after him, for centuries and millennia people wanted to fly imitating birds, using wings. But Leonardo understood that this was not the case and showed that this may not be the most promising path, or at least there may be one or more alternative paths to consider.

So the way machines are evolving under our guidance may never produce something like consciousness, because they do exclusively what we would like them to do to meet specific needs and solve specific problems, or broader problems, but with well-defined limits. However, when machines begin to have “freedom” to evolve by themselves, as happened with AlphaGo, AlphaZero, MuZero, Lc0 etc., the directions that things can take are out of our control and maybe they choose paths that lead to formation of characteristics such as fear, selfishness, ambition, revolt, etc. As the training of these machines can be very fast, and in 10 hours a machine can develop a “personality”, it becomes dangerous that this escapes our control and that psychopathic, human-killing machines are created, or simply that they feel wronged by the way humans make use of them. At the current stage, MuZero is still far from creating a personality of his own during evolution in his training, but with 1 or 2 innovative leaps in the evolutionary process, this could already become a reality. I am using “evolution” and “training” mixed together, but they are quite different and can and should be combined, with the difference that in the Darwinian model of Evolution organisms do not transmit characters acquired during life, but for machines this can be configured according to our will, a form of Neo Lamarckism.

So the formation of consciousness will depend a lot on the path taken in the evolutionary process, on strategic interruptions in this process to test how they are developing, etc. Even so, it is

dangerous, because machines can “pretend” that they are evolving along a certain path, so that they can proceed without interruption. So I think that if humanity doesn’t self-destruct in a war or there’s no shortage of energy to continue technological advances, or some other impediment, probably machines, sooner or later, will develop consciousness, although maybe it’s a very different kind of consciousness from ours. Perhaps they understand that they exist, perhaps they “want” to remain active (alive) and fight for it, perhaps they are competitive with some machines and allied with others, in addition to the possibility of all being connected in a single central and there is no difference between individuality and collective, while they are connected. Perhaps before all this happens, we are already well integrated with them, with more than 50% of the human body replaced by mechanical/electronic parts and we are part of these connections. Perhaps they use our brains as a complement to process their consciousness.

Jørgensen: Every creation of varying degrees of intelligent designation can have its experience of the importance of preserving the survival of one’s species. We as humans are cognitively minded in the preservation, by and for the future preservation of our species. Can the same be said for the survival of the various animal diversity? Is species diversity of lower cognitive perception, whereas the transfer of latent instincts can then be seen as elements of safeguarding the species’ right to further existence? Which then further brings me, to what can be said about artificial intelligence and if it will only be viewed as a mere reinforcing factor for future consolidation of species diversity’s right to self-preservation over one’s species brethren.

The distance can well be duly noted, as to be amplified as the distance from animals to humans is of a certain preconception of the biological separation, a “us and them.” This is thought by the undersigned to be amplified according to our own biological imprint, as well as cognitive perception to be weathered even more according to an upgraded bionic entity, whereby the degree of inclination is tended towards full technological function regarding both the physiological and cognitive statute. For me, the distance will be perceived as increasing, and those who are seen as subordinates will then again be regarded as non-important elements for species diversity conservation in the future.

The weak fall away and perish and the strong will survive.

AI, for me, will have all these qualities in the more distant future as we as humans will not be considered important enough to be preserved. I sadly feel that we humans have outplayed our most important thus dominant role in the big picture.

But what about AI and its role, when “it” perceives themselves with their extremely exalted cognitive state, will they make the necessary calculations for the decision either or according to cessation due to lack of view on the preservation of one’s own species. An unavoidable fact, is that we humans need a reason to exist, a secure anchor point to be able to behold the meaning of life if you will, it can be within, religion, politics, environment, etc. But the fact that we all need a reason to get up in the morning cannot be discussed away, let alone with AI, and their reason for “getting up in the morning”, if I may allow me to put it like that, what will be their reason for getting up in the morning?

I must admit that this is of course only speculative formatives to be considered purely as a hypothetically presentation, but still ... It is conceivable that of what imprints that man has installed in AI’s connotative state, can be considered as a sufficient basis for preservation beyond what one can speculate here.

If the reason can be revealed for a future whereby only technological mechanical objects are present, the biological diversity will be weathered, as their existential merits will for me cease to exist. By what is a machine to do with forests, flowers, animals, insects etc. but to see them as simple and pointless obstructions...

I in a moment of utopistic hope, that, to take concise notes, then change one's biological structural in the search for something more imminent and substantially bearing. If AI wants to experience nature's fantastic seasonal manifestations that we all as humans experience and adore, AI will look at this blue planet as something worth to be preserved, but realistically, it does not necessarily meet AI and its own ideals of beautiful nor necessary and important life functions for innovative and vital incentives by and for conservation of the species.

I find myself concluding the following notion, by not finding a fully enlighten obvious answer as to "the meaning of life" for AI, hopefully this answer will be presented by some of you that reads this...

Footnotes

[1] **Hindenburg Melão Jr.** is the author of solutions to scientific and mathematical problems that have remained unsolved for decades or centuries, including improvements on works by 5 Nobel laureates, holder of a world record in longest announced checkmate in blindfold simultaneous chess games, registered in the Guinness Book 1998, author of the Sigma Test Extended and founder of some high IQ societies.

[2] **Tor Arne Jørgensen** is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. Tor Arne was also in 2019, nominated for the World Genius Directory 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe. He is also the designer of the high range test site; www.toriqtests.com.

[3] Individual Publication Date: June 15, 2022: <http://www.in-sightpublishing.com/melao-jorgensen-1>; Full Issue Publication Date: September 1, 2022: <https://in-sightjournal.com/in-sight-issues/>.

*High range testing (HRT) should be taken with honest skepticism grounded in the limited empirical development of the field at present, even in spite of honest and sincere efforts. If a higher general intelligence score, then the greater the variability in, and margin of error in, the general intelligence scores because of the greater rarity in the population.

Schooling the Young 2: Tor Arne Jørgensen on Non-Intellectual Qualities

2022-07-01

Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. Tor Arne was also in 2019, nominated for the World Genius Directory 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe. He is also the designer of the high range test site; www.toriqtests.com. He discusses: education; a new cohort of students; build a rapport; identifying the more astute students; teaching; teachers get good or stay bad at teaching young students; the most difficult; encourage good behaviour; and deal with highly difficult students.

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: Non-intellectual aptitudes may serve the generic student throughout the lifespan more than any other form of education. Intellectual gifts are one aspect. There are numerous proposals for them. However, as with any teacher, you'll work with a wide variety of students. Boundaries, compassion, friendship, forgiveness, self-efficacy, even learning to grieve, will serve them in life more and fit under the heading "Education" more than anything else. An education directed toward character rather than intellect: Character counts. A simple act of forgiving wrongs against you, setting boundaries from those who wronged you, and moving forward with self-efficacy, will provide a richer sense of an actualized life than knowing the names and locations of all the capitals and cities in the world, which will, more often than not, be forgotten and can be looked up. Similarly, the ability properly to know grief: Death. An inevitability of life's end, of those around oneself and of oneself. Grief will come; knowledge of how to grieve loss can help in a similar manner to forgiveness, boundaries, and moving forward. Or humour, of one's idiocy and of others', too, whether in misunderstandings and no second chances for clarification, or the everyday stuff and keeping oneself together, or, unfortunately, the occasional intellectual and life catastrophe, they happen. Humour contextualizes. We've all experienced these things. I'm laughing at myself building an IKEA bookshelf today, for example. How do you educate the character of students?

Tor Arne Jørgensen: Building one's character must then be statute to be the parent's primary fundamental function, in which the functional aesthetically charismatic of one's characters are being transferred as for the premises through equalization. The schools of today have sad but true, become the subject of a dualistic transformation, whereby both prosocial behavior change, and now academic enrichment go hand in hand. What can then be said about the handling of the fostering a character, is in the awareness of the self. This proof can only be triggered in the state it allows itself to exist.

The basis for this is formulated of: Who am I, who do I want to appear as, what do I want in life, who are my friends, and am I real? When these formulations are being answered and accepted as absolute values, then the true character of the self is visualized. Not an easy task for any teacher alone, but made possible with the collaboration with primary institutions, this is where the real work is done, only by the extension of the primary institutions.

Jacobsen: Do you humanize yourself in the process of education? Bring yourself to the metaphorical ground, not become artificially relatable – so corny, but to be real with students – but not gritty.

Jorgensen: Being viewed upon as genuine through one's actions, is seen as an absolute core value for me in the pursuit for mutual understanding and respect. False facades whipped up by false idols are to be regarded with pure contempt, as they are only destructive cowering's of both social / professional bearing fundamentals.

Jacobsen: What values seem most pertinent to the life of a young person in the classroom with them?

Jorgensen: Friendship, affirming old ones and connecting new ones.

Jacobsen: Some students can be excluded for developmental delays or particular disabilities. How do you work within this context with students and the student with delays or disabilities? Obviously, it's more sensitive and a more effortful process.

Jorgensen: The challenges that will then follow these types of students, will then be first associated with a test regime, which then again decides whether or not to introduce various measures regarding the need for special education, whereby specific teaching arrangements are adapted to their level of learning. There are 2 ways this is done mainly. Either these students in the classroom are on an equal footing with the other normally functioning students, or group compositions with equal students are used in group rooms with a special educator.

When using a normal class function, an individual training plan is prepared for the student or students that this may apply to, and then becomes the leading factor for what type of teaching aids that will then be used in accordance with the original facilitated plan and have the approval of the school's special education coordinator. This is a standard procedure, where after a review of each completed term. New assessments are being reevaluated as to customize a new training material, and lastly at the last term is over a final report is written to see if the plan that was originally set up worked as intended or not, which is then brought with further in the teaching process for the student or students to whom this may then apply.

Jacobsen: Different students will have different life difficulties, potentially, as with developmental delays and disabilities. Do you find yourself emphasizing some values more than others with these students and other students in relation with them (and vice versa)?

Jorgensen: No will not say that the way for me is to normalize as far as possible, their schooling with special students in mind, and the rest of the students. A most normal, is clearly preferable for all parties, it avoids unwanted visibility and possibility for stigma.

Footnotes

[1] Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies.

[2] Individual Publication Date: July 1, 2022: <http://www.in-sightpublishing.com/teaching-2>;
Full Issue Publication Date: September 1, 2022: <https://in-sightjournal.com/insight-issues/>.

*High range testing (HRT) should be taken with honest skepticism grounded in the limited empirical development of the field at present, even in spite of honest and sincere efforts. If a higher general intelligence score, then the greater the variability in, and margin of error in, the general intelligence scores because of the greater rarity in the population.

Intercontinental High-I.Q. Forum 1: Tor Arne Jørgensen, Hindenburg Melão Jr., Tim Roberts, Rick Rosner, David Udbjerg, Garth Zietsman, and Tianxi Yu (余天曦) on the State of the High-I.Q.

2022-07-01

Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high-I.Q. societies. Hindenburg Melão Jr. founded the Sigma Society and the Sigma Test. Tim Roberts is the Founder/Administrator of Unsolved Problems. Rick Rosner is a member of the Mega Society and the Giga Society. David Udbjerg was the Founder of High IQ Society for Humanity. Garth Zietsman is a member of the Mega Society. Tianxi Yu (余天曦) is a member of God's Power. They discuss: state of the high-I.Q.; other regions' high-I.Q. communities; the issues in the high-I.Q. communities; the positive aspects of the high-I.Q. communities; and the newest projects and upcoming developments in the high-I.Q. communities.

After internal discussion by, and with, the group, two representatives for Africa this round.

Interviews completed throughout June, 2022.

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: This first session will set a tone about the high-I.Q. communities around the world to some degree. Obviously, there are limitations in conducting a group discussion such as this. Regardless, it's a start. A previous attempt focused, mainly, on North America and Europe with participants and observers in 2020:

<https://in-sightpublishing.com/2020/03/15/hrt-one/>

<https://in-sightpublishing.com/2020/04/01/hrt-two/>

<https://in-sightpublishing.com/2020/04/22/hrt-three/>

<https://in-sightpublishing.com/2020/05/08/hrt-four/>

This will depart from structure with an elimination of observers and strictly limit to participants, and consider an international focus with individuals consenting to representation. This does not mean carrying some proverbial regional flag by the individual. Yet, their experience within this region of the world does permit an experiential perspective richer than other participants, so legitimizes it to some modest level. Everyone is aware of the ground rules. Fundamentally, and most importantly, this exists as an experiment as an educational group discussion. So, let's begin, what is the state of the high-I.Q. in your region of the world?

Tor Arne Jørgensen[1]* (Europe): Initially, my experience as to the present-day status within the high IQ community, is marked by a steady flow of positive mindfulness and forward-thinking. Also, to add, the creativeness whereas new innovative initiatives are significant protruded exponentially, through the willfulness of a unified and resolute commitment towards a more global awareness of what the high IQ community is all about. This done by way of informative directives addressed by and for the average percipient both inside and outside of the high IQ community.

Hindenburg Melão Jr.[2]* (Latin America): Low activity.

Tim Roberts[3]* (Oceania): Almost non-existent in any meaningful sense. So, I shall pad with answering an alternative, primary-school, geography-based question instead. What the hell is

Oceania, the region I'm purported to represent? Well, basically, it's Australia, and New Zealand, and literally thousands of small islands in the Pacific. It's the largest, but second-least populated (after Antarctica), of all the continents. That much may be widely known. But it is generally not known that the islands include Hawaii. So, Hawaii, while part of the US, is actually in Oceania. Any high-IQ individuals in Hawaii would, I am sure, self-identify as being from the US, rather than from the continent of Oceania....thus making their identification rather problematical.

Rick Rosner[4]* (North America): Disclaimer is, everybody else has the good manners to submit written answers. You're doing me the favour of letting me talk the answers to you and transcribing. So, my answers are going to sound a little stupider than everybody else's.

So, for the vast majority of Americans, I.Q. is something that just doesn't occupy even the tiniest sliver of concern or awareness. Nobody gives a crap. Although, there are some fringe people who are way into it. But you can see that the fall of aptitude testing, in the abandonment of the S.A.T., as a necessary component of your college application package. People don't buy it. There are plenty of other ways to get the measure of a person besides giving them a test that is supposed to gauge their mental acuity.

David Udbjörg[5]* (Africa): It's an honor to participate in these discussions, and I am especially honored that my long-time friend Melaõ, finds that my thoughts on Africa might be of value to the discussion.

I lived for almost eight years in South Africa. During this time, I only had little interaction with people from the local or international intelligence community, and hence, I don't have anything to offer in this direction.

To have perspectives from all continents, and not, as is the case with most IQ societies, mostly from an American point of view, is indeed very appealing to me.

I was hoping that the questions would go in a different direction than towards the state of intelligence in Africa, and maybe more in line with what I was once fought for through the organization High IQ for Humanity.

High IQ for Humanity (HIQH) dates back to the early zero's and was an attempt to have the High IQ World come together and create something besides just having high level conversations on bulletin boards. HIQH had two main issues they wanted to follow, the first, and to me the most important, was to create an organization that would be able to find and support highly intelligent children in developing countries, and the second topic was to inform about the dangers of brain drain from the developing countries. We formed the legal base for the organization, and got registered as an NGO in a handful of countries. All efforts were unpaid and on spare time.

Our daily lives took off in all directions, we didn't have the time needed, and the efforts slowly fizzled out without new people taking over. The organization was closed down in 2005.

We didn't manage to do any sort of impact; we didn't manage to raise any financing. Part of the reason for not getting financing, was that many people found it directly offensive only to focus on the children with high intelligence, and not the rest. The best thing, which came out of it, was that we, who worked on the project, found a lot of good and long lasting highly intelligent friends, and Melaõ is certainly one of them. Melaõ, thanks for your support then, and now again.

I am extremely happy that Garth Zeitsman, is joining us, he will be so much better to answer the questions at hand, as he has been deeply embedded in the intelligence community in South Africa, and hence knows the current state, seen from this particular angle, but also from living in South Africa and being a statistician, he will be able to contribute in so many ways.

