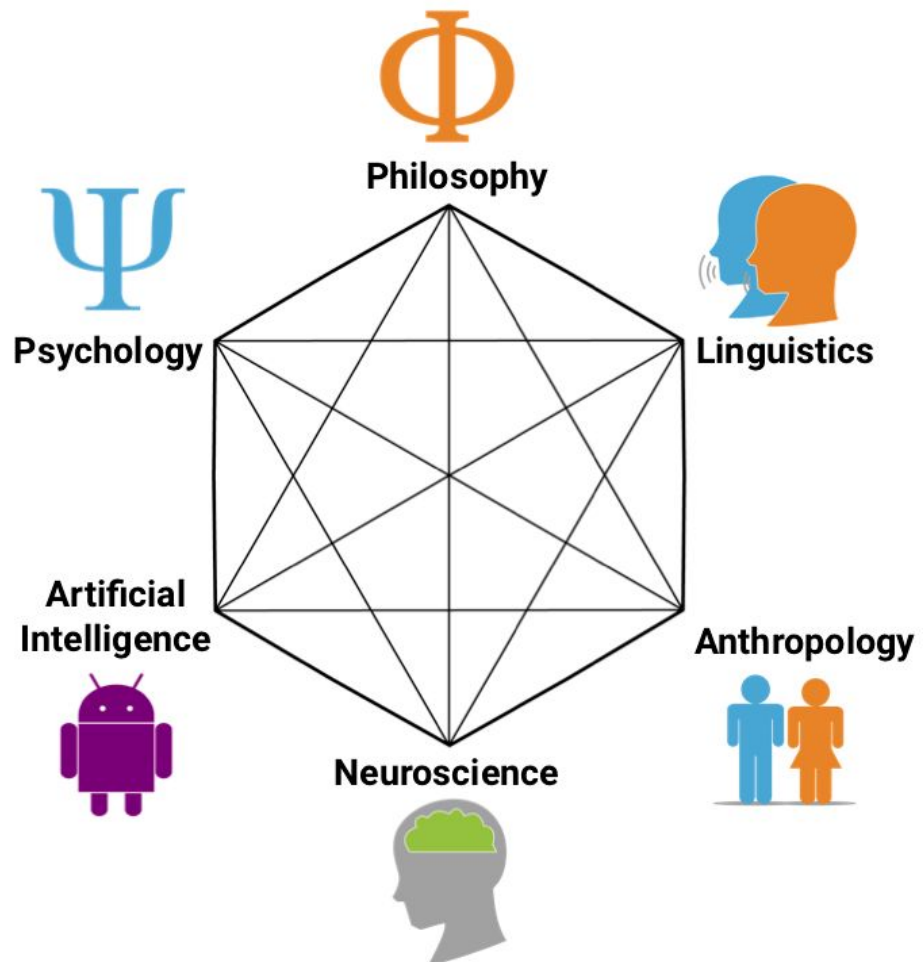




EL CAMINO COLLEGE
“AI and Political Disruption”
by Roberto Carlos Mendoza García
Fall 2019

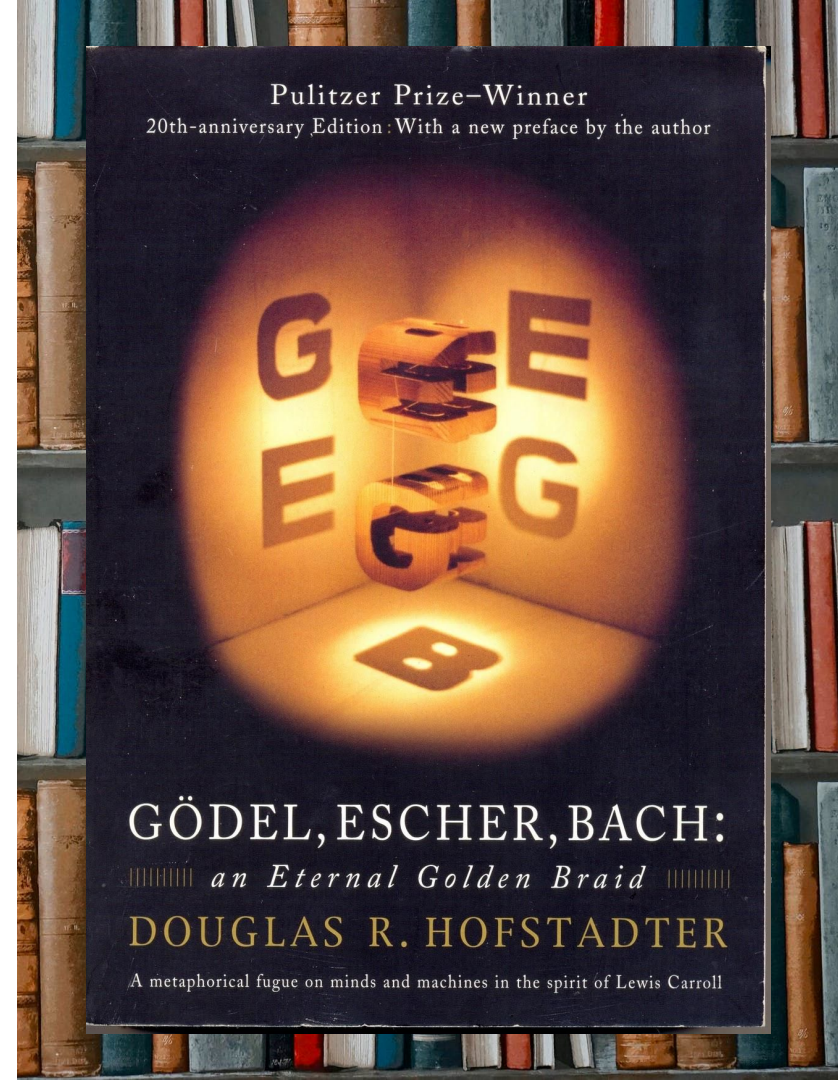




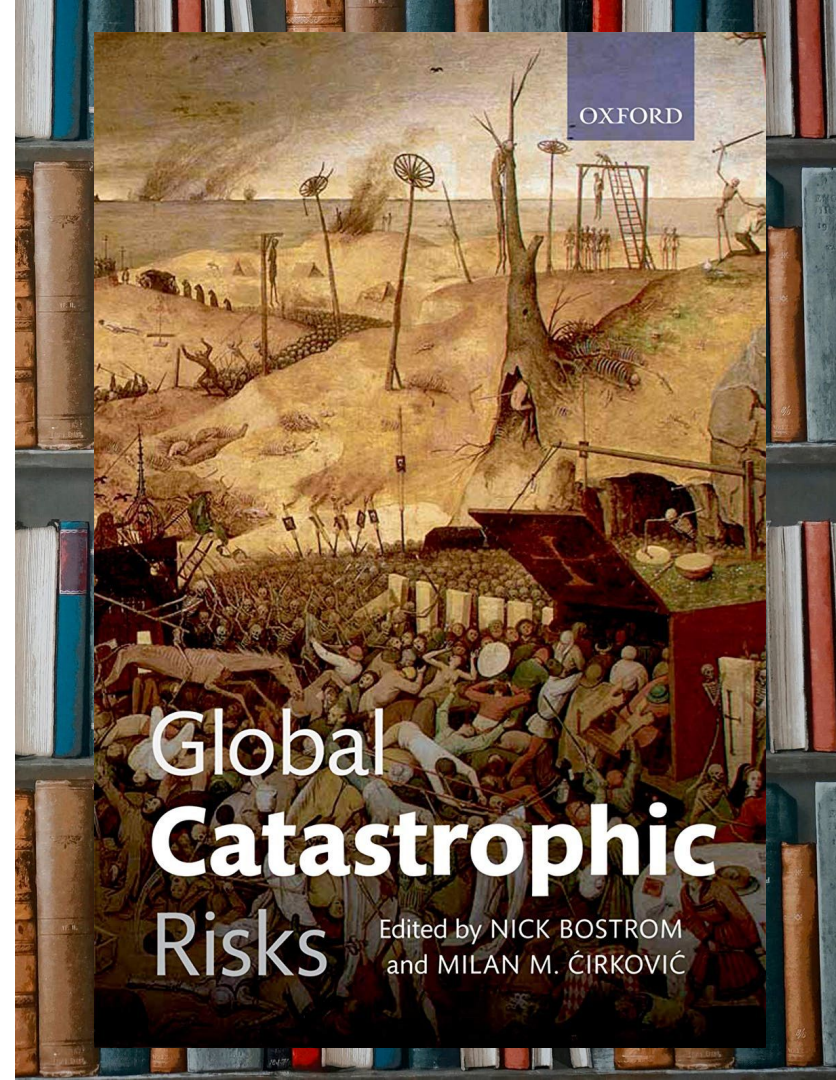
Question:
What is Artificial Intelligence?

Various theorists lament over the “moving goal posts” for what counts as artificial intelligence (e.g., Hofstadter 1979: 26).

The basic complaint is that once some particular task which appears to be sufficient for intelligence (of some sort) has been mastered by an AI, then that particular task is no longer sufficient for intelligence.



For his part, Yudkowsky ([2008: 311](#)) argues that *artificial intelligence* refers to “a vastly greater space of possibilities than does the term *Homo sapiens*. When we talk about ‘AIs’ we are really talking about *minds-in-general*, or **optimization processes in general**” (italics in original, emphasis added).



Act I:

Human Obsolescence

Best Case Scenario

Perhaps the best case scenario is the building of an innocuous (or “friendly”) **superintelligent AI** that can successfully **solve all human organizational problems** and blaze forward on all technological matters.



Post-scarcity Economy



Space Colonization

As it turns out, there are various **voluntary actions** that add to the total level of happiness of a particular person, e.g., steering clear of constant traffic noise, less stressful commutes, and, relevant to us, **avoiding the feeling of lacking control** (see Haidt 2006, chapter 5).

"The most brilliant and lucid analysis of virtue and well-being in the entire literature of positive psychology. For the reader who seeks to understand happiness, my advice is: Begin with Haidt." —Martin E. P. Seligman, author of *Authentic Happiness*

JONATHAN HAIDT

The HAPPINESS
HYPOTHESIS

Finding Modern Truth in Ancient Wisdom

In a classic study, David Glass and Jerome Singer (1973) exposed two groups of subjects to loud bursts of random noise.

Subjects in one group were told they could terminate the noise by pressing a button, but they were asked not to press the button unless it was absolutely necessary.