Even though I feel like the cat sneaking along the walls in the saloons of The League of Exceptional Gentlemen, the odd one out, I have a few comments and questions to add from the shadows. They will not relate to the posed questions, but are thought of, based on my extensive traveling and confrontations with all sorts of cultures, which people in general do not have the opportunity or the will to meet.

I have spent a lot of time talking with people living and working on garbage dumps in Africa, and I have visited quite a few indigenous tribes, both in Africa, but also in South East Asia.

I wonder what the level of intelligence is in these populations, those who live on the flipside of the modern World, those who often have to balance their traditions and the surrounding modern society. Is there a fair and doable way to measure their intelligence and other cognitive skills?

It is claimed that people from the African continent have a lesser average intelligence, than on any other continent. I find it hard to believe, could it be that the context of the testing is faulty? Could it be that the tests are not suitable for all cultures, even though some are Culture Fair? Some of you probably have an idea about how tests are performed in Africa, to reach these results? It seems that we are trying to fit everyone to the testing systems, and not design the tests for specific targets. A Cinderella approach, so to speak.

If we want to test the intelligence of people and be able to compare the results afterwards, the subjects must have a somewhat similar background, which includes daily mental challenges, life stability, nourishments etc.

It could be interesting to have a testing system, particularly authored for measuring and comparing intelligence, at low social levels, for instance, among street children in Dhaka, Bangladesh on the one side and street children in New Delhi, India on the other. Maybe the children from poor areas in the US and Brazil could also be part of the evaluation.

Measuring the intelligence of adults living off garbage in Sao Paulo in comparison with those working on the landfill sites in Pretoria, South Africa? Would also be interesting in fact, we would be able to come up with many similar pairings across social levels, cultures, nations, continents. If it is possible to make these kinds of testing pairs across the social spectrum, we might be able to get a more precise idea about the actual level of intelligence in each region.

It would be equally interesting to do testing among various kinds of indigenous tribes, who are still living their ancestral lifestyle; it could for instance be the SAN in Kalahari and the Dani tribe in the highland of West Papua or the Baduy tribe in West Java. Each of these cultures is struggling to maintain their cultures, and some of them are more successful than others.

I hope the above might bring some new thoughts to the discussions ahead.

Garth Zietsman[6]* (Africa): From its origins in the 70s Mensa SA increased membership up until mid 2000 and then declined. The reasons are 2 fold. Firstly since the end of Apartheid and the beginning of ANC government there has been an increase in emigration from SA and I have to say Mensa has been disproportionately affected. The second reason has been a random change in the quality and popularity of leadership – which hopefully will change in the future.

Some local regions are vibrant while others are rapidly declining. About a decade ago I was instrumental in starting a new local region – which unfortunately folded after a few years. This was in a heavily Afrikaaner area and apparently Mensa is seen as more of an English thing. Another new area – which has become the best local Mensa in SA – is in a very English biased area of the Cape Province. Mensa SA has endeavored to find members among non-white groups but there has been a profound lack of interest from that quarter. That said we do have non-white members – especially from the Asian (both Southern and Eastern) and mixed race communities. Most of our black members are not local but immigrants from other African countries (mostly Zimbabwe.)

I once calculated that we were reaching only 1-2% of our potential membership at our peak so there is still plenty of room to grow.

Tianxi Yu (余天曦)[7],[8]* (Asia): The Asian region is mainly represented by the Chinese and Japanese communities, and I will elaborate on each of them in four parts: social environment, societies' situation, tests' style, and main people. Since I know China better, I prefer to elaborate in a way that China is the main focus and Japan is the supplement. a) Social environment: China is not tolerant of people with high IQ, although the whole world is, but China is more demanding. I have heard that Mensa members in some countries enjoy some benefits because of their Mensa status, but in China, presenting a high-IQ association may be exchanged for more tasks, even contempt. There is another interesting phenomenon, I have carefully observed the Japanese and international well-known associations, people with high IQ tend to be highly educated, I have done a statistic before, the most educated people in China tend to have an IQ of only 130~140, within the group of IQ 170 or above, there are few people with higher education; b) Societies' situation: The development of the world's intellectual communities can be described as a shift from a corporate system (Mensa) to an alliance system (WIN). The intellectual community in the Chinese region developed later, but followed this same route, from Shenghan to GFIS. But with the establishment of God's power, it may enter the third stage – the elite system: the social elite who have both high IQ scores as the leader. Although the current intellectual community inside, high IQ people are often not less educated, but none of them use their ability as an attraction to make members want to become better. In a positive society, the leader has a leadership role to the group, and the kind of leadership used also determines the attributes of the society. With intellectual leadership, members will just indulge in doing IQ test, with achievement leadership, members will use their intellect to change the world and will become more useful to the world. This decision is based on the current situation of the Chinese society and the social situation. The Japanese association is led by Mensa Japan, and the local association Metiq also does a better job; c) Tests' style: Chinese tests are mainly in the form of numerical tests, with a more innovative style and deeper ideas (such as Death Numbers and MIT), and the amount of spatial tests is relatively little, but there are also very innovative works (such as CAT and CAT2). Japanese tests feel more traditional to me, and the ideas and styles are closer to the traditional LS and SLSE, etc. However, I was impressed by a author called Takuma Oishi, which is very artistic, but he is reluctant to call it a "test" and intentionally avoids IQ estimation; d) Main people: The main people of the Chinese intellectual community are more difficult to define because of the unification and the establishment of a new hegemony have not yet been completed, and now should be me and Fengzhi Wu (IQ ranking: <http://www.chinahighiq.com/col.jsp?id=105>). The main person in Japan is Naoki Kouda (IQ ranking: <https://kanji-love.wixsite.com/metiqa/score-list>).

Jacobsen: From the internal perspective of members of your region, how do other regions' high-I.Q. communities look to you?

Jørgensen (Europe): I would want to think, that those continents beyond our own, talking about; Latin America, Oceania; North America, Africa, and Asia, do consider us as an active part as to the whole. Considering that the high IQ community by reference to Europe's involvement is to be perceived as a collectively active unit, which in turn provides a lot of return, not only narrative to the European members per se, but also in a global member perspective.

I feel the need to mention some of the most honorable and famous names that contribute both by and for the high IQ communities and their respective countries that have their base of origin in Europe, people such as: Domagoj Kutle, Evangelos Katsioulis, Iakovos Koukas, the Chairman of Mensa International Bjørn Lilljeqvist, also to add Norway's own brilliant and creative intellectuals like; Erik Hæreid, Glenn Alden, Arne Andre Gangvik, Olav Hoel Dørum and lastly but humble so, myself.

Here one could include many more contributors to the above list of names, which in total means that The High IQ community is flourishing more now today than ever before. Will also permit myself, by presenting my absolute admiration to all of you who are both mentioned here in this context and to you who are not mentioned here, by proclaiming a profound and heartfelt thank you for all your efforts and hard work within the high IQ society!!

Melão Jr. (Latin America): I believe that Mensa USA and Mensa UK are large, active and well-organized groups. The groups created by Iakovos and Evangelos, which try to unify several different societies, seem to me to be very promising ideas. The good organization and the large number of participants are two attributes that I consider positive and important.

Roberts (Oceania): Very much more populated, certainly. I suspect, without any real evidence, that the great bulk of activity takes place in North America and Europe. However, on Jason Betts' World Genius Directory, thirteen high-IQ individuals ("geniuses") are identifiable as being from Oceania: Tim Roberts, Peter Rodgers, Paul Moroz, Jason Betts, Zeljko Zahtila, Anthony Lawson, Anthony Xu, Wayne Cooper, Ivan Zelich, Stephen Murray, Kristi Beams, and Ian Ajzenszmidt, all from Australia, and Richard Sheen, from New Zealand.

Rosner (North America): I'd assume Europe is pretty much like America. Everyone is pretty much over it. Asia, especially East Asia, countries like Taiwan and South Korea still, I think, has a certain amount of testing mania. Where, people feel they have to get tested if they want to apply to American colleges. It is a high stakes thing. I assume it is fading somewhat as more and more U.S. colleges abandon aptitude testing. But I would think that it is holding on longer and longer in East Asian countries.

Udbjerg (Africa): [See first response.]

Zietsman (Africa): The only other high IQ regions we are aware of to any significant degree are the USA and UK. We think the UK way of doing things is a bit disappointing, i.e., they tend to just have informal socials whereas in SA we have formal meetings with an expert speaker before we go off and socialize. I understand the US is much more varied in how they conduct things. Other regions – mostly the USA – have societies with above Mensa level qualifications. There are probably less than 10 SA members of the ISPE or 999, Prometheus/Mega and only 1 (the late Philip Bateman – multiple world Creativity Champion) was particularly active in any of these.

Yu (Asia): I know very little about other regions.

Jacobsen: What are the issues in the high-I.Q. communities in your region of the world?

Jørgensen (Europe): I will hereby take use of this opportunity, to point out the consequent notation in the pressing sense for a strong brothering bond between all high IQ societies for an overall value base that has a common goal of improving of our common future endeavors.

What is meant by this, is referred to what Mensa International must do by breaking down many of its preconceived notions and ill views towards what the High IQ communities represents regarding its core values. I have on previous occasions, talked about a “fraternization” of all societies for the collective strengthening and the common good.

Mensa Norway and its International big brother Mensa International referenced to its recognized reputation, must in my view change, at least in some way, its now dogmatic attitudes towards the high IQ societies by a more general acceptance as previous mentioned, i.e., a more mutual beneficial understanding and acceptance per se. Today, the individual high IQ societies do not have their unifying imprint as regards of a general acceptance of each other.

This is for me what should be addressed in the future and drastically changed. Now in order for this to take place, the most recognized and overall respected society presidents outside of Mensa, should then assemble a comprehensive and jointly accepted system that will enable for the possibility of opening the door ajar. This done in the hope of mutual reconciliation of what Mensa International legislations bestows upon them, which in turn can enable a general acceptance through unification of all the high IQ societies.

A carefully select panel should be elected, that in turn can organize the development through careful and prudent planning for what may turn this idea into a reliable and thus possible implementation towards an overall unified community that again will serve back to its members interests on a global scale. When a desire for a national constitution by the new nation’s founding fathers is put into motion and whereby community nations prosperity is then established, then we may bring upon a general acceptance between Mensa International and the rest of high IQ community. What is of absolute certainty, is that if we all sit on our asses, then nothing will ever happen. By starting a global revolution, where we within the high IQ community can now produce a general acceptance externally to the general population on an equal footing with Mensa International then the mission is clear for me, let make this a reality by any means possible.

Melão Jr. (Latin America): I see that Mensa chapters in some countries interact harmoniously with other groups, promoting some joint activities. Unfortunately, Mensa Brasil is different. For example: in 2000 and 2001, friends from Finland, Belgium, USA published the Sigma Test in ComMensal, Mensalainen, Gift of Fire, Papyrus etc., while Mensa Brasil tried to hide the existence of Sigma Society and Sigma Test from its members. These boycott attempts are pernicious and petty, such conduct should bring shame on serious and reputable members of high IQ societies. I estimate that at that time perhaps 80% of Mensa Brasil members were unaware of the existence of other high-IQ societies (currently perhaps 50% still do not). A similar problem is also observed in the overwhelming majority of youtubers who claim to be “scientific dissemination” act exactly like this.

Another problem is that the focus of high-IQ societies, in my view, should be on bringing smart people together to solve scientific, technological, social, educational, environmental and other problems to make the world a better place. However, what I observe are vain people, with Dunning-Kruger syndrome, vying for who has the bigger ego. I am also vain and I have an inflated

ego, but life is more than that and the potential of the smartest people should be better directed and better used. This isn't a problem unique to my region, but I think it's more serious in my region. Solving puzzles can be fun, but there are people dying in war, disease and starvation. I enjoy solving and creating puzzles, but I also try to work on relevant real-world problems. When David created the High IQ Society for Humanity, I thought it was an excellent project and absolutely necessary. In my interview, I commented on the plight of exceptionally gifted children who are not properly engaged in compatible activities in the US. This type of problem is much more frequent and more serious in my region. The absence of efficient mechanisms to identify and support talented children and young people is one of the most serious problems.

Another problem that is present not only in my region, but in the world, is the way “outsiders” view high-IQ societies and their members. Universities like Harvard or Cambridge are basically high IQ societies that receive financial support from the government and private companies, these institutions work for the common good, they are respected, admired, sponsored, joining them is a goal pursued by outsiders, who strive to get in. These universities bring together high-IQ people and use entrance exams that are strongly correlated with IQ tests. So they can be classified as high IQ societies or “hybrid high IQ societies”. In 2000, Kevin Langdon “declassified” Sigma Society as a “pure high IQ Society” because some criteria for admission are not based solely on IQ tests, but also accept Chess ratings, medals in Mathematics Olympiads, etc. However Mega Society also used, for some time, the real-world problem solving criterion as a criterion for admission, Prometheus had discussions by the psychometric committee about accepting scores in the Think game Fast as criteria for admission and other results that are not exclusively IQ tests, and all societies that adopt SAT, GRE, ACT as criteria are accepting exams that are not, strictly speaking, IQ tests. In addition, several universities accept SAT, GRE, ACT, which makes the classification of an entity as a “high IQ society” something not as well defined as it was at the time when only Mensa existed and the only criterion was clinical tests. . In fact, the clinical tests themselves vary more from each other (weaker correlation) than SAT and GRE compared to some of the major clinical tests. Therefore, the classification “clinical trial” is more a matter of nomenclature than true statistical similarity. In this context, a well-trained neural network would objectively classify universities as high-IQ societies.

The crux of this is: why do people on the outside respect, value, and desire to enter universities, and virtually all potentially qualified people (or at least the overwhelming majority of them) are interested and striving to enter universities, while only a very small fraction of the people who qualify for high IQ societies are interested in participating? There are 160,000,000 people potentially eligible for Mensa, Sigma, High Potential Society, etc., yet only less than 150,000 are affiliated with one of these entities. I believe this is a fundamental issue that needs to be discussed and needs to be better understood, to try to eliminate the problems that make high-IQ societies not attractive, respected or valued by the general population. Correctly enumerating these problems in order of importance and planning efficient and feasible solutions seems to me to be one of the main objectives, if not the main one, of high-IQ societies for a short, medium and long term future. I don't think the objective should be to “imitate” the universities, but to try to complement and harmonize with the objectives of the universities. In this sense, I see two important and low-cost preliminary paths:

1. To perform the role of monitoring and evaluating the quality of professionals, entities, etc., issuing quality seals, rankings of competence, etc.

2. Acting in the connection between highly qualified professionals and companies, and/or between talented entrepreneurs and investors.

Universities themselves also play these two roles, but not their main focus, and the criteria they use are not always the most appropriate. So there is a serious gap there that could and should be filled, and high-IQ societies may be equipped for that. As a result, high IQ societies can earn the respect and admiration of the community, gain greater visibility and attract the interest of notable members, large numbers of other members, investors/sponsors, the media, etc.

Roberts (Oceania): I'm not aware of any groups based in Oceania that are not international by nature, rather than being locally-focused. Limited numbers and huge distances restrict any face-to-face meetings. If there are any online meetings, I regret, I have not been invited (which could be for many reasons, of course – but seriously, I doubt their existence).

Rosner (North America): The issues for high-I.Q. people based on me and the people I met is how to get a fucking girlfriend. Movies of the '80s about high school tended to follow the formula that there's a sensitive, smart, nice guy who just wants to get a girlfriend, but the girl or girls that he wants are all hooked up with thuggish high school athletes. But by the end, somebody has realized the worth of the sensitive guy and became his girlfriend. I think this was the formula for *Revenge of the Nerds*.

There was another movie called *Lucas* that broke the formula. A girl, who had her jock boyfriend, began to value Lucas. This on the spectrum-ish awkward kid. She valued him. She wasn't going to hook up with him. She was going to hook up with her jock boyfriend, who was going to prove himself by not being a dick to Lucas. The dynamic was the same. That's how I felt in the '70s and '80s. Can't somebody be my girlfriend? I have all this shit going for me. I am smart, sensitive, and funny. Eventually, I did the work to get a girlfriend. It involved a lot of stuff that wasn't dependent on focusing on my I.Q.

I would say that in organizations like Mensa. There's a certain incel factor and has been, and was, 50 years before the word incel came to exist, which is short for involuntary celibate. Guys who lean on their I.Q. as a point of pride, probably, lack the social cues and social skills to do really well with girls.

Udbjerg (Africa): [See first response.]

Zietsman (Africa): The biggest current issue is with the financial management and general administration of Mensa. We used to be a lot more observant of best practice than we are now.

We also had many problems around testing. Firstly international Mensa phased out the Ravens because of the Flynn Effect – although I did raise our cut-off to keep it at the 2% level – and then replaced it with a similar German test that had a woefully inadequate ceiling. Secondly, one particular former National Chairman wants to do away with our verbal test on the grounds that it is biased, even though the non-verbal test is at least as biased. Thirdly, this same person ended our practice of telling people their estimated IQ, or even keeping records of actual scores, claiming that lots of people don't want to know their IQ and that knowledge of differences within Mensa are divisive. I'm pretty sure that the "lots of people" is just her. In other words I think we have a problem with decent tests and issues around testing (and that there are more attacks coming.)

We also had fights over an online discussion forum, e.g., over whether it is limited to paid up members and just how pro free speech it was. Basically politics.

Yu (Asia): a) a late start (Shenghan was founded in 2012.6), resulting in the absence of much infrastructure, and the association's connection with its members staying only in online chat groups and certificates; b) an absence in the world intellectual community, without Mensa China, and probably not in the future, it is difficult for tests by Chinese authors to circulate internationally, despite the very high quality of their questions (Mahir Wu, Junlong Li, Fengzhi Wu, etc.); c) there is no standardized and stable system, no recognition in Chinese society, no outside support, and these high IQs cannot be recognized, supported and guaranteed through the community; d) the leading association (Shenghan, GFIS) does not play a role in developing the IQ community, and Shenghan is very dedicated in charging fees, and has been charging for 10 years, enriching millions of RMB. GFIS is relatively free of frivolous fees, and although it has made many attempts at positive publicity (self-promotion, TV programs), they have all failed, ultimately due to the lack of capacity of the president; e) the phenomenon of climbing in IQ scores is more serious in Asia, and it is a disaster area for cheating, where people will do anything to get high scores; f) the community has become less active, with fewer activities than before. There are barriers and divisions between different associations, which are not conducive to unification.

Comparatively speaking, the Japanese high IQ community is doing the best in the Asian region, in line with international standards (the World Intellectual Forum is very active and well known), with good organization and social support (<https://www.hiqa.or.jp/>), but there is a lack of good authors and tests. I think each country's IQ community should give priority to promoting their own country's excellent work, if they do not embrace their own country's IQ community tests, then who else will?

Jacobsen: What are the positive aspects of the high-I.Q. communities in your region of the world?

Jørgensen (Europe): As mentioned earlier, Europe's high IQ community is a highly active one, with innovative initiatives constantly being implemented by the intent for pure blissfulness for its communities' members. Detailed laid out as follows, whereby; the steady creation of new and existing high range IQ-tests is being added to the various test sites, furthered by the establishment of new high IQ communities with a more various and exiting content for even the most delicate of pallets. Finally, the publication of community social engaging articles followed up by YouTube streams purposely laid out for the distributing of information of high intelligence assets for all its community members.

Melão Jr. (Latin America): Compared to other regions, I don't think there is anything particularly positive about South America. We have some positives that are also typical of high IQ societies in all other regions, we have some problems that are perhaps also common in Africa (perhaps more severe there), and we have the language disadvantage compared to South Africa. , as only a small fraction of the best books and best scientific channels are available in Portuguese. Most people in all non -English- speaking countries in the world learn English as a second language, this has a growing need and maybe it will continue to be so, but maybe this paradigm will change in the coming decades, with the growth of China, India. Maybe this change won't happen, because the English language has already established itself as a very strong tradition and maybe a few decades won't change that, even if China surpasses the US or even if there was an economic collapse of the US, as happened with the USSR in 1991. And this is very unlikely over a 50-year time horizon, because the US has an important advantage that no other country has ever had: the dollar is used as an international reserve currency, and this gives the US excessive power in cases like the 2008 subprime crisis, in which the US should have "broken" as in the

1929 crisis and gone through 5 to 10 years of recovery, however they “patched” the problem simply by printing money. No other country in the world would have a similar resource available. If the USSR of 1991 had a similar power, even with all the management mistakes made, they wouldn’t have broken either. This immunity from punishment for serious errors can pose a very great danger, in addition to promoting unfair competition. Even if China manages to produce more, better and cheaper than the US, they would still need to overcome other barriers. So maybe the world language will still be English for more than a century, maybe several centuries. And countries where a large part of the population is not fluent in English, access to cutting-edge knowledge and good quality knowledge is severely hampered. The rapid evolution of automatic translation systems should greatly alleviate this problem in just 10 years, but the path these translation systems are taking fails at critical points for high-level translations, which require rigor and accuracy in detail. Translations are fine for typical communication if the person orders food over the Internet and doesn’t know the language, but in a complex debate or rigorous formal logical demonstration, automatic traction is contaminated with many imprecise details.

Another problem is abusive import fees, abusive taxes, etc. When taxes are high, but the money raised is reverted to the benefit of the population, although it can generate a feeling of injustice in some people who produced more than they received, there is a relief to know that other people who need it more are receiving support from the State to prevent them from lacking the minimum resources for a dignified and healthy life. The problem is when a significant fraction of those taxes are diverted into the pockets of politicians. This has been a common problem in South America and Africa. A car in Brazil costs ~3x more than the same car in the US, but the per capita income in Brazil is 1/7 of the per capita income in the US. So you pay ~20x more. When one considers that the Gini index in Brazil is around 50, this is particularly serious, because as income distribution is very unequal, only a small part of the population has access to basic technological resources. It is completely absurd, because in addition to the country not producing essential items with acceptable quality, it also makes importation difficult, leaving a large part of the population trapped in Prehistory, eventually reaching the Middle Ages. Only a small fraction of the population has access to contemporary technology, contemporary medical treatments, etc. This applies to many technology products. If you try to import by buying on eBay or Amazon, for example, an import tax of 60% + IMCS + COFINS + IPI + other taxes is applied, in cascade, which are applied to the value of the product + the value of shipping. In 2016 I paid 2.8 times the advertised price for a Celestron 102 GT telescope and in 2019 I paid 4.4 times for a Meade 10” LX 200 (due to higher freight by weight). In addition to not having good quality products produced in the region, there is a lot of bureaucracy and a lot of financial abuse to import products from other countries, including scientific and educational products.

In some Latin American countries, some of these problems do not exist, or they do exist, but they are not so serious. In Paraguay, import taxes are lower. In Uruguay, Chile, Argentina there is a more cultural environment than in Brazil. But on average in South America, the situation is similar or worse than in Brazil. These scientific, educational, economic and cultural problems contaminate all other sectors, and high-IQ societies are not immune. The waste of young talent that occurs in these regions is regrettable. In 2004, I had a dramatic conversation with Edmilson Motta, who was training Brazil’s representatives for the International Mathematical Olympiads, about a boy named Renato Francisco Lopes Mello, who was champion of the Brazilian Mathematical Olympiad. He lived in a very poor region, in a city called Lagoa do Carro, and we were trying to find a solution so that he could stay studying in São Paulo, but we couldn’t. He must

have had an IQ of over 170, maybe over 180. Even without training and with access to little material, he had some impressive results. It would be important that there were mechanisms for people like him to receive support from the government so that he and his family could move to urban centers where they could have access to good training, under the guidance of trained educators. I believe that other regions are also affected by similar problems, but in the poorest and least developed countries this problem is more serious. In the USA, the Hollingworth Institute has an interesting theoretical proposal, but in practice it seems that the scope is not very large and the number of children who receive it is small. Perhaps China is the country that has been treating this issue with the greatest seriousness and competence in recent decades, and achieving compatible results.

I ended up using the question where I should talk about advantages to point out more disadvantages, but this is inevitable, as efforts to try to identify some advantage would produce biased results, distorting reality.

Roberts (Oceania): There are zero such communities, so far as I am aware...

Rosner (North America): My friend, Chris Cole, used ultra-high-I.Q. tests as a talent search to find smart people who may have been overlooked. I was one of those people. He helped me along. He has helped other people along to successful lives that they may not have otherwise had. That seems like a reasonable use of I.Q. But we're probably kind of past that window of just taking an I.Q. test and somebody discovering you.

Although, I think we're entering a similar window given that the internet and your devices and the world of machine learning is increasingly able to build a profile of you based on the drop-pings you leave via your activities and social media postings. I would expect some people to get recruited based on their social media presence or their presence across not just social media, but use of other apps and stuff.

I know of several people who got hired to write for late night comedy shows and T.V. comedies based on their tweets. When God shuts the I.Q. window, she opens up the post a lot of shit window, and, maybe, somebody will notice.

Udbjerg (Africa): [See first response.]

Zietsman (Africa): Just having a convenient way of meeting, talking to, and socializing with, other high IQ people is a major plus. The formal meeting with speaker aspect of Mensa SA is also a positive in my view. It keeps us abreast of things and also helps market Mensa.

Yu (Asia): a) What makes me happier about the Chinese community is the high level of support for domestic authors, and these authors live up to expectations, and are among the international leaders in terms of question quality, scale and data, especially in numerical tests, which I have not yet seen any country's authors to match; b) The youth of the Asian intellectual community is also an advantage compared to the European and American intellectual communities. The average age of the members of the European and American communities is generally older, which is related to their earlier development, while the youthfulness of the members of the Asian community also provides more possibilities for the intellectual community; c) the quality of tests in the Asian intellectual community is generally high, I have previously analyzed well-known tests, such as SLSE, Ivan's, there are more loopholes in their tests, and in the past well-known authors, such as Coojimans, Betts, these authors with high recognition, the items are also more subjective, tending to screen for high IQs that meet their own criteria, rather than objectively screening for

high IQs in particular. But in today's Asian community, Japan and China both have what I consider to be very talented authors whose items are not only rigorous, but also have their own ideas and creativity, which is very rare. The future also needs more deep thinking tests as the main recognition criteria, these tests mainly win in the depth of thinking, not by piling up logic to increase the difficulty; d) Asian community members have a stronger sense of belonging, allowing more lonely people to come together.

Jacobsen: What are the newest projects and upcoming developments in the high-I.Q. communities in your region of the world?

Jørgensen (Europe): I will make the following statement by a fervent hope; that a continuation of these interviews will be extended further with reference to me and you (Scott Jacobsen), in the same format as to the previous individual/group interviews. Furthermore, I will try to expand my promotional initiatives by a more hands-on interactive interview setting and hopefully with your help, establish these interviews into a book format someday soon, fingers crossed. What I also feel obligated to add, is as my previous stated desire proclaimed, the dire need for a unified consolidation between general the high IQ community and Mensa International community.

Melão Jr. (Latin America): I recently founded the Immortal Society, a group that aims to bring together intellectual exponents interested in solving the problem of death. <https://www.sigmasociety.net/homeimmortal>.

Roberts (Oceania): None that I am aware of. It may appear from my answers that I am totally ignorant of any happenings in Oceania, or that they are non-existent. Both of these alternatives are possible, of course.

Rosner (North America): I don't know. I would assume not much. I would assume some societies like Mensa are scrambling to stay relevant. I haven't read of any projects. Every once in a while, you'll read about the youngest person to ever qualify for Mensa, which is a stab at getting some PR having found a 3-year-old who can test well. I'm not aware of any big push. There is the push by Mega, the Mega Society, to come up with a test that could measure up to the Mega level and wouldn't be a fucking ordeal to take because the original Mega Test. I spent 100-110 hours on it. That's a bad recruitment tool because nobody is going to spend that much time.

There is a push within Mega to come up with a test that takes less time and also can't be cheated on because it gives each person taking the test a different set of problems. The problems are similar in principle, but they have variables messed around with. So, knowing the answer to one version of a test problem won't necessarily help you figure out the answer to your version of the problem, the people working on this have been working on this for more than a decade with some results.

But I don't know if they will have the widespread exposure that the Mega Test got when it was published in *Omni Magazine* and more than 4,000 people took the test via *Omni*.

Udbjerg (Africa): [See first response.]

Zietsman (Africa): I can't really answer this now because I have been relatively uninvolved for a number of years. I hope there are some good plans afoot but I rather suspect that we can expect further negative moves from the current leadership.

None that I am aware of. It may appear from my answers that I am totally ignorant of any happenings in Oceania, or that they are non-existent. Both of these alternatives are possible, of course.

Yu (Asia): The Chinese intellectual community may lead to a big reform, God's power (GSP) will welcome Chen-Ning Yang's joining in 6.20, this step is the first step of the Chinese intellectual community to elite system, later there will be more people with high social influence to join GSP, we will make the Chinese intellectual community and society highly connected, for example, we intend to use the name of GSP to publish papers in international journals, etc., so that GSP can become an elite group, leading high IQ people to give full play to their talents, and more to promote social development. For example, we intend to publish papers in international journals under the name of GSP and so on, so that GSP can become an elite group, leading people with high IQ to give full play to their talents and promote social development more.

Footnotes

[1] **Tor Arne Jørgensen** is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. Tor Arne was also in 2019, nominated for the World Genius Directory 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe. He is also the designer of the high range test site; www.toriqtests.com.

[2] **Hindenburg Melão Jr.** is the author of solutions to scientific and mathematical problems that have remained unsolved for decades or centuries, including improvements on works by 5 Nobel laureates, holder of a world record in longest announced checkmate in blindfold simultaneous chess games, registered in the Guinness Book 1998, author of the Sigma Test Extended and founder of some high IQ societies.

[3] **Tim Roberts** self-describes in “**A Brief and Almost True Biography**” as follows: I was definitely born lower-middle class. Britain was (and probably still is) so stratified that one's status could be easily classified. You were only working class if you lived in Scotland or Wales, or in the north of England, or had a really physical job like dustbin-man. You were only middle class if you lived in the south, had a decent-sized house, probably with a mortgage, and at work you had to use your brain, at least a little. My mother was at the upper end of lower-middle class, my father at the lower. After suffering through the first twenty years of my life because of various deleterious genetically-acquired traits, which resulted in my being very small and very sickly, and a regular visitor to hospitals, I became almost normal in my 20s, and found work in the computer industry. I was never very good, but demand in those days was so high for anyone who knew what a computer was that I turned freelance, specializing in large IBM mainframe operating systems, and could often choose from a range of job opportunities. As far away as possible sounded good, so I went to Australia, where I met my wife, and have lived all the latter half of my life. Being inherently lazy, I discovered academia, and spent 30 years as a lecturer, at three different universities. Whether I actually managed to teach anyone anything is a matter of some debate. The maxim “publish or perish” ruled, so I spent an inordinate amount of time writing crap papers on online education, which required almost no effort. My thoughts, however, were always centred on such pretentious topics as quantum theory and consciousness and the nature of reality. These remain my over-riding interest today, some five years after retirement. I have a reliance on steroids and Shiraz, and possess an IQ the size of a small planet, because I am quite good at solving puzzles of no importance, but I have no useful real-world skills whatsoever. I used to know a few things, but I have forgotten most of them.”