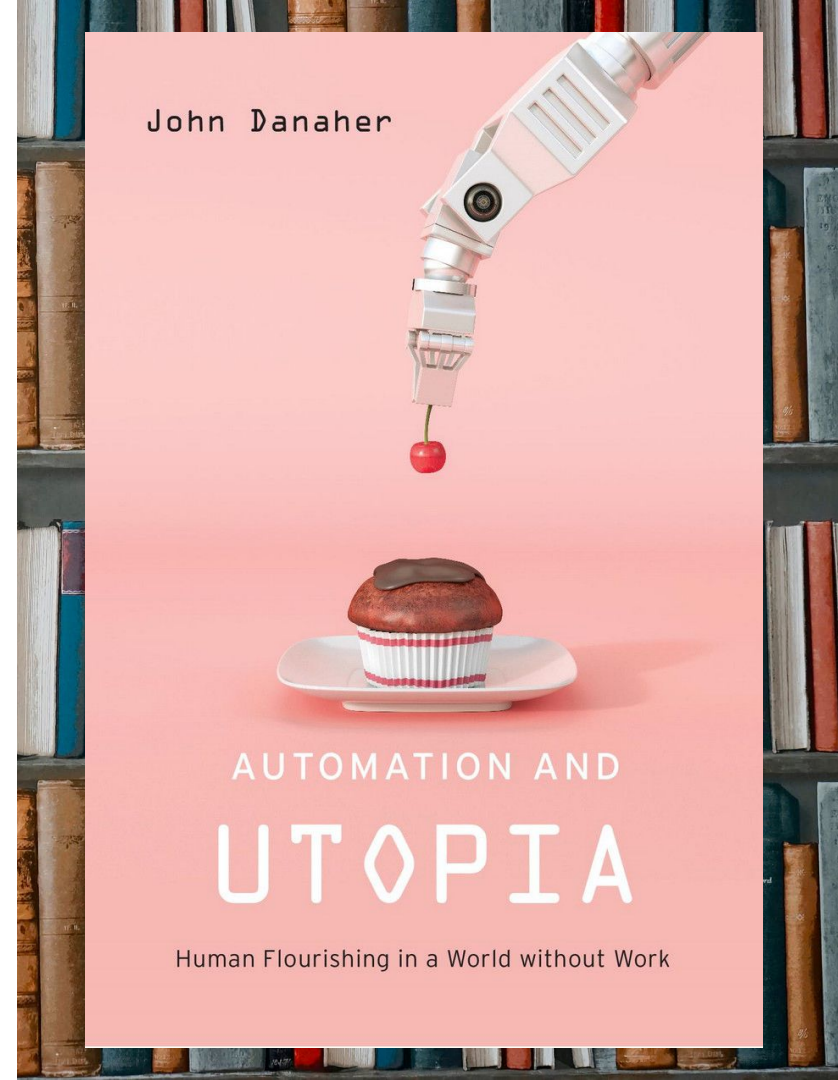
In the second part of the experiment, the subjects who thought they had control were more persistent when working on difficult puzzles, but the subjects who had experienced noise without control gave up more easily.



In a post-scarcity economy, what will be left for humans to do?

In what activities will humans find meaning?

See Danaher (2019) for a potential solution...



Act II: **Automation**

Example #1

Unemployment and Social Unrest

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According to a recent study,
about **47% of US employment**
is at risk of being **robotized**
([Frey & Osborne 2013](#)).



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about **47% of US employment**
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([Frey & Osborne 2013](#)).



**Both high-skill
and low-skill jobs are at risk...**







Overreacting?!?