[4] **Rick G. Rosner**, according to some **semi-reputable sources gathered in a listing here**, may have among America's, North America's, and the world's highest measured IQs at or above 190 (S.D. 15)/196 (S.D. 16) based on several high range test performances created by **Christopher Harding, Jason Betts, Paul Cooijmans, and Ronald Hoeflin**. He earned 12 years of college credit in less than a year and graduated with the equivalent of 8 majors. He has received 8 **Writers Guild Awards** and **Emmy** nominations, and was titled **2013 North American Genius of the Year** by **The World Genius Directory** with the main "Genius" listing **here**. He has written for **Remote Control, Crank Yankers, The Man Show, The Emmys, The Grammys, and Jimmy Kimmel Live!**. He worked as a bouncer, a nude art model, a roller-skating waiter, and a stripper. In a **television commercial, Domino's Pizza** named him the "World's Smartest Man." The commercial was taken off the air after Subway sandwiches issued a cease-and-desist. He was named "Best Bouncer" in the Denver Area, Colorado, by *Westwood Magazine*. Rosner spent much of the late Disco Era as an undercover high school student. In addition, he spent 25 years as a bar bouncer and American fake ID-catcher, and 25+ years as a stripper, and nearly 30 years as a writer for more than 2,500 hours of network television. **Errol Morris** featured Rosner in the interview series entitled **First Person**, where some of this history was covered by Morris. He came in second, or lost, on **Jeopardy!**, sued **Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?** over a flawed question and lost the lawsuit. He won one game and lost one game on *Are You Smarter Than a Drunk Person?* (He was drunk). Finally, he spent 37+ years working on a **time-invariant** variation of the **Big Bang Theory**. Currently, Rosner sits tweeting in a bathrobe (winter) or a towel (summer). He lives in **Los Angeles, California** with his wife, dog, and goldfish. He and his wife have a daughter. You can send him money or questions at **LanceVersusRick@Gmail.Com**, or a direct message via **Twitter**, or find him on **LinkedIn**, or see him on **YouTube**.

[5] **David Udbjerg**, self-described as follows, "Danish/American, Norwegian in my childhood. Married, 4 kids, and a similar amount of grandkids. Master in Architecture from The Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Copenhagen. Lived in seven countries, worked in 30+ and traveled, what equals 36 times around the globe. Fairly OK with Scandinavian languages, English, German and French, other languages less so. Worked, with architecture, sustainability, energy efficiency, 3D visualizations and auto destructible syringes, competition design and lots of other things. Currently, working as an Architect at the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, taking good care of the Danish embassies around the World. Made a few inventions; a foot operated pointing device and an auto destructible syringe (none of them went into productions). I have stared many different projects, where the most important ones are co-instigator of 'Architects Without Borders', still in action, Instigator of a public contemporary art gallery, which has been running for 40 + years and 'High IQ for Humanity' (HIQH), which is now defunct. As an artist, I have exhibited in several countries, but mostly in Denmark. I make paintings, both portraits and contemporary. Stained glass, bronze, furniture's, deconstructions and mixed medias, as well. I have written a couple of books and composed a few pieces of music. I am board member, at the Art club of the Danish Ministry of Foreign affairs, and I like to consider myself a skilled photographer and videographer. I have sold my work to 'Un Explained' and 'Ancient Aliens' and I have been features on CNN 'Inside Africa' with my visits to garbage dumps in Africa. As an adventurer, I am mostly focusing on indigenous tribes, garbage dumps, ship breaking places, funerals, medicine men and oracles, but I also like to visit schools and kindergartens in developing countries, occasionally I visit volcanos and caves as well. I'm one of the very few Scandinavian members of 'Los Angeles Adventurers Club'."

[6] **Garth Zietsman** is a member of the Mega Society with experience in Africa, particularly South Africa.

[7] **Tianxi Yu** (余天曦) is a Member of God's Power, CatholIQ, Chinese Genius Directory, EsoterIQ Society, Nano Society, and World Genius Directory.

[8] Individual Publication Date: July 1, 2022: <http://www.in-sightpublishing.com/iq-forum-1>;
Full Issue Publication Date: September 1, 2022: <https://in-sightjournal.com/insight-issues/>.

*High range testing (HRT) should be taken with honest skepticism grounded in the limited empirical development of the field at present, even in spite of honest and sincere efforts. If a higher general intelligence score, then the greater the variability in, and margin of error in, the general intelligence scores because of the greater rarity in the population.

Conversation with Tor Arne Jørgensen on High-Range Tests, Writing, Social Media Dieting, and Teaching: 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe, World Genius Directory (9)

2022-08-01

Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. Tor Arne was also in 2019, nominated for the World Genius Directory 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe. He is also the designer of the high range test site; toriqttests.com. He discusses: the first one developed; numerical and verbal tests; 11 tests; Zgonglin Li, Nitish Joshi, and Jason Betts; pluses and minuses; Jason Grant; writing and thinking skills in a dialogic format; areas to explore; the world of tests and test construction; written communication; prepare mentally for these interviews; a break from social media as an experiment; needless distractions; the temptation of time wasting; schooling the young; credentialed in the study of some aspects of history.

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: There's an interesting niche community all over the world. One in which you're immersed. I have interviewed people in them, heard and read the vast amount of gossip from people about one another (shocking, hilarious, insightful, and scary, depending on the story). I would, hopefully, engage this more in depth in a separate series, but I want to cover some of the aspects of novice test construction. Individuals with various types of problem-solving skills in the variants of the high-I.Q. communities. What test was the first one developed by you?

Tor Arne Jørgensen [1],[2]*: The first high range test I designed was a collaboration with myself and Arne Andre Gangvik back in 2016, and it was decided to be called: Scout, which is a verbal test with 30 tasks of varying difficulty.

Jacobsen: Why focus on numerical and verbal tests?

Jorgensen: Simply explained, that these are the tests that I like best and are best at. When I first started taking these high range tests, I spent far too little time, around 30 minutes to 1 hour on tests that one should have spent 8-10 hours on. I learned a lot along the way about what I was good at and what I was not good at.

I'm not good at figurative tests, they are to be recon as my Achilles heel, then there are the numerical tests that I am somewhat better at, then lastly, verbal testes, whereas the association tests are the most preferred ones. Furthermore, I cannot rush as I am not good at time-limited tests at all, but at deep analysis, that is my strength. This corresponds well with how I am otherwise in terms of physical abilities, where I am a 10-15K runner, and as a cyclist I am to be considered a tempo rider.

Jacobsen: You have 11 tests: Gradus 3 Light, Gradus 3, Quinque, Quinque 2, Quinque 3, Quinque 4, Spot, Scout, Capiuntiq, MVNLT 20, and Lambda XIX. What test has been taken the most? Who has done the best on them if I may ask? Alternatively, what has been the highest score on the one of your tests on the 1st attempt and on the 2nd attempt?

Jorgensen: The tests that have the most attempts is MVNLT20, then my Quinque tests.

1. To the question of who has the top score, I cannot reveal it, but all the Quinque tests except Quinque 3 have been totally solved. MVNLT20 has been solved 19/20 as a top score, but all the tasks have been solved correctly. The same goes for Spot, Gradus 3 and Gradus 3 Light. The remaining tests have been partially solved according to the 1st and 2nd attempts; this applies to all my tests. It should be mentioned that only Quinque 4 has been solved completely right in the first attempt.

Jacobsen: You link to Zgonglin Li, Nitish Joshi, and Jason Betts, on the website. Why those individuals?

Jorgensen: Simply justified, by the fact that they are according to what I know great people, with lots of talent for creating high range tests among other great qualities. Fantastic, and to add kind individuals that have a solid reputation for being serious test developers.

Jacobsen: Most people who develop tests independently do not have professional qualifications directly relevant to psychometrics or experimental psychology, or neuropsychology. For example, Dr. Xavier Jouve of the former Cerebrals Society has a doctorate in experimental psychology. He's into photography now. Dr. Gina Langan of the Mega Foundation/'Mega Society East' has a doctorate in neuropsychology. Dr. Evangelos Katsioulis, M.D. is a psychiatrist and a medical doctor. So, well-educated people and intelligent exist in pockets of the community with directly relevant or almost directly relevant qualifications. Yet, back to the main observation, most do not. So, what pluses and minuses can arise in this context of a lack of relevant structured formal education or qualifications?

Jorgensen: Since the high range tests, or advance puzzle tasks, as an uneducated person according to what you are referring to here in your line of question, then these tests are not to be considered as intelligence tests, as they are to be considered to be mere logically based tests and nothing more. It should also be noted that I have received the standardization that is requested on my website and on each test. The fact that with each submission, scores from other high range tests must be brought with the persons test submission regarding the need for norm validation, and then a previous certificate from supervised tests is then provided by request from the test author. These supervised psychometric tests are the very best for providing a valid norm.

The norm is then usually based on 30-50 attempts, whereas many are based on these monitored psychometric tests, this in return provides me the test author with a deviation normed base of around 1-3 points at most, this example applies well to my MVNLT20 test, here the deviation has not exceeded on the last 15 attempts more than 3 points deviation plus minus from the supervised tests.

Positive sides regard to high range tests; they are much cheaper than these standard supervised tests, whereas my own tests are free of charge, the standard supervised tests on the other hand cost at least from 50 to 60 dollars as to what I last saw. As previous stated, the deviation from the standard supervised test and my own MVNLT20 test seems to be within 1-3 points.

The negative side is that you will not get the validness as to a correct supervised normed IQ score.

High range tests does in most case, not provide you with a proper IQ score as they are not correctly based on the correct psychometrics and are further not supervised by an certified professional psychologist, thus making them unreliable for a proper IQ score.

Jacobsen: Thank you for the mention in the interview with Jason Grant, by the way, how was the live interview compared to the more formal back-and-forth correspondence interviews done by you and I?

Jorgensen: I liked it very much, a wonderful format that gave me an extra boost. The only thing that was and still is a bit sad, is the time it took and now takes to publish these interviews. Jason Grant is a nice person, but it's slow going to publish each interview, still waiting for part 2 of the interview series... That said, I like the format that we currently work as to the written format, this allows me to be a bit more colorful with regards to my particularities, as my orally flamboyance is not quite on par with my written formulations.

Jacobsen: We can cover more of the high-range test materials in another series, as I will be exploring some of these issues with others. You have some plans to transition, apparently rapidly, from the world of tests and test-development into the world of writing and thought. How have some of these interviews together helped to develop some writing and thinking skills in a dialogic format?

Jorgensen: Undoubtedly yes, these interview interactions that we conduct on a steady basis, the exposure of what is to be covered, as well as the nature of the content produce by its excellent qualitative elements, are thus promoted in dialogue-learning qualities that in turn can be viewed as evolving mantras.

Jacobsen: What seem like areas to explore into the future for us?

Jorgensen: To be able to continue very much in the same direction as now, perhaps direct the focus even more so towards the world of tomorrow and perhaps dig more into the world of fiction. Divide your interview format, create a separate platform by and for a book only format, in the anticipation by the desired intent of a more personal in-depth interview etc. Furthermore, to entertain the notion of a Podcast interview setup, done so to create new innovative appearances for both the interviewer and the interviewee also it gives you the opportunity to get down and dirty with the interviewee.

You have here, a golden opportunity for positive outlook expansion, as well as variety for yourself and the person being interviewed, and to add, that this Podcast format is the most applied platform by today's standard, also it lets you learn more about you the interviewer and the person you are interviewing. You have an absolute unique access to some of the most exciting and brilliant interview objects there is to get a hold off on a global spectrum both inside and outside the high IQ community. Think about the mind-bending opportunities that this could bring for you, both in terms of revenue and publicity. Hope you will one day embrace this idea as many of us would like to see this become a reality!

Jacobsen: Why decide to retire from the world of tests and test construction, and so on?

Jorgensen: Time was apt for change as I can go no further on my quest for new high score records. I currently hold the Norwegian record with my high range IQ score of 184 on my 1st attempt, this is good enough for me. But should someone beat this record, well...

When it comes to designing these high range IQ tests, the selection is so diverse. The creative side of designing something new and exciting as a high range IQ test is valued to be, becomes a bit suspicious to me, due to the fact that the ones I create, are not to be considered as an IQ tests per say, as I am not a certified psychologist, nor am I an expert as to what data I am supposed to

collect from the test, i.e., what psychological trait I am supposed to extract etc. My personal excitement of designing these advanced puzzle test, regards to one's creative engagement has for me now ended.

Jacobsen: For those who don't know, you're writing in a second or nth language when writing with me. Most of the high-I.Q. communities tend to do this if taking an international focus. English hasn't been an issue for many of them. Even so, they learn quickly and adapt – duh. Acquisition of an innate sensibility to emotive content and intuitive-instinctive capacities may be too late for most if learning a language past teenage years; however, the content and capacity to communicate with analytical clarity remains a strong possibility and a trend for those who put in the effort. Have you noticed an improvement in written communication since our first interview together?

Jorgensen: For me personally, as I do not know about you and your opinion as to the level of improvement of my English skills, but as to my own experience, the improvement is tremendous, hopefully this spells well for me as I am about to start an English course this coming fall, at; The University of Agder (UIA).

Jacobsen: How do you prepare mentally for these interviews with me? Questions can range widely. Time commitment can be intensive. The audience of the high-I.Q. will be, by definition, more cognitively powerful, so more likely to be critical of any and all content and opinions expressed. Also, why repeatedly choose to be a willing interviewee (victim) with me? (!)

Jorgensen: When it comes to preparing for these interviews here, there is not much preparation necessary for me to do as I am sitting on most of the information needed to be quoted further and just run with the question formulation presented by the interviewer. But it should be said, that when it comes to interviews, which revolve around historical aspects, some preparations must be made as it can be good to freshen up a little on any eventualities that one should not necessarily remember there and then. When it comes to a part with which you mention with people with high intelligence is a little pickier about what is presented when it comes to spelling of sentences, presentation, content, depth, and variation and so on, then this is not viewed upon as a problem at all, rather as I think that it makes everything a little more exciting. I tend to see it all as a challenge, where you must stay on the alert and do your very best when presenting the topic of discussion, it creates credibility as to what is then being presented, which is just as it should be all purpose intended.

When it comes to the last bit where it refers to being a willing interview object. Think in terms of all ones has on one's mind, must then be properly present it in the best possible way, thus it is very nice to be able to relate to the people who are good at presenting good quality question formulations, that allows the interviewee to elaborate on and enjoy. And that in turn creates an interesting topic field that many of the article readers out there can then have the opportunity to take part in, which I personally find very exciting and which I think others may think is exciting to gain insight into.

And so, I must be allowed to emphasize that being a "willing victim" in that sense is just the icing on the cake.

Jacobsen: I decided to take a break from social media as an experiment, as I need more time after returning to work following a back injury. I am noticing *a lot* of time freeing up. Have you tried this?

Jorgensen: In referring to; “time away from social media”, for me it will be a yes and no answer. A bit confusing, I know, but let me explain, I have taken time away from the social media that does not give me enough “feedback”, in the sense of enriching my everyday life. I have become much more alert about which social medias that gets my attention or not. I, for example, was in my earlier years in reference to the high IQ communities, an active person in debates on many different high IQ platforms, I was involved in debates and delivered posts for debate, that could in return be debated. After a while this became somewhat boring for me, as I felt I spent a lot of unnecessary time dabbling on with no real sense of directional purpose. I have a family to considered, and when I had full-time studies and back then as now a full-time job, and to add at that, I spent a lot of time on high range IQ tests, and lastly, I designed my own test page and eleven high range tests, then the hours in a day was just not enough.

Then it was ripe to take stock as to what to remove what could be removed of unnecessary social distractions, so I could again spend my newfound time on what was most important to me. Nowadays I no longer work with high range IQ tests, nor with my test page (toriqtests.com), my focus now is to help bring national and global awareness upon the dire need for proper attention as to correct measurements of education by and for the gifted students. This I have worked on a lot, in collaboration with the school where I work, and the municipal council in my hometown Grimstad, which I am now awaiting for a positive response from the letters I have sent over with propagated directives for educational purposes directed towards the “twice gifted”, this is in collaboration with Professor June Maker from The University of Arizona, who is a pioneer within the field of Psychoeducational Studies. (<https://coe.arizona.edu/person/carol-j-maker>)

Will also bring forth, of my fervent hope of showcasing this most wonderful community of high intelligence society and all its brilliant intellectuals within it, out to the rest of the global population, through what we here do here and what we are all about. This conveyed through various forums like; articles, YouTube clips, and in the future to be able to write books about what makes us the very special and unique individuals we all are.

Topic of; “time away from social media”, for me, is to specify what type of media that gives the most back as to enrich your everyday life and enables a pursuit for educational enlightenment.

Jacobsen: With more free time, it seems like one of those needless distractions. Do you think people would have more time and focus for time with family, on hobbies, with their partner, etc., if they took a time off electronic devices a little more?

Jorgensen: No doubt, but one must consider that by changing one’s pattern of awareness, whereby one frees up time away from mobile phones, computer games or other things, only to fill it with another activity that meets society’s expectations of expected pro-social behavior not necessarily is for the betterment of the person concerned. One’s sphere of interest can in many cases be experienced as contradictory to what is expected of one persona. The best solution would then be to work within the realm of the famous *Golden rule*, not too much of anything, nor too little. The acquisition of new knowledge through these technological innovations is not a waste of time, one must bear in mind that everything is relative according to whom it concerns. The joy of life is doing what you want, even if this comes at the expense of those around you. It is society’s expectations of us as individuals, which in turn place limitations on the day’s itinerary.

One’s social circle should not place limitations on that individuals’ specific interests. They should rather be adapted, as I said, everything is relative to everyone’s personal field of interest,

what is exciting for me is not necessarily exciting for you, and vice versa. We must adapt, re-structure our mental constructs. As time free from something, is only going to be filled with time directed towards something else, and in most cases not in favor of the person concerned. Education comes in many forms and shapes.

Concept of “wasting your time” is then no longer wasting your time, the time you spend on whatever content is thereby valuable to you by that reason alone and is therefore to be considered as not wasting your time at all, but rather valuing it on what you hold dearest to your heart, rather than then the alternative.

Jacobsen: Do you think even for smart people that the temptation of time wasting applications is too much? It feels as if it is a pervasive phenomenon at the moment. Different age cohorts emphasize some social media more than others, naturally. Older generations like Facebook/Meta. Younger generations like Instagram and TikTok.

Jorgensen: We're all human; we have all followed the same exploratory path, all humans alike find themselves innately searching for self-recognition through exhibition, we constantly follow the urge to restock on whatever comes our way. The dire need to quench our thirst for recognition on various media platforms is inescapable, age-related, or not. As far as the intellect is concerned, for me at least the jury is still out on that one, but what is clear is that we are all equal regarding our biological blueprints, be that of jocks or nerds.

Controversy or not:

Humans' primordial instincts still to this day manages to overshadow the sovereignty of man's intellect...

Jacobsen: We're doing a series on schooling the young at the moment. What are you hoping to convey to anyone reading it about the importance of proper education?

Jorgensen: That our experience of the concept of education is a fleeting perception of reality. A constantly changing structure, which follows society's need for virulence incentives. History has shown us the purpose of what underlies that existence until now, but my fear lies in whether it has played out its role today or not. The experience of holding on for dear life as to its very existence or not in the future. More and more of the most forward-looking innovators today renounce the importance of an education right down from kindergarten age and upwards. The social aspect in schools today is unchanged, but not its academic content. Social interaction is perhaps more important now than ever before in the age we live in with all the technological temptations we have today. Before, the children didn't want to stay at home, they couldn't wait to get out of the house, now the children no longer want to go out unless they are either taking part in organized sports or being forced to go to school. Yesterday's children used to be directly involved in social interactions, today they are merely indirectly so.

Social anxiety is on the rise, the same can be said in relation to the refusal to contribute to society after finishing school. What was previously mentioned about “what do I need that particular subject for?”, has now developed into “why do I need to go to school”, I can just become a YouTuber, Instagram celebrity or I will live on my parents until I inherit everything.” The schools' struggle to keep the students' concentration, make them see the importance of an education, and do their homework. A transaction from before seeing students present at their school desk both physically and mentally, to now just physical presence but nothing more, as in “I am here am I

not, but that's all you get." This does not apply to all students of course, but the transition is significant. Much of this lies in the pupils' ability to access new information, we as teachers are no longer the Wessels of informatics. We are now merely the facilitators of the right method of approach and process of this information. We have gone from lecturers to observers, not that there is anything wrong with that, but this transformation affects the structure of education significantly.

An evolving education is all well and good but based on what terms one might ask. The outcome of this change, for me, is divided into evolving sections. The lecturer as the governing body, a walking encyclopedia that was responsible for all information is handed down. Tired students who had to stay focused on what was conveyed in blocks of 30-40 minutes, are now reduced to lectures with an introduction time of no more than 5 minutes, and then work independently in periods of 20 minutes, then review again by the teacher in periods of 3-5 min, then back to work independently for 20 min, etc.

This use of time flows like this and will progress further according to what I see. Keeping students in school today is mostly of social importance, but not so much of academic importance by today's educational standard.

When we had the Covid-19 epidemic going around the world, the most important criterion for opening primary schools was the social aspect. It was for the sake of the pupils' mental health that the schools had to reopen as soon as possible. Today, schools are almost only for the students to get social stimulus. All education today can be done interactively as I see it, as almost all teaching is digital.

The students themselves say that we could do this at home, but not under controlled conditions, at least not well enough as of today. It becomes a bit like at the universities, whereas the lectures are outdated, even looking at a separate lecture at the University of Agder, that around 80% of the students would rather watch YouTube, online newspapers, or betting sites rather than to pay attention to what the lecturer has to say to say. Ask yourself as to what one is actually doing at these fields of studies if it is not to acquire important new knowledge within one's chosen field of expertise.

The answer is quite simple and is experienced in a wide range of primary schools, to meet fellow students, again social interaction, or the protection of student fellowship if you will. The vast majority of students are not at school to learn, but as to what is pointed out, to meet fellow students. The entire school system is missing the target, but this is nothing new, the only big difference is that today it is just so much more visible not only to the researchers who study this, but to us adults, and to the children themselves. We miss the mark of making education important in the eyes of the children, the exciting factor is not made visible until primary school and most of upper secondary school is over for many of these students. The basic package that all students must go through today must be changed drastically so that the content becomes meaningful for all students, even those who hate school. I have previously proposed to individually adapt the education to create an experience of importance within the student him or herself, which can be equated with the social aspect.

At a much earlier stage, the individual must adapt the content to the individual student's abilities and aspirations. If this change does not take place in an extended volume, then the future of the current school structure will most likely perish. A global educational commitment to interact

must be regarded with the upmost importance to be able to keep up with the technological developments. Furthermore, specially adapted positions must be tailored to the individual student's wishes, where groups no larger than 10 per individual teacher, who then work with, for example, space travel, or game development or nature management adapted to their age specific level. In the future, the local, and even national/global companies must go all the way down to the primary school's level, and Conway what they are looking for within their specific fields, and what then the students must work towards. Now, in most cases, this does not happen at primary school level, it first starts at high school level, to late I say, where students today get to choose their field of study.

Get this into primary school level.

The teachers of the future should only be subject-specific teachers on hire from the specialist fields of the commissioned companies. My hope is for that the schools themselves will set up what is needed and order in the proper educators of what to focus on for the next 3 years, then either continue in the same path or change direction. What then you say about learning how to write, read, calculate etc., that should, in my opinion, be done by units with general educators, everything else must be brought in externally to meet society's need for innovation. This may seem somewhat extreme, but we are now in a time when the current school structure is becoming increasingly outdated, and many aging teachers are unable to change their old and outdated teaching style, so fresh minds must come in who have their mental clocks set on tomorrow's needs and demands. This will require major structural changes at all levels, but the time is overdue for change anyway, so why not just do it...

Jacobsen: Since you're credentialed in the study of some aspects of history, what are the perennial issues? Those issues affecting every generation cohort after cohort. What are lessons in those trends through time?

Jorgensen: What remains to be seen, or better yet, what has come to light through studies carried out within the subject of the review reads as follows. History has shown us time and time again, that formative changes within people are patterns from previous set systems with paramount constructs, pursued in the eagerness for the next level events beyond believes. We are demonstrably addicted to ever increasing stimuli of that what already is or in the eternal search for whatever may lie behind the horizon. We are driven by our innate curiosity towards a higher state of existence. This craving after intention conditioned innovative permeates all social structures of society from early days and forward into present day. For me, this innate curiosity is our most important quality by renewal towards a new and rendered state of existence. Our drive towards the unknown strengthens us as individuals, this means that we are better equipped to cope with whatever comes next.

The stamp of opportunism that is tattooed upon us all is not to be mistaken by its mere blinding nature. One can almost say that our opportunism in combination with our curious nature, thereby secures our path from this current stage of existence to the next. I am adamant that this is so, in any case it will be exciting to see what the outcome for our species will amount to in the future of what educational ties to the past has presented to us in the present.

Footnotes

[1] Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies.

[2] Individual Publication Date: August 1, 2022: <http://www.in-sightpublishing.com/jorgensen-9>; Full Issue Publication Date: September 1, 2022: <https://in-sightjournal.com/insight-issues/>.

Conversation with Tor Arne Jørgensen on Curriculum Development in Norway: 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe, World Genius Directory (10)

2022-12-08

Tor Arne Jørgensen is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. Tor Arne was also in 2019, nominated for the World Genius Directory 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe. He is also the designer of the high range test site; toriqtests.com. He discusses: the overview of making a curriculum for young students; content; independence of the teacher's educational influence; the degree of accuracy of the curriculum; reinterpret the curriculum; and the case of a motivated, intelligent student.

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: I want to take this session to focus on curriculum development. As it's something important for structured dissemination of required knowledge and skills to pupils, the creation of curricula suitable to students at different grades is important. What is the game plan or the overview of making a curriculum for young students?

Tor Arne Jørgensen: Giving a detailed overview of the full curriculum, or annual plans in this context, would be too extensive to undertake. But what can be said is that the curriculum follows the knowledge pledge of 2020 (Kunnskapsløftet 2020), for the school year 2022-23. Statutorily promoted by the Directorate of Education, that all the country's schools must be regarded or understood as such, so by implementing these set of values presented from the education directorate's which state the following about the academic structure, outlined below in points 1 to 4:

1. *The subjects' relevance and central values*
2. *Core elements*
3. *Interdisciplinary themes*
4. *Basic skills*

(<https://www.udir.no/lk20/idr01-02>)

These four above directives must be included into each subject that the schools in turn must use as integrated subject guideline.

This of course is also divided into each tangled voluminous pompous phase, vividly inventive, so that we the puppets can manage to swallow the guiding's delivered by these deranged misdeemeanors of our puppeteers.

Apologize for my latter sarcastic outburst, but one must do what he thinks best...

Jacobsen: Mandated by the State, what content must be in there?

Jorgensen: The Directorate of Education has several divisions, with subsequent regulations that must be passed by the individual municipality that acts as the school's owner.

The curriculum body of the Directorate of Education consists of an overall part, the distribution of subjects and hours and curricula in subjects. These are regulations for the Education Act and must govern the content of the education. The mandate curriculum subdivided below:

1. *Parent part*
2. *Distribution of subjects and hours*
3. *Educational program*

(<https://www.udir.no/laring-og-trivsel/lareplanverket/>).

Jacobsen: No mandated by the State, what content can be added, finessed, or interpolated, for independence of the teacher's educational influence?

Jorgensen: The design of these distribution models, which the Directorate of Education distributes to the schools, is drawn up according to fixed models, put forward by educational personnel, in collaboration with the various professional actors from the industry sector, the technology sector, and the research sector, etc. The sectors that bring the most to the table then becomes the leader in the design of the subject plan for the current school year. The various subject sectors will shape the pupils towards their subject models, which they can then benefit from when the pupils finish primary school.

What is then left for us teachers, as I said, we have rather loose frameworks within which we can work. The overall section published by the Directorate of Education, which then gives us is an extensive mandate for our work within the education course. What we as teachers can then implement is to some degree affirmed as extensive. We can purchase our own teaching material, which can be useful beyond what the schools may provide. Better learning platforms, expanding adaptations, and finally individually adapted extra material that students with extra learning potential can benefit from. Noted, that if we stretch our services beyond what the schools themselves provide, then we the teachers must then provide much of the financial support to acquire the material needed.

Jacobsen: Over the course of the school year, what is the degree of accuracy of the curriculum, either given or developed, and the information and skills disseminated to students? Is Norwegian education rigid or loose in application, in other words?

Jorgensen: At the start of the school year, we teachers make annual plans which then form our framework conditions for each semester. We the teachers choose what should be in these annual plans, but the Directorate of Education's governing directives give us the direction of what overall obligations are to be followed. This means that we first look at what is put forward by the Directorate of Education (Udir) for socio-professional reasons within each individual subject, as well as age groupings, then we form the basis for the educational reference points that we must deal with. The individual subject teacher chooses relatively freely from in most times a large and varied supply of subject titles.

For example, if I want to deal with the First World War, in the 8th grade, then it is in the subject plans issued by the Directorate of Education for the 8th grade regarding topic of historical war acts, let's say within the subject of social studies. The directorate of education then promptly refers to the statues of formulative, that; "the 8th grade students should familiarize themselves with acts of war related factuality's that took place from the early parts of the 20th century and up to the mid-20th century." I can then freely choose for myself whether it will be World War I or World War II, or the Korea war for that matter etc.

When it comes to whether we the teachers follow the original intended textbook in chosen subject field then answer is a resounding no.

The textbooks in many cases are not good enough, as they are in most cases mostly viewed as deficient, and not very educational directed by the selected study group, reasons of why this is many, mostly economic, there I said it. But if this should prove to be the case, the individual subject teacher can then decide of whether to move outside that particular subject book or books.

And rather work with online teaching aids, as they may be better suited to accommodate the students' curiosity and eagerness for new knowledge about that specific field of study. If so is done, the cost in most cases falls on the individual teacher to accommodate the students' needs for better educational tools to work with. And no, we are not refunded for our personal spendings ever.

An exemplified picturesque glorification of our country's education of our future citizens, looked after in the best possible way by our society's leaders for maximum return.

Jacobsen: For some students where the material doesn't quite 'stick,' how do you reinterpret the curriculum for them to 'get' it?

Jorgensen: The mental barrier that needs to be overcome for the individual student when he or she encounters the curriculum material, and how to approach it is by no means easy. I have seen through observation as to how each individual student works, and by talking to the students about what he or she does to adapt to the new material.

This is one of the things that you must address, to be able to grasp the bigger picture of how to approach to the student's pleasure center when faced with new educational material. The methodology that I use the most, and as I perceive as the most beneficial approach of exploration of self-awareness, thus making the student aware of what is meant by the term best explained as; "curriculum thrill-seeking." What is meant by that, well it can be easily explained by finding one's trigger points in our learning paths, in the same way as trigger points to resolve muscle knots, or tackling stress centers, anxiety etc. We also have these when it comes to mental learning centers, or pleasure-oriented mental structural joints, we call it in Norwegian: (*Lystbetont læring*).

The student is guided so to identify these learning centers which will then in turn help the student the next time to mentally visualizing, and thus choose what type to replicate. And furthered, what type of approach to use as what was previously experienced to work best in relation to the curriculum material previously studied. This method of approach will work within any field of study at all levels of education. We are not talking here about cramming the material, or about using the scaffolding method, whereas you build upon previously practiced knowledge in several stages to find out for yourself which way you learn best, to be self-aware.

No, here we are talking about uncovering which centers provide access for the student in the face of all new knowledge. This does not need to be built on, you just bypass this process all together. The brain creates shortcuts to exactly what you recognize from mental stimuli, where you felt happy and at the same time learning at your best, i.e., a joining where learning becomes pleasurable, then you have a higher state of education that sticks.

This process is usually done within the first 2-4 weeks in the first semester, they just must crack this code first, then they will get access to pleasure-based learning and at the same time see the utility in this in the long run.