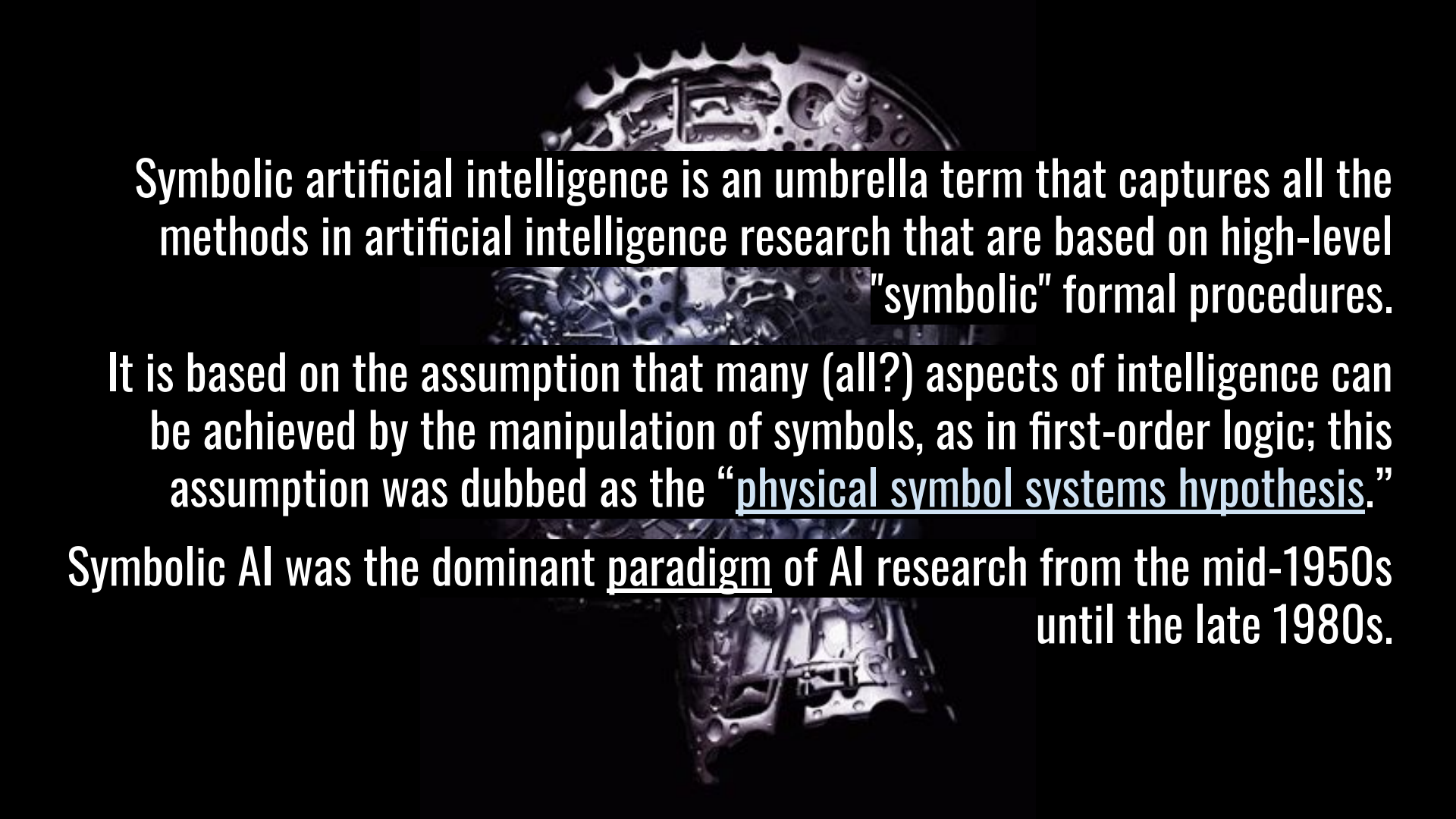
Another (UK) study says it's only 38%...

And other researchers (from RAND) are more worried about A.I. starting nuclear war by 2040.



Storytime!