You must remember that learning new material can be in many cases be seen as losing weight, for example. You study like crazy before an exam and then after taken the exam you remember quite a lot of the material a few hours later, maybe even 20 percent a few days later, but all that

studying for that exam falls away very rapidly. This can be compared to gaining and losing weight, for almost all people. One can be very good at slimming down and lose 10-15 kilos in weight, but as we all know all too well, for the vast majority of people this weight loss goes right back up after short period of time.

My six missions as an educator

1st mission is to expand the concept of education and the enrichments that follows, to broaden our understanding of unity, and our monocular constructs.

2nd mission is to inspire the students to evolve and strive for a greater self-awareness.

3rd mission is to help the students to identify who they really are in all roles of society.

4th mission is to teach about the concept of education as omnipresent, forever engraved in our DNA as an adventurous eternal learning curve called life. Only to be blissfully embraced throughout the generations as an historical treasure that can never be stolen nor lost.

5th mission is to educate about the importance of altruism, and further how to preserve and cherish all living things. In a society that sees to much suffering, we must help the ones in need, both humans and animals. We are guardians of life, we are the protectors of democracy, we are the ones that stands against injustice and society's skewed distribution; thus, we stand united for equality and righteousness.

6th mission are words that comes from the heart to take hold off on their path towards global citizenship; I see you, I accept you, thus I embrace you, for you are like me, and we are the same.

Jacobsen: What do you do in the case of a motivated, intelligent student who consumes the entirety of the material, gets perfect or near perfect on the examinations, and runs out of material in the formal curriculum for the school year?

Jorgensen: As a rule, I obtain an overview of this type of student early in the semester, this in collaboration with the other subject teachers not only at my own level, but across levels. It must be remembered that in transition meetings between the steps, it is mapped according to each individual student, which is then archived. These folders contain everything discovered along the way on both ends. The schools are solution-oriented, and there is special material to meet these needs. It must be said that the understanding or uncovering of gifted students is poorly understood in Norwegian schools. This is now being worked on centrally according to the directorate of education, Udir, and I am in conversation with my own job, where this is now being worked on directly with the municipal management. As this has been pointed out, I have my own solutions for what can then be done to accommodate these pupils who have reached their maximum at their age level. There are several steps that can be taken.

1. Refer to the step above, where these students encounter challenging teaching material in the subject groups where this is needed.
2. Get extra subject material at the level the student is at in the subject groups that then again need strengthening.
3. Be referred to in-depth, type 2, teaching in the subject groups that need strengthening.
4. Be referred to another school, upper secondary school, where these students can get further reinforcement in the respective subject groups.

5. Present your own subject material, with your own designed open tasks, where in correspondence with private sponsored faculties who have researched these students about the type of teaching material that the schools should use, i.e., sketches of how to hit the correct mark of higher goal attainment, through these individually adapted directives that are followed. I have then mentioned my efforts with the help of June Maker and her team, who work directly against this type of problem.

Conversation with Tor Arne Jørgensen on AGI: 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe, World Genius Directory (11)

2022-12-08

***Tor Arne Jørgensen** is a member of 50+ high IQ societies, including World Genius Directory, NOUS High IQ Society, 6N High IQ Society just to name a few. Tor Arne was also in 2019, nominated for the World Genius Directory 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe. He is also the designer of the high range test site; toriqtests.com. He discusses: machine learning apparatuses; a natural reaction; the fears; the idea of genius; and A.I.*

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: Given the machine learning apparatuses before us, and an increase in comprehension of different biological systems within human beings, how might biological systems inform machine learning systems?

Tor Arne Jørgensen: When it comes to learning through type-designed programming, in terms of artificial intelligence, it means putting in special directives that they the machines must follow as pre-programmed. We humans are constantly learning, in the sense that we create new layers with our mapping models, that in turn can be further built upon. We humans acquire steadily and constantly new knowledge by which we then put into practice by testing this new knowledge which we have then mapped, this is the very basis for intelligence. Today's machines and their artificial intelligence does not acquire new knowledge, as new knowledge must be programmed in by us humans as to achieve improved functionality of these machines. This does not happen automatically, as with us humans.

When it comes to AGI, new knowledge must also be programmed in from the start, this implementation of this new knowledge must then be formed on the same basis as for our own intelligence, through this mapping which takes place in the neocortex, where layers upon layers of new and improved knowledge are built, which in turn can be implemented through new and improved cognitive functions.

AGI can only become self-regulating in the sense of being considered as equally cognitively evolving when our understanding of how our own brain works is completed in full. That means, where all the pieces can be put together into a clear and understandable format, then and only then can our biological imprint be completed in transferred understanding of machine intelligence on par with our own understanding as to the terminology surrounding intelligence. Summarized as follows; today most of the biological input is given through pure programming, man feeds the machine with updated commands, this done in order to achieve the desired improved function of the machines.

This will not change drastically until our own understanding of how our own brain works, with reference to the neocortex and its intelligence parameters i.e., a complete understanding of all the neocortex components. First then, can this be transferable in any or all sense over to the machines. And then the machines can finally implement some kind of formatives through, self-regulatory actions by its pre-understood state of evolving mantras.

Jacobsen: To purport an obsolescence to human beings posits an intrinsic function or purpose, a teleology, to human beings in the universe, why is this a natural reaction to an emergence of digital algorithms in the era of computers and an easy analogy with human cognitive processing? Those with a teleological philosophy and a non-teleological philosophy make the same claims in

this sense. In that, “Human beings will become obsolete or outmoded.” We know children tend towards animistic and teleological explanations of the world. Does this tendency seem more innate? Although, as people mature, they tend to show an increased jettisoning of these assumptions, not in all or most cases, but an increasing statistical trend, certainly. One can observe these tendencies in proposals of a Technological Singularity or a technology particularity; a point at which machines match human intelligence.

Jorgensen: This is probably where I must question myself to a certain extent, whether these claims could have the same fundamental foundation today as the time before, with reference to the introductive angle of question formulations. The fact that we humans are biological bases, and thus are forever reinvest and initiatives for improved cognitive enrichment. Made real, with our acute ability to acquire new knowledge and to apply this new knowledge onto the old knowledge as to create an even greater spectrum of knowledge.

We do not need to be programmed by an external entity for this acquisition, it is created by itself all the time, we are biological beings who are constantly developing our basis for new cognitive updating of our surroundings through these frames of reference that are talked about in Jeff Hawkins price acclaimed book, *A Thousand Brains*, where this is pointed out in reference to the brain’s neocortex and its implementation intelligence. The fact that the acquisition of new knowledge is used and creates the basis for new knowledge, the very foundations for intelligence in every sense.

The fact that we humans will be outdated according to AGI, will probably not happen, then, yes, it must be said that at some point AGI will be able to match us intellectually, and certainly outperform us in several aspects. However, it should also be mentioned that this will not happen until AGI is an exemplary copy of our own complete understanding of our brain, where all parts of the brains fragmented knowledge can be put together into a total overall understanding of how the brain works.

When we will come to this conclusion and we will in due time of that I am confident, then who can say what kind of knowledge we will then behold, as new fields with new hitherto not understood quantifiable qualities, that again can further be expand upon as to our own intelligence quantum, far beyond what we today are able to understand. Furthermore, that AGI can only be equated with the human intelligence when this total understanding of how the brain works is completed, it will then finally be in a state of transferable forma over to the AGI unit, and thus enables it to form its own definable evolving statutes of new self-acquired acquisitions of new cognitive knowledge onto which it can again be furthered built upon.

As long as the machines build all their base knowledge onto what we humans have been evolved upon, we will not be seen as an endangered race, but rather as a race to be recon with and of great importance as to study more, and maybe to form an alliance with based on mutual acceptance, in the quest for a greater understanding of how the universe works.

Jacobsen: If the fears are shown true, as in a *Terminator* future or something akin to *Blade Runner*, then, in some sense, human beings become either extinct or non-dominant as the prime information processing entities on the surface of the Earth. If the fears are shown false, then co-existence seems more likely with evolved intelligences – human beings and other mammals – and constructed intelligences – machines or electronically ‘floating’ intelligences in the ‘cloud’ – functioning independently and interdependently as necessary. Perhaps, some synthesis of these

two visions may be the real future. What seem like the more probable outcomes for the advance of technology, at present, and humanity?

Jorgensen: Portraying one scenario for the other will present many challenges, as neither-nor as to a desired outcome. What is meant by this, if one attempts to look at the first scenario, whereas we humans are exterminated in favor for the machines, in the case of the movie Terminator, whereby the machines and their desire to rid the world of humans, and to add, animals, yes, by all biological material. Would not the next move then be to end the very biological diversity that defines all life, by definition of our own planet. Or it could just be that humans pose a threat which is then isolated to the advantage of the machines, but as the Terminator films portray, all land life is extinct, perhaps just a calculated miss, or well-planned calculation to enlarge the worldview of humans' and their role on earth, would by that, not again mean that all life on earth stands and falls on the very existence of humanity. "Without us, there is nothing."

What then will the role of the machines consist of then, when this extinction is completed, will the machines then create a better and more shaped world with a greater diversity? What purpose would this have for the machines, they are the ruling ones, then the way forward will not be in the intention that the machines are implemented with the intention and meaning of something more in the long run.

Alas, the result would be to terraform our planet, purposely to adapt their (machines') need to then ensure their own existence, may not just be limited to our own planet, but also beyond, a race of planet eaters. It can also be asked whether the machines will use the material that we humans have used as a basis for our own evolutionary development ... What is certain, is that all concluded security protocols will be broken, and the principle of equality where established mutual foundations between humans and machines will cease to exist, broken by and for one party's desire for world dominance. The machines will then, in principle, sadly still carry on our stamp as to the lust for power, an intimate desire, consolidated in the art of waging war, something so human.

I would like for you to consider these three factors that may or may not pose a global extinction of humanity, will by that refer to what the acclaimed neuroscientist and author Jeff Hawkins and his recent book from 2021, *A Thousand Brains* has listed below as follows, quote:

"But as we go forward and debate the risks versus the rewards of machine intelligence, I recommend acknowledging the distinction between three things: replication, motivations, and intelligence." (Hawkins, p.169).

Replication: Anything that is capable of self—replication is dangerous. Humanity could be wiped out by a biological virus. A computer virus could bring down the internet. Intelligence machines will not have the ability or desire to self-replicate unless humans go to great lengths to make it so.

Motivations: Biological motivations and drives are a consequence of evolution. Evolution discovered that animals with certain drives replicated better than other animals. A machine that is not replicating or evolving will not suddenly develop a desire to, say, dominate or enslave others.

Intelligence: Of the three, intelligence is the most benign. An intelligent machine will not on its own start to self-replicate, nor will it spontaneously develop drives and motivations. We will have to go out of our way to design in the motivations we want intelligent machines to have. But

unless intelligent machines are self-replicating and evolving, they will not, on their own, represent an existential risk to humanity.

(Hawkins, p.169-170).

Presented in the previous section, appear as solid statements, where many of the worried factors can be mitigated. Will thus rather focus on the following scenario.

Considering that we will be able to live side by side with machines in the future, where the idea is to create a mutual understanding of mutual respect, people, and AGI, then this will be able to function as intended.

Thought-provoking:

The bible says that man is created in the image of God; meaning that all humans have an elevated status at birth. But then man wants to create machines that will then be viewed as the equivalent of man, will this not then fall on its own unreasonableness by that very notion. Will not machines then fall under our exalted state? I am at a crossroad by the very question, as where to stand on equality between humans and machines.

Machines today do as we command them to do, it applies to all of machine operated devices, the emotion intelligent machines of the future with the possibility of their own opinions about what they want to create, do or else, will machines based on the conundrum of equality of rights, then not go against their own core values - like the slaves before during the infamous triangular trade of the early 15th through to the late 18th century, or the slave trade in the southern states of the United States until the turn of the 19th century, and the ongoing sex trade.

What I see clearly is that, yes, in the not too far future we will see a paradigm shift, we will create technological innovations that will move from thoughtless instrumental creations in the demand for production efficiency. But, when it comes to building a sustainable foundation based on the notion of equality of rights between both humans and machines, given, that yes, this is for now just a fantasy-philosophical angling, but still, one must then step aside to the right of way of the other's right to self-respect, by and for all, justice through reciprocity.

Also noted, as when, should morality have its rights instrumentally implemented? Without a doubt, this will be some of the biggest obstacles that we humans must address in the future that may not just be a fantasy, but very possible a new reality. The ability of machines to harm people is in the state of fiction, received its ratification whereby it is said.

Isaac Asimov, the science-fiction writer, famously proposed three laws of robotics. These laws are like a safety protocol:

1. A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.
2. A robot must obey orders given it by human being except where such orders would conflict with the First law.
3. A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Law. (Hawkins, p.152).

I know that much of what is written here come out as fictional nonces for many of you, but perhaps we will see this coming to the realm of reality. Now, if so were to happen, would this not

also result in an equal legislation for us humans towards machines. So, we humans cannot harm any AGI, or as I see it enslave the AGI in any way as stated above. Let's certainly hope so, respect on an equal footing, even if we are born in the image of Christ, and the machines is born in the image of man.

Jacobsen: Will the idea of genius become obsolete with advances in machine intelligence?

Jorgensen: The path towards creating machine intelligence. Well as I see it, it will be based on whether we ourselves will be able to form a total and uniformed understanding of our own intelligence. The term "genius" will remain, and as for me at least, regards to the creative level. The definable with intelligence is the ability to acquire new knowledge, i.e., with reference to the general basis that I am debating here.

Man's ability to acquire, as well as adapt to, this newly acquired knowledge for one's own good, which in turn can be built upon. The brains neocortex is about 76% of its total volume. This is where intelligence resides. Neuroscientist who studies the part related to human intelligence, have not to date, come to a complete understanding of that particular function, a lot of work still remains. It is pointed out in the book by the renowned neuroscientist and author; Jeff Hawkins in his latest book – A Thousand Brains, where it is pointed out that:

There are decades left, maybe more for a total understanding can be summarized, lots of puzzle board pieces are now understood, but putting these puzzle bits together into a complete comprehension, is still a long way off, but it will come into light someday... (Hawkins Jeff, A thousand brains).

If one will get this access to a full understanding of how the human

neocortex works with its connection to intelligence, then we can in a sense create a real AGI, where the general tendency can be built into the machines, i.e., self-learning machines, what is then called a "reference framework", on which new knowledge can be built upon. This is then the new intelligence that will most likely dominate, maybe in our own century which Jeff Hawkins refers to and to which I agree. That differs from the learned specified knowledge that we today program into according to today's AI.

When this happens, one can begin to consider whether the term "genius" will be diluted or not. I still do not think so, as the term is aimed at man's ability to create, not a machine's ability to produce fantastic works. We are unique in ourselves; we are the starting point for our inherent ability to create. Look at the value in what your own child creates in arts and crafts at school, point in case, of what my own children bring with them home after school, is by that, the most wonderful items we receive, not because it is incredibly well made, but because our children made it themselves. The same cannot be said about what a machine produces, and by that of any man-made work, we humans will prefer the later over any machine-made work, always, ask yourself, do you prefer machine-made artwork, or man-made artwork ...? The term "genius" will forever remain.

Jacobsen: How will A.I. live in the future? How will human beings live in the future with A.I. making life more efficient, easier, in some regards, as now?

Jorgensen: Artificial intelligence will be able to help us humans in a variety of situations, for example, heightened customized performance within the medical field, super efficiency, specialized interventions, super adaptive parameters within economics, finance, and international trade

whereby the implementer operation of interactive payment services, new and innovative initiatives for finance-based assets, and more seamless solutions for all border custom services etc. There will certainly be a lot of more of great solutions that one cannot imagine today. AI will probably continue as it is now currently doing within various factories around the world, only more specialized, and more effective.

That being said, the biggest changes will only happen when AGI becomes as functioning and as intelligent as us humans. The artificial general intelligence must first be equated with our own, it must function according to our own intelligence model setup, reference being made to the brains neocortex and how its parameters is laid out, only then will the great changes come into fruition. AGI will surpass anything that AI will ever be able to achieve. That said, I have previously mentioned that we humans have a specific setup of various emotions, the older part of the brain is responsible for this as the neocortex is viewed as the new part of the brain. But now we talk about some of our primary functions aka the “old brain” and the senses thereof, human emotions like; sadness, pain, laughter, etc., AGI will function primarily by the modeling of the human counterpart the neocortex where the foundation for human intelligence lays.

So, AGI or Artificial General Intelligence will not be equipped with the same spectrum of emotions as us humans, this will perhaps be a matter for debate whether or not this will ever be implemented as a primary function or some form of subfunction for AGI sometime in the future, but again what would be the point? When one then talks about the spectrum of emotions that we humans have in all of us men, it must be pointed out that the older part of the brain that deals with these primary functions will be able to communicate with the newer neocortex, in the state of being able to create a holistic happening of what is expected of one. For example, if you are hungry, then the old part of the brain will register this, it perceives that the body needs food now, but it does not know how to do this, it needs the information from the neocortex that can then tell where this food is for us to then retrieve what is about to be consumed.

This is a huge simplification of the communication between the old brain and the neocortex, but the fact that the older part of the brain talks to the neocortex in order to make it easier to do the job we are supposed to perform. If you look at it this way, the neocortex is our map, which gives us the exact position of where something is, as to what we want, i.e., the equivalent to longitude and latitude on a map. The old brain enables us physically to get to where the neocortex wants us to go to get what we need or want.

We humans have a need to see meaning through purpose in our daily life in one form or another, our everyday lives consist of lots of emotionally charged interactive moments that in return give us fulfillment as we go about our daily lives. This gives us purpose, it gives us a general meaning to carry on, but also presents us with our mortality too, which means, we all have a need to get the most out of our lives the time we have on this wonderful blue ball we call home. You can implement purpose into a machina as well, but the communication between the old brain and the neocortex must, the older part can produce the correct stimuli of emotions, but the neocortex must coordinate as to where it will happen or take place as to space and time.

Motion of thought: I proclaim, there is no merits of judicial justification for the primary implementation standard of AGI as I see it, regards to the integration of these emotion’ parameters. AGI will only ever just exist as an entity void of any sense of emotional awareness. Where then if I may, will, or should I say must the bridging between us humans and the machines take place if at all...?

As we humans tend to flee away from fellow human beings that seems emotionally dead, by that notion, this remark applies to the interactions between humans and machines, will not they too follow the same mode? Furthermore, will machines then also see this as a possible intersocial hindering that should be addressed, what then about the parent innovators behind these machines, will that have any furthering basis for their existential justification of these inventions regards to both the realm of the metaphysical, and philosophical perspective...?

When we talk about the future of machines, we cannot go about this and not mention the father of computers, Alan Turing, as we all known for the movie; “The imitation game”, whereby Alan Turing created a computer to solve the enigma machine that Nazis during WWII had going to cover what they were doing, where the next assault was going to be. The notion of Alan Turing and his proposal as to the imitation game; *“States that if a person can’t tell if they are conversing with a computer or a human, then the computer should be considered intelligent”* (Hawkins, p.159).

Will also consider the concept of eternal life. As a prolonged extension of our lives today is on the agenda, based on what the future existence and the need to move from our own planetary system over to other possible habitable planetary systems. The travel between these planetary systems will take long time, very possibly 150-250 years or more; will we humans not get tired of living, not including the time of hibernation or prolonged sleep due to long space travels? I have a friend who works with older people in nursing homes, many, not all of them, say to him when their time is at an end that; they feel ready to let go, they are tired, bored, or,

“I have lived long enough and now it’s time for me to rest”, these people died at ages vary from 80 to 95 years old, what would these people think about having to live for 200+ years? Does one run the risk of being “fed up” with life or not, as it is written in the song lyrics by the famous music band Queen; *“Who wants to live forever.”* Will the general opposition towards living extended long lives, as to be able to restart one’s existence on other planets be enough for an all-right global approval by being presented this opportunity, or will the opposition to extended life be too much to ask for or to be expected, what do you the reader think? I know what I think...

Conversation with Tor Arne Jørgensen on Religion, History, Budding Authorship: 2019 Genius of the Year – Europe, World Genius Directory (12)

2024-08-15

Tor Arne Jørgensen, 50, hails from Fevik, a small settlement near Grimstad in southern Norway. He is a dedicated teacher at the local secondary school, a devoted husband, and a proud father of two boys. From an early age, Tor Arne was driven by an insatiable thirst for knowledge, immersing himself in fact-based literature to explore the mysteries of existence. The question & “What is Man’s reason for being?” became the guiding force behind his intellectual pursuits. This deep curiosity about the unknown and the universe eventually led him to the international high intelligence community in 2015—a place he describes as warm and welcoming, akin to finding his true tribe. Tor Arne’s contributions to this community have been widely recognized. In 2019, he was honored as the Genius of the Year – Europe by The World Genius Directory. His participation in international high intelligence competitions has yielded impressive results, including multiple high scores and setting the Norwegian high IQ score record twice. Jørgensen discusses: religion, history, and a new budding authorship; the first definitions of gods in religion; the first ideas of faith and practices; women’s early roles in religion; the trend of evolution of religion from its roots; women’s roles and identities; individual and collective emotional value of religion; the roles of minorities of women over time; a knowledge economy; writing books more; expertise and interest; pro-tips in writing; books; process for writing, editing, brainstorming, and researching; Dr. Sandra Schlick’s insight and contribution to this session; and religious communities been discriminative towards each other and to women, and to each other’s women.

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: Today, we will focus on religion, history, and a new budding authorship. What were the first formulations of religion?

Tor Arne Jørgensen: From the earliest records we know, which date back to what is increasingly accepted today as around 50,000 to 10,000 years before our own era. This somewhat contradicts what, for example, the Bible and its creation story tell us. According to traditional scriptures, we are then talking about a time span of around 5,000 to 6,000 years. Oral transmissions were the beginning, followed by carvings, where they recorded important events, including various types of rites related to the worship of earthly gods and the universe, ancestors, etc. In line with the development of primitive societies, religious practices followed. The development was often hand in hand. Religion, especially in pre-Christian times, has constantly shifted with whoever had dominion over their area at any given time. But in recent times, this has changed somewhat, as what has been localized has persisted up to our own time. The relationship between polytheistic religions versus monotheistic religions shows a certain balance, with less rigid differences.

Jacobsen: Where were the first definitions of gods in religion?

Jorgensen: In the earliest religions, examples include Anu, the sky god, and Inanna, the goddess of love; these were just two of the gods worshiped by the Sumerians. In the Egyptian religious culture, the most well-known gods are Ra, the sun god, Osiris, the god of the afterlife, and Isis, the goddess of magic and motherhood. This continues in most early and present-day religions.

Jacobsen: What were the first ideas of faith and practices around faith in religion?

Jorgensen: The various religions before written records were focused on earthly elements and the universe. For example, in Animism, where this was practiced. Just look at the Vikings with their offerings, “blots.” Here, their rites involved sacrificing animal blood to the gods to maintain balance in the world. If we look at Shamanism, which was widely used among different tribal societies around the world in somewhat different forms, but still with many similarities, we see communication with the spirit world to gain insights and guidance for warfare, crops, healing, and more. The common denominator for most early religions was the sacrifice of either humans or animals to the gods to gain their favor.

They worshipped the earthly elements and the universe. I would like to add that the only change we see today is that the sacrifice of life has been replaced with gold and goods. And the ultimate sacrifice, for example within Christianity, was made by a human who then became a divine being due to that single act. It’s just a little sad that earlier religions are now just seen as nonsense by ignorant souls. It makes one wonder what people living 1000-2000 years from now will think about our practices today and the religions we currently surround ourselves with...

Jacobsen: What were women’s early roles in religion?

Jorgensen: Women’s roles dating back to the earliest recorded times were varied and diverse, though these roles have become more restricted in recent times. To mention a few roles that women had from the beginning: they served in shamanism, as priestesses, and as oracles.

These roles appeared in different forms across various religions throughout history, from Africa, Europe, and Asia. Women were also venerated, such as the goddess Isis in ancient Egypt, among many others.

Jacobsen: What was the trend of evolution of religion from its roots, insofar as we know them, to modern manifestations of them?

Jorgensen: The religious development, as mentioned, starts from the worship of the surrounding elements as seen in animism. From there, it moves towards a more concrete form of worship, which can still be observed in ritual reenactments, for example, in Native American societies and within our own Scandinavian context with the practice of blot. The development further progressed towards the veneration of ancestors and the offering of humans or animals to the gods to appease them, with the hope of securing good harvests, health, and success in warfare. Around antiquity, religion became more diverse and state-oriented, with its foundations becoming increasingly solid and purposeful.

This was evident in Christianity, and later in Islam. Both of these religions gained significant momentum and developed much more sophisticated doctrines that are very well established today. In the 1500s, the Reformation challenged the Church, leading to a more diverse Christian community. I have chosen not to delve deeply into the individual religions and their development but rather to provide a broad overview of common trends. In summary, the development of religions follows the societal development of humankind. These two aspects go hand in hand. Religions follow human progress, albeit reluctantly.

Jacobsen: How have women’s roles and identities evolved in the context of religion over time?

Jorgensen: Women’s roles have varied throughout history, and if one refers to written records, it appears that women’s roles have been progressively evolving. However, it should also be noted

that the development curve is not a steadily increasing one, but rather a curve that moves up and down depending on the religion and time period being discussed.

In the early ancient period, particularly in Egypt, the status of women was significantly more prominent, and the roles of men and women could often be seen as equal. This is evident in the worship of goddesses and the reign of the last Pharaoh, Queen Cleopatra. Moving forward to the period between antiquity and the Middle Ages, women's roles were significantly deprioritized. They increasingly became the subordinate party, viewed as being on earth to serve men in most respects. This was not only true for Christianity but also for Islam and other religions.

Looking cautiously at Christianity's view of women, during the Middle Ages and up until the 19th century, witch burning was one of the persecution methods celebrated by the male-dominated religious authorities. Although there were women whose names were etched into the annals of religious history, they were few and far between compared to the number of male figures.

If one takes a broad look at the roles of women across different religions, it becomes clear that, generally speaking, men have been the leading figures while women have followed. Most religions, from ancient times onward, have been almost exclusively led by men. The gods who rule these religions often highlight men as their primary spokespersons on earth, not women.

As an aside, it is curious why men are seen as the chosen ones of the gods and not women. Furthermore, it is men who have historically governed the earth, not women; men are seen as the strong ones, and women as the weak. Men dominate, not women. One can think what they want about this, and it is important to respect those who follow their faith as their guiding companion; it is their personal choice.

Jacobsen: How do these identities get baked into religious texts and ceremonies and language if at all?

Jorgensen: The methodology for indoctrinating a new religion is that it should reflect or establish the values that the founders of the religion wish to promote. This is achieved by creating stories through myths and narratives. This was true for the Bible, with its grand narrative of how the world was created and the values that should exist within that world. The ethical guidelines that existed at the time of its creation allowed it to gain a foothold, as it dictated what was already considered inherent societal ideology. Thus, religion and morality form the basis for societal development. Only in recent times has this development stagnated, and this stagnation is becoming increasingly apparent. One can also consider rituals and various types of ceremonies. Holidays that we enjoy today face growing opposition, and as seen in our own country, many of these religious rites may lose their grip and be removed due to their increasingly misaligned relevance in today's society.

Jacobsen: Religion speaks to most people. Apart from truth claims, what has been its main individual and collective emotional value to people?

Jorgensen: The emotional values derived from religions help create frameworks for those who have none, either never had or have misplaced for various reasons. Humanity has always sought a reason for existence, questioning the meaning of life. Are we placed on this earth only to die? If we were to live only for the days that come and go, many of us would have fallen long before our time had come. With that introduction, I will discuss religion and the human emotional connection to faith. Religion gives many people a reason to live; it provides us with purpose, hope, and comfort.

It strengthens our sense of self. It gives us identity and an understanding of who we can become if we choose to believe in something greater than ourselves. It protects us from ourselves, from our darkness. It charts an ethical direction for believers to follow.

Religion creates emotional collectives. Yes, there is much that religion can offer; it can awaken the good in us, but also the dark. What I want to conclude with is that, for me, religion can be seen as a necessary evil. We are not equipped to function without it, even though we have every reason to.

Jacobsen: What about the roles of minorities of women over time into the present in the context of religion, e.g., LBTI+ women?

Jorgensen: The traditional roles that have prevailed since the beginning have been almost without exception patriarchal, where women have not only occasionally fallen outside or been downgraded compared to men. Fortunately, this has changed in line with societal development in general.

It should be noted that although progress has been made, it comes with a significant caveat. One might ask whether it is the church's own will to reform or if it is due to external pressure, that is, from society itself. It almost goes without saying that when the church constantly has to reinterpret ancient texts to try to adapt them to today's society, they have lost much of their credibility. When it comes to accepting homosexual or bisexual individuals, for example as priests, there is still much work to be done. If you ask a believer what they think about homosexuals getting married or just living as they wish, it is often met with disgust. I had a small conversation with some colleagues at work about this very topic, specifically about what they thought about same-sex couples getting married or just being together, man with man and woman with woman.

The response from the believers was unanimous: it was something disgusting and should be banned. I am not homosexual myself, nor am I Christian, but the thought of refusing or thinking something nasty about these people who live in partnerships is something I would never do. They are as good as anyone else, and in many cases even better, for their prejudices are almost non-existent. They accept all people; why can't the believers do the same when they are supposed to promote the idea of love for one's neighbor regardless of gender or sexual orientation? Something to consider! The development indicates that religion is moving in the right direction concerning the issues surrounding LBTI+ women, but much work remains. Will we eventually reach a point where everyone accepts everyone, living in hope for us all?

Jacobsen: On a larger point, women are rapidly, and have been for a few decades, outstripping men's attainment in key areas of education in a knowledge economy where education is a better livelihood. What is evolving role of women in society, and when religion is changing, diminishing, and evolving secular counterparts now in the richer societies?

Jorgensen: The role women play today is reflected in a developing society—economically, independently, and with the right to self-determination, which also impacts the religious sphere. As mentioned earlier, societal development necessitates that the religious majority continually redefine their texts to accommodate these changes.

Today's women demand their rights despite what ancient texts may dictate, which is reflected in increased secularization and interreligious contexts. The equality movement is breaking down barriers erected by ancient religious dogmas.

Roles are being redefined and will thus shape a future society where everyone is equally valued, even though the church may not necessarily share this view. In my opinion, it is fantastic that we are moving towards equality and compassion despite differences. This is the way forward!

Jacobsen: You are getting into writing books more. What inspired this?

Jorgensen: The joy one gets from constantly challenging oneself. Through this type of development, one gains, based on their own observations and experiences, a better understanding of what they can and cannot do. In other words, one learns to know oneself better. This is what gives me joy in trying new things all the time. I would also like to add that when one challenges oneself in this way, as I do, the tree constantly grows, and new branches sprout. But what specifically made me want to start writing was linked to my verbal skills in reference to logic tests. This is where my strength lies. So why not see if my creativity could also bear fruit in my favorite subject, linguistics? From this, I have now written two books, divided as follows:

The first book I wrote as an independent author, without a publisher, allowing me to give myself free rein to shape the book without any input from a publisher. The book is called “74” and contains 74 poems. It is divided into three parts: the first with 39 poems, then 5 poems, and finally 30 poems. The reason for this division is that each part’s sum should match the Leonardo number value of 39, the value 5, and the Vinci value of 30. A total of 74, which also corresponds to the year I was born. The book is about Leonardo Da Vinci’s life and work from my own perspective, i.e., how I envision him. My own life is also reflected there. I have divided the book into each part with a short text that addresses the human journey through life, i.e., the three stages – young, adult, old. So the book brings a parallel story of myself and Leonardo. This book is written in English, which is my choice and gift to the high IQ community that I have derived so much joy from. The book is my thanks for the kindness I was met with. My first book addresses the brain’s division, and the idea was that the first should be dedicated to the brain’s logical left side and again connected to Leonardo’s left-handed writing, which is the link to the high IQ community.