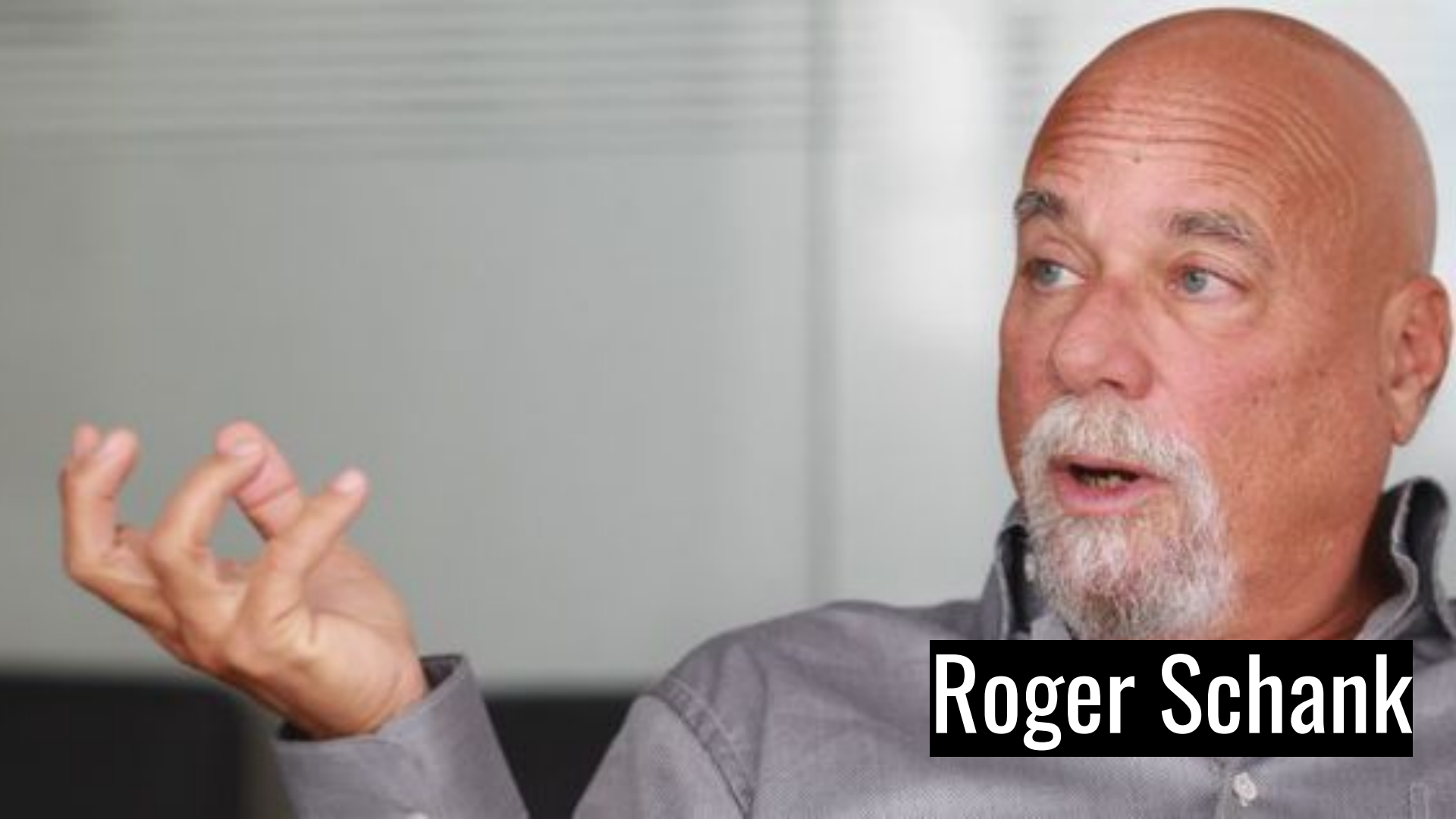




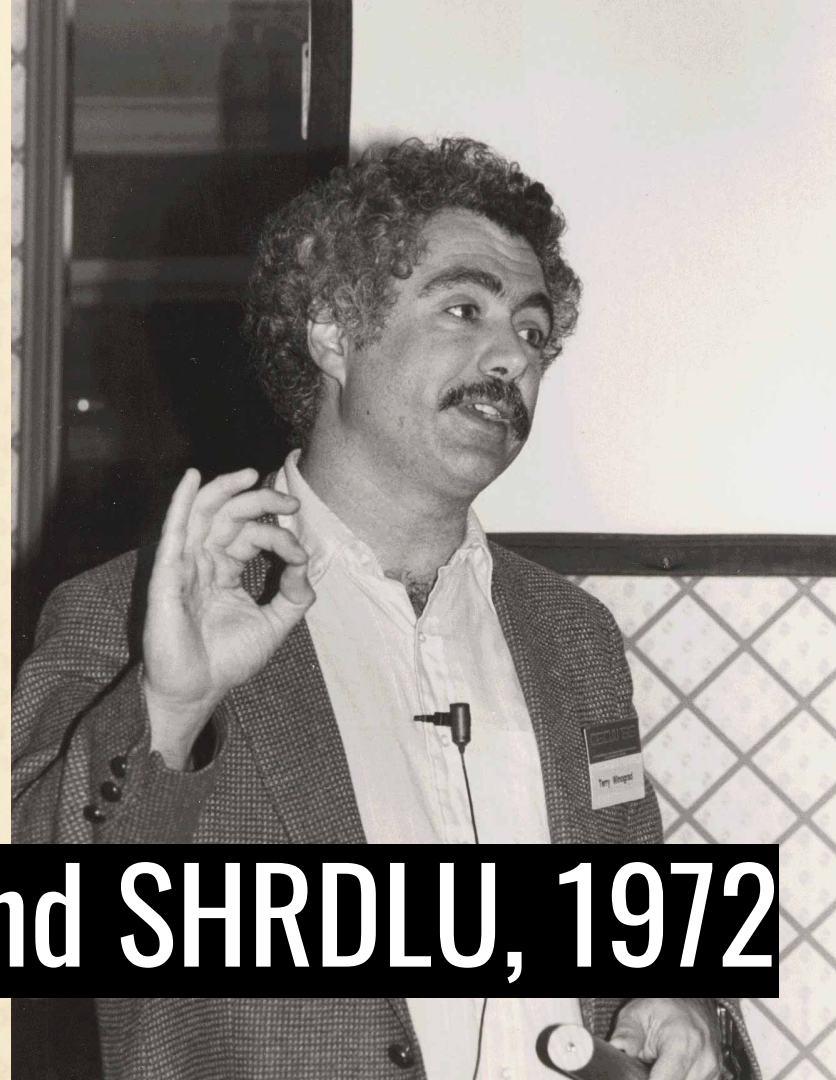
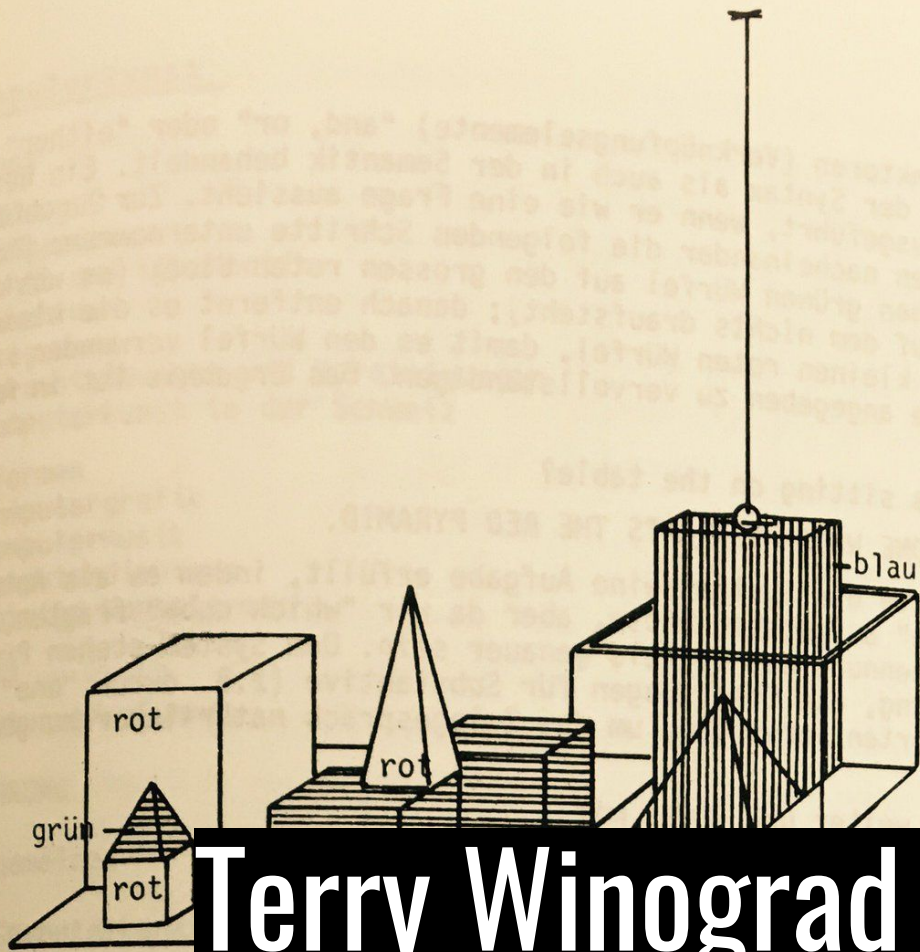
Symbolic artificial intelligence is an umbrella term that captures all the methods in artificial intelligence research that are based on high-level "symbolic" formal procedures.

It is based on the assumption that many (all?) aspects of intelligence can be achieved by the manipulation of symbols, as in first-order logic; this assumption was dubbed as the "physical symbol systems hypothesis."

Symbolic AI was the dominant paradigm of AI research from the mid-1950s until the late 1980s.



Roger Schank



Terry Winograd and SHRDLU, 1972

Abbildung 3: "Find a block which is taller than the one you are holding and put it into the box".

```
EEEEEE LL      IIII  ZZZZZZZ  AAAAA
EE      LL      II     ZZ     AA   AA
EEEEEE LL      II     ZZZ     AAAAAA
EE      LL      II     ZZ     AA   AA
EEEEEE LLLLLL  IIII  ZZZZZZZ  AA   AA
```

Eliza is a mock Rogerian psychotherapist.

The original program was described by Joseph Weizenbaum in 1966.

This implementation by Norbert Landsteiner 2005.

ELIZA: Please tell me what's been bothering you.

YOU: The weather is awful.

ELIZA: I'm not sure I understand you fully.

YOU: I hate the current weather.

ELIZA: You say you hate the current weather ?

YOU: Yes, that's what I said.

ELIZA: I understand.

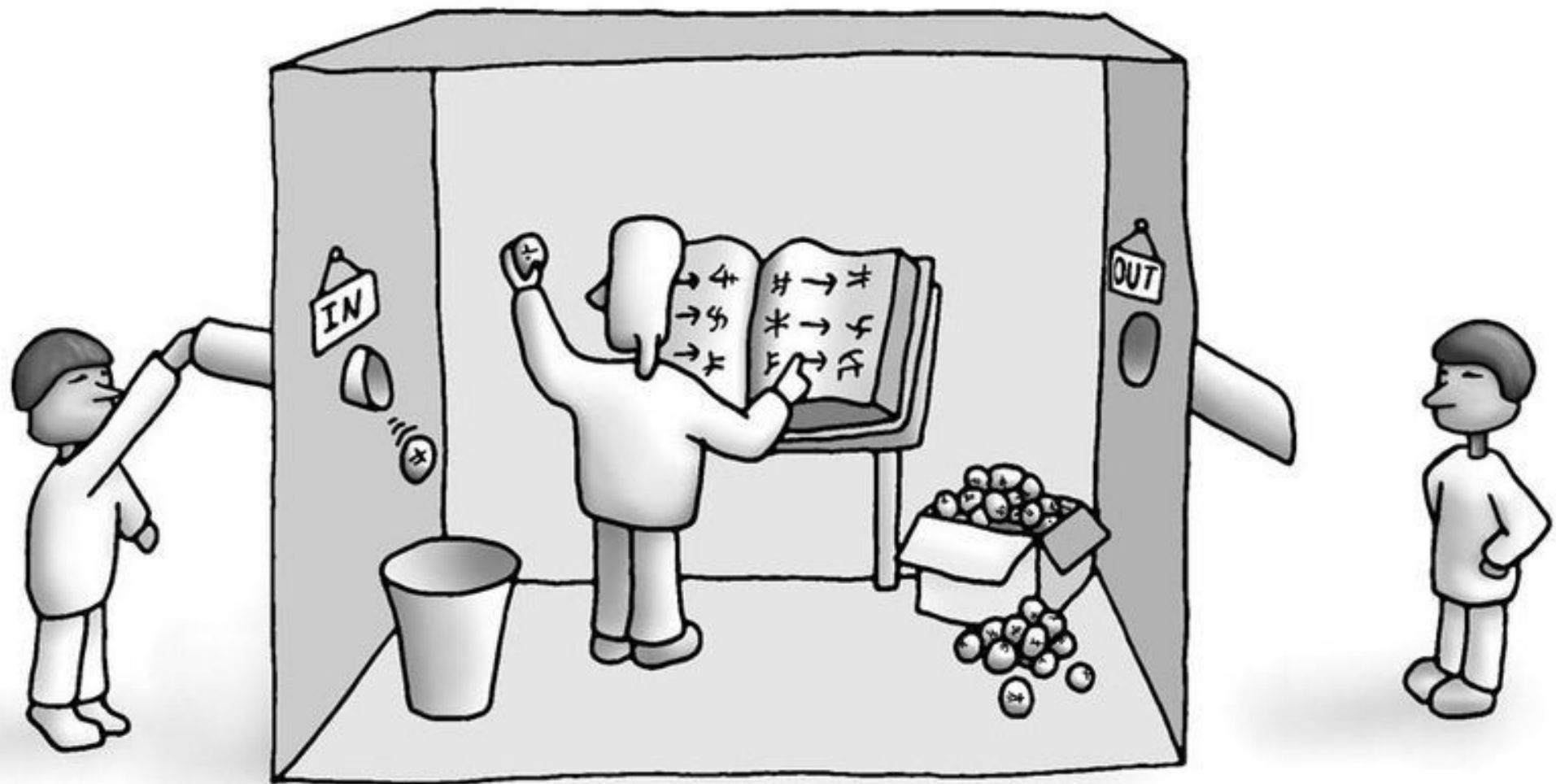
YOU: Great.