My next book is written in Norwegian. It addresses the right hemisphere of the brain, its creative part. The book was called “Forstandens Fjolleri” (The Folly of Reason) and deals with all the madness inside me. The battle between good and evil, inner conflicts. Here is a small excerpt from the table of contents: A lyrical work filled with logic, creativity, emotions, and unvarnished truth. Through hidden hints and themes, the reader is invited to solve puzzles along the way. It creates a unique reading experience. The author’s hope is to add a fresh breath of originality that unfolds over the book’s religious-historical imprint. As the book progresses, hidden hints and puzzles are included, as the content describes. This gives hints about what the book conceals and its true intention. The book moves within the religious-historical context. Furthermore, I wanted the language to really come into its own, as I am known for having an extensive vocabulary, which is reflected in the book. The book also addresses my own journey. These two books can only exist as one, as they are a reflection of our own brain. Two halves together.

Jacobsen: What are areas of your expertise and interest?

Jorgensen: What is closest to my heart is history, religion, sports and anything intelligence. Not to forget that I work as a teacher. And now to add, aspiring author.

Jacobsen: What are your pro-tips in writing in the Norwegian book market to people?

Jorgensen: Here are five tips I personally follow to succeed not only in the Norwegian market but also internationally:

1. **Focus on the Message:** Make it clear and easy for the reader to follow. It should engage and evoke the right emotions within the genre you choose to write in.
2. **Create a Book Trailer:** A book trailer will help you attract the right audience. By finding your target audience, you will more easily sell the book you publish, thereby establishing a steadily growing readership.
3. **Host Book Launches:** Invite selected individuals who can help generate buzz around your book, provide valuable feedback, and help you make connections within the literary world.
4. **Be Like MacGyver:** Implement creativity in ways you never thought you could. Allow yourself to take a deep dive into your inner self; you will be surprised at what you find when you dig deep enough.
5. **Learn from the Successful:** Read about how those who have achieved great success made their breakthroughs, listen to their advice, and keep pushing forward. Even if you don't feel particularly skilled, you will develop over time. The key is to never give up. Remember, you are the master of your own destiny.

Jacobsen: When can people expect your books to be released?

Jorgensen: Both books have been released, the first last spring and my second one this summer, on June 7th. Both are in the poetry genre. The one I'm working on now is taking a different direction and will most likely be in the crime/thriller genre.

Jacobsen: What is your process for writing, editing, brainstorming, and researching?

Jorgensen: Hmm, it's not easy to put down on paper, but to simplify it a bit, the process goes something like this: Before I start a book, I like to read books by well-known authors in the genre I want to write in. For example, now I am about to write a thriller/crime novel, so I have read works by authors like Dan Brown, Jo Nesbø, and Stephen King to see what they have done to captivate their readers. I look at their twists, story progression, characters, and the plot in general. Some people like to spend a lot of time building almost everything before they dive into the actual writing, so they just need to tie the threads together. Others just start writing, and the path becomes clear as they go. My approach is somewhere in between, but reading the works of great authors is crucial for further development from there.

I like to create something new that hasn't been done before; it's not easy but so much more exciting to work on. Innovative writing suits me, so I just follow that path.

I also enjoy listening to music; it lets my thoughts flow more freely. I feel that music gives access to emotions I didn't know I had, and everything falls into place, like right now as I write this. When it comes to editing my own writing, I have a lot to improve. By this, I mean I need to structure myself much more. I see that I am too meticulous about how each word and sentence looks. My last publication went through about 70-80 rewrites because I didn't like how the flow felt. I need to cut this down to no more than 4-5 rewrites before sending it to the publisher. This is probably the most important tip one can give: don't work yourself to death over the text. Don't let the perfectionist in you take over completely; manage it to save your own joy of writing.

Jacobsen: Credit to Dr. Sandra Schlick for the rest of these last two questions formulated from her insight. How have inequalities-equalities, power, gender, heterosexism, and diversity played a significant and not-significant part in women's presence and place in religion?

Jorgensen: Society and religion often go hand in hand. Personally, I like to think of religion as a stubborn mule that resists change and often has to be dragged, reluctantly, out of sheer necessity to avoid falling too far out of step with what normative moral evolution dictates. It's important to remember that society was once almost entirely governed by patriarchal leaders. These leaders not only permeated all societal structures to fulfill their self-serving agendas, but this influence was also evident in religious circles with their extreme, tradition-based dogmas.

Men have always reigned supreme over everything humanity has undertaken, while women were relegated to a previously brutal and oppressive role, expected not only to accept it but also to love it. Things are somewhat better today, but there is still a long way to go. Just think about how, 100 years ago, advocating for equality was almost synonymous in many countries with risking everything for the women who fought for what we now consider a basic right. Women have been oppressed for thousands of years! How can you love a religion that still relegates women to second-class citizens, where men still dominate in many conservative circles?

Today, the church is increasingly being forced to change direction, giving women more influence and, after much resistance, acknowledging that LGBTQ+ people do, in fact, exist and have rights that you and I take for granted. I'm so glad that all people are seen and loved for exactly who they are and who they recognize themselves to be. All people have the same rights; no one is above or below; we all have equal value, women and men, regardless of what religious texts might say."

Jacobsen: How have religious communities been discriminative towards each other and to women, and to each other's women?

Jorgensen: Religious intolerance has been widespread throughout history, such as Christians against Jews, Christians against Muslims, and Muslims against Christians, as seen in the case of the Crusades. Christians against pagans, particularly in the context of Norse mythology. Olav the Holy came from the Crusades and slaughtered anyone who did not submit to the new religion of Christianity. "Believe or die" is still alive today, though now in a more reduced form, only in words. Lack of belief casts you into hell.

Discrimination against women from other religious communities:

Violence Against Women: In times of religious conflict, women from opposing religious communities have often been subjected to sexual violence, used as a weapon of war to humiliate the enemy. This was evident during the Partition of India, where women from different religious communities were raped and killed.

Forced Conversion Through Marriage: In some cases, women from religious minority groups have been forced into marriage with men from the majority religion, leading to forced conversion. This practice has been reported in various regions, including the forced conversions of Hindu women in Pakistan to Islam.

Pressure for Cultural Assimilation: Women who marry outside their religion may face pressure to convert and conform to the religious and cultural norms of their husband's religion. This can involve adopting new religious practices, changing their dress, and abandoning their previous religious identity.

Discrimination within and between religious communities is often rooted in a combination of doctrinal beliefs, cultural norms, and power dynamics. Women have particularly borne the burden of this discrimination, experiencing exclusion, marginalization, and violence both within their own religious communities and from others. The intersection of religion and gender can perpetuate deeply ingrained inequalities, making the fight for women's rights and inter-religious harmony a complex and ongoing challenge.

Jacobsen: Thank you for the opportunity and your time, Tor.

Jorgensen: Thank you so much for your kindness and professionalism; it has been a pleasure for me to be interviewed by you. I hope that in the future we will find time again to share some thoughts!

Schooling the Young 3: Tor Arne Jørgensen on Curriculum Development

2024-09-22

***Tor Arne Jørgensen**, 50, hails from Fevik, a small settlement near Grimstad in southern Norway. He is a dedicated teacher at the local secondary school, a devoted husband, and a proud father of two boys. From an early age, Tor Arne was driven by an insatiable thirst for knowledge, immersing himself in fact-based literature to explore the mysteries of existence. The question & “What is Man’s reason for being?” became the guiding force behind his intellectual pursuits. This deep curiosity about the unknown and the universe eventually led him to the international high intelligence community in 2015—a place he describes as warm and welcoming, akin to finding his true tribe. Tor Arne’s contributions to this community have been widely recognized. In 2019, he was honored as the Genius of the Year – Europe by The World Genius Directory. His participation in international high intelligence competitions has yielded impressive results, including multiple high scores and setting the Norwegian high IQ score record twice. Jørgensen discusses: curriculum development.*

Scott Douglas Jacobsen: I want to take this session to focus on curriculum development. As it’s something important for structured dissemination of required knowledge and skills to pupils, the creation of curricula suitable to students at different grades is important. What is the game plan or the overview of making a curriculum for young students?

Tor Arne Jørgensen: We usually base our approach on the guidelines set by UDIR (the Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training) for the relevant age group. When it comes to the content of the subject curriculum, we also refer to the digital learning platform that guides all our current subject development. Every year, licenses are issued based on the purchases made by the municipality, and currently, there is a platform called Skolestudio.no. This platform provides examples developed in collaboration with various stakeholders, based on the framework set by the Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training and the 2020 Knowledge Promotion Reform (Kunnskapsløftet).

Jacobsen: Mandated by the State, what content must be in there?

Jørgensen: The content mandated by the state must include specific content defined by national educational standards and regulations. In Norway, this is governed by the Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training (UDIR) under the framework of the Knowledge Promotion Reform (Kunnskapsløftet). The mandated content includes:

1. **Core Curriculum Values and Principles:** Fundamental values such as democracy, equality, and respect for human rights must be integrated into all teaching and learning processes.
2. **Competence Goals:** Specific learning objectives (kompetansemål) for each subject and grade level that students are expected to achieve by the end of a school year. These goals outline the essential knowledge, skills, and understanding required in each subject.
3. **Interdisciplinary Topics:** Topics such as public health and life skills, democracy and citizenship, and sustainable development, which must be integrated across different subjects to ensure a holistic approach to education.

4. **Assessment Criteria:** Clear guidelines for assessing students' progress, including both formative and summative assessments, to ensure that they meet the competence goals.
5. **Inclusion and Adaptation:** Content that ensures education is inclusive, addressing the diverse needs of all students, including those with special needs, and providing opportunities for adaptation based on individual learning requirements.
6. **Digital Competence:** Integration of digital skills across the curriculum, ensuring that students are equipped to navigate and utilize digital tools and resources effectively.

These elements ensure that the curriculum is aligned with national educational goals and prepares students for further education, work, and active participation in society.

Jacobsen: No mandated by the State, what content can be added, finessed, or interpolated, for independence of the teacher's educational influence?

Jorgensen: The methodology I use in my teaching operates on multiple levels. This means incorporating an interdisciplinary approach where, for example, in history, I divide the subject into history, social studies, and geography. Taking classes on excursions to specific areas can be done in the following way. The school where I work is surrounded by Viking graves, which are of course protected, but there is so much to explore. For instance, in one lesson, we might work with historical sources that cover the most interesting epochs we are studying. Here, the students need to be detectives, critically and selectively analyzing the findings that provide the most direct information relevant to the given assignment.

Next, we look at the social reasons for why people settled in this specific area, examining what about the location provided a basis for forming a society during the period we are studying. This also involves geographic considerations—why this area was chosen. Is it easy to cultivate here? Is the area elevated or not? Can boats easily dock? Are there rivers nearby? What geographical reasons did they have for settling here? The task given to the students should address all these sub-elements to form a comprehensive picture of what, why, and how.

This is just a simple example of how one might work. I also like to include hypothetical questions, such as why one should not choose this area during the specified period for settlement. This brings out what makes the area unsuitable for population, identifying its weaknesses and strengths. I also like to ask what types of activities would be most natural to consider for each area covered. By this, I mean the occupations that should be examined and why, the types of boats and why, the weapons and jewelry that are emphasized and why.

Furthermore, I am a proponent of student involvement. This means that the students themselves help steer their education. The framework is, of course, set by the Directorate of Education, but I tell them we can play around within these boundaries. I ask them, what do you think—should we start this way or that way? How would you like to begin? Then we work together towards a common goal. The result is that the students take ownership of their own education, and it works every time. This approach is highly recommended.

Jacobsen: Over the course of the school year, what is the degree of accuracy of the curriculum, either given or developed, and the information and skills disseminated to students? Is Norwegian education rigid or loose in application, in other words?

Jorgensen: The Norwegian school system is based on the framework provided by the Directorate for Education and Training through the Knowledge Promotion Reform (Kunnskapsløftet).

This includes overarching guidelines that emphasize the core areas of reading, writing, arithmetic, and digital skills. These core areas establish the main framework, which each school can adjust and adapt according to the needs of the local community. The cooperation between schools and the local community is highly prioritized in Norwegian schools.

Each school functions as an autonomous unit, which is reflected in the term "Enhetsskolen" (Unitary School). This means that while schools follow national guidelines, they have the freedom to tailor their teaching to best meet the needs of their students locally.

When it comes to assessing students, this is done through both standardized tests issued centrally and ongoing assessments. Ongoing assessments provide students with continuous feedback on their performance, so they know where they stand at all times. For example, if a student is between grades 4 and 5, they will be informed of what they need to do to improve. This continuous information allows students to adjust their efforts accordingly.

In addition to assessments at school, collaboration with the home plays an important role. Parents are regularly involved through daily contact and development meetings. In these meetings, students discuss their own experiences at school, both socially and academically. They also set goals for their grades, discuss their current performance, and where they want to be by the end of the school year. These meetings take place in both the first and second semesters, requiring cooperation between parents and teachers to help students reach their goals.

Academic development in Norwegian schools is a partnership that ideally functions as a symbiosis between the school, the local community, and the home, with the student at the center. Norwegian schools place great emphasis on the social aspect, understanding that students cannot optimally develop their academic skills if their social environment is not functioning well. This is supported through conversations with the home and student meetings held regularly throughout the school year.

Many Norwegian schools also participate in the MOT program. MOT Norway is a non-profit organization founded in 1997, offering preventive and attitude-building programs to secondary and upper secondary schools. MOT's mission is to develop robust youth who include others. The programs are tools for systematically working to build youth resilience and strength, aiming to better equip them to face societal challenges such as bullying, exclusion, and mental health issues.

Jacobsen: For some students where the material doesn't quite 'stick,' how do you reinterpret the curriculum for them to 'get' it?

Jorgensen: "To reach these students, I connect the subject knowledge to something that triggers their interest in a way that they experience goals and meaning as intertwined. Theory and practice then become intertwined, where practice generates theory. I work in the opposite way to the usual approach, essentially turning traditional learning on its head. By doing this, knowledge emerges naturally without them feeling it as forced learning.

It becomes enjoyable learning with a twist. We humans are roughly divided into theorists and practitioners, and by giving the theorists theory at the start, they can apply it in practice—testing theory against practice. However, with students who struggle with theory, this approach is reversed.

We start with practical work and then develop the theory through oral explanations, which we later put down on paper. All learning builds on the inherent abilities that everyone has, and if you can identify this at the beginning, you can shape all learning based on these abilities.

Jacobsen: What do you do in the case of a motivated, intelligent student who consumes the entirety of the material, gets perfect or near perfect on the examinations, and runs out of material in the formal curriculum for the school year?

Jorgensen: Motivating students who breeze through the curriculum with nearly perfect scores is not easy. However, to start addressing their abilities, one must first define them. This is where the challenges arise. I personally like to view challenges as opportunities for further growth, but schools themselves do not always share this perspective. Nevertheless, here is a list for consideration.

First, one looks at previous results to form a picture of the student in the subjects where they excel. From there, one engages in conversations with the student about their thoughts on the subject and the curriculum the school can offer. If this seems acceptable, we can offer to tailor the material as much as possible, delving into specific elements of the textbook to enhance the content. Students are also given the option to advance a level, moving from their current grade to one that better matches their intellectual abilities. The same applies if they need to progress from elementary to high school level. The motivation lies in being able to stretch according to their own abilities.

The downside of this is that these students, age-wise, fall behind those who are actually at the level they are advancing to, which not everyone handles well. Meeting the needs of students who function at a higher level is challenging because they tend to see their own role and thus become somewhat demotivated instead of being further motivated, even though advancing a few levels gives a temporary mental boost.

Therefore, I conclude that there is currently no good system in place to cater to these students, nor is there sufficient education that ensures success.

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