ELIZA: Please go on.

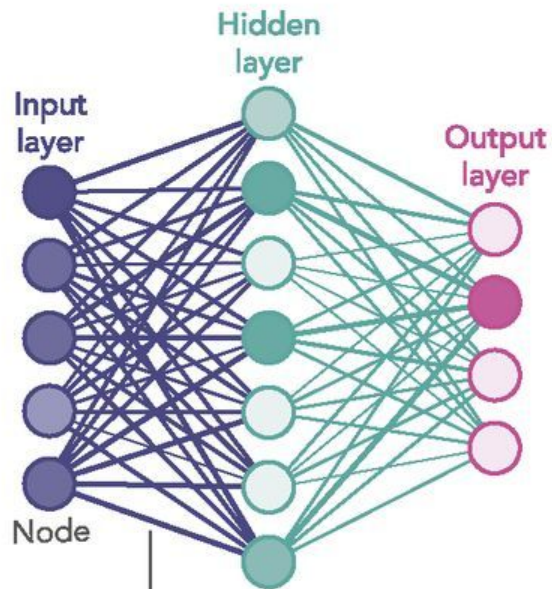
YOU: I would say it's your turn now!

ELIZA: Why are you concerned over my turn now ?

**Joseph
Weizenbaum
and ELIZA, 1965**

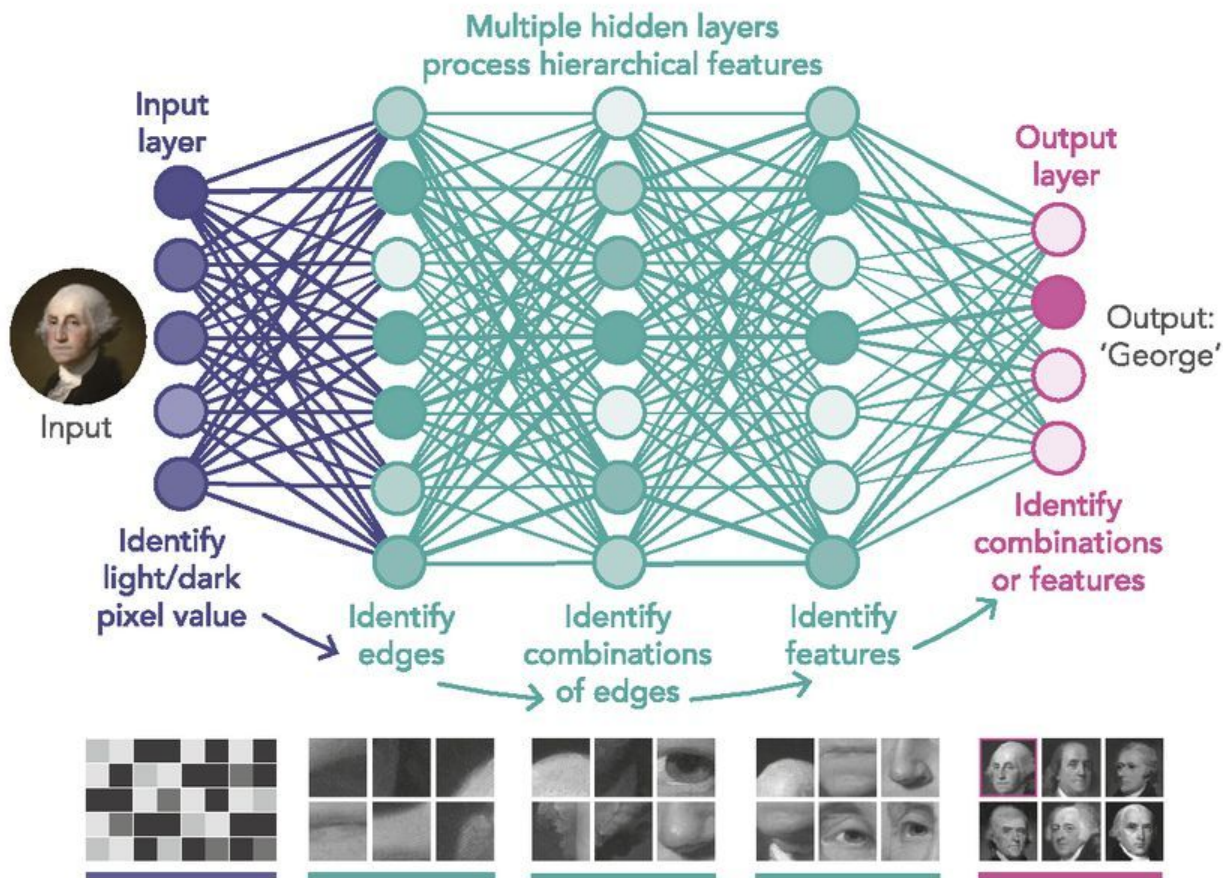


1980S-ERA NEURAL NETWORK



Links carry signals from one node to another, boosting or damping them according to each link's 'weight'.

DEEP LEARNING NEURAL NETWORK



Example #2

Overconfidence in AI

Some **governments**, in an effort to be ahead of competitors, begin to delegate and **automate important decisions** to AI.

Problem

During the process of Machine Learning and Deep Learning, we are not aware of the explicit connections and inferences being made by the AI.



“Once upon a time, the US Army wanted to use neural networks to automatically detect camouflaged enemy tanks. The researchers trained a neural net on 50 photos of camouflaged tanks in trees, and 50 photos of trees without tanks. Using standard techniques for supervised learning, the researchers trained the neural network...”



“Wisely, the researchers had originally taken 200 photos, 100 photos of tanks and 100 photos of trees. They had used only 50 of each for the training set. The researchers ran the neural network on the remaining 100 photos, and without further training the neural network classified all remaining photos correctly. Success confirmed!”



“The researchers handed the finished work to the Pentagon, which soon handed it back... It turned out that in the researchers’ dataset, photos of camouflaged tanks had been taken on cloudy days, while photos of plain forest had been taken on sunny days. The neural network had learned to distinguish cloudy days from sunny days” (Yudkowsky 2008: 321).



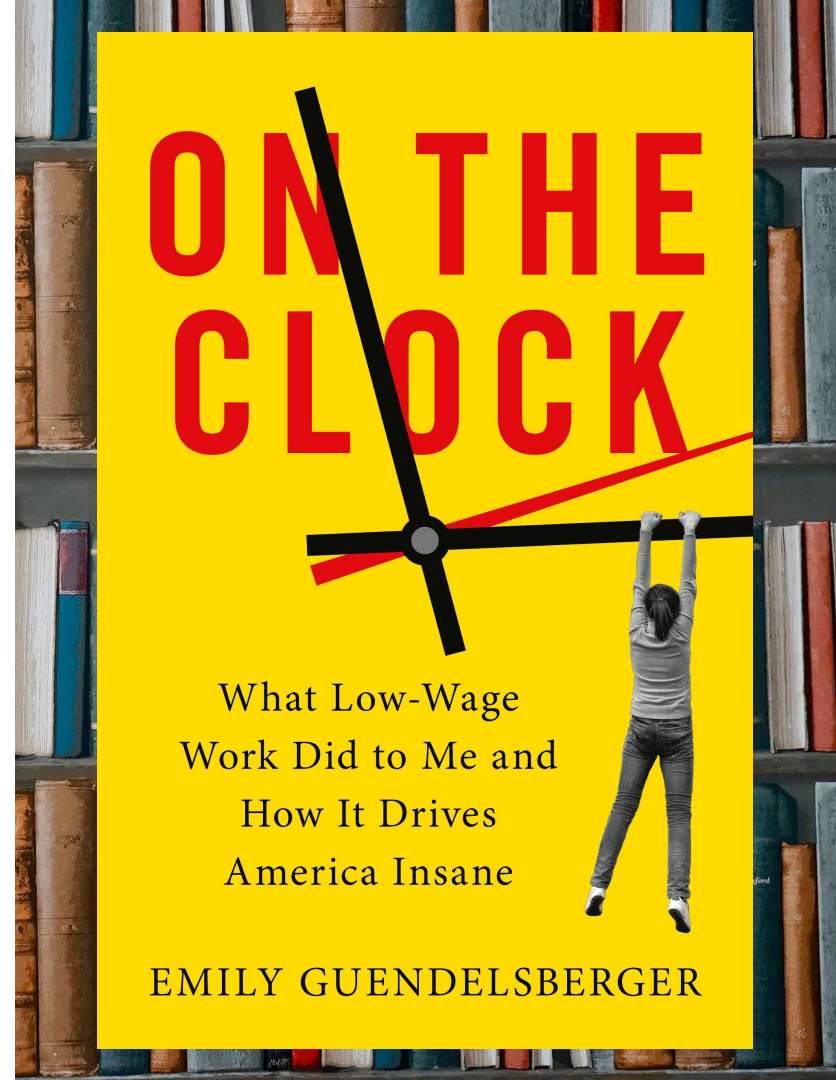
Example #3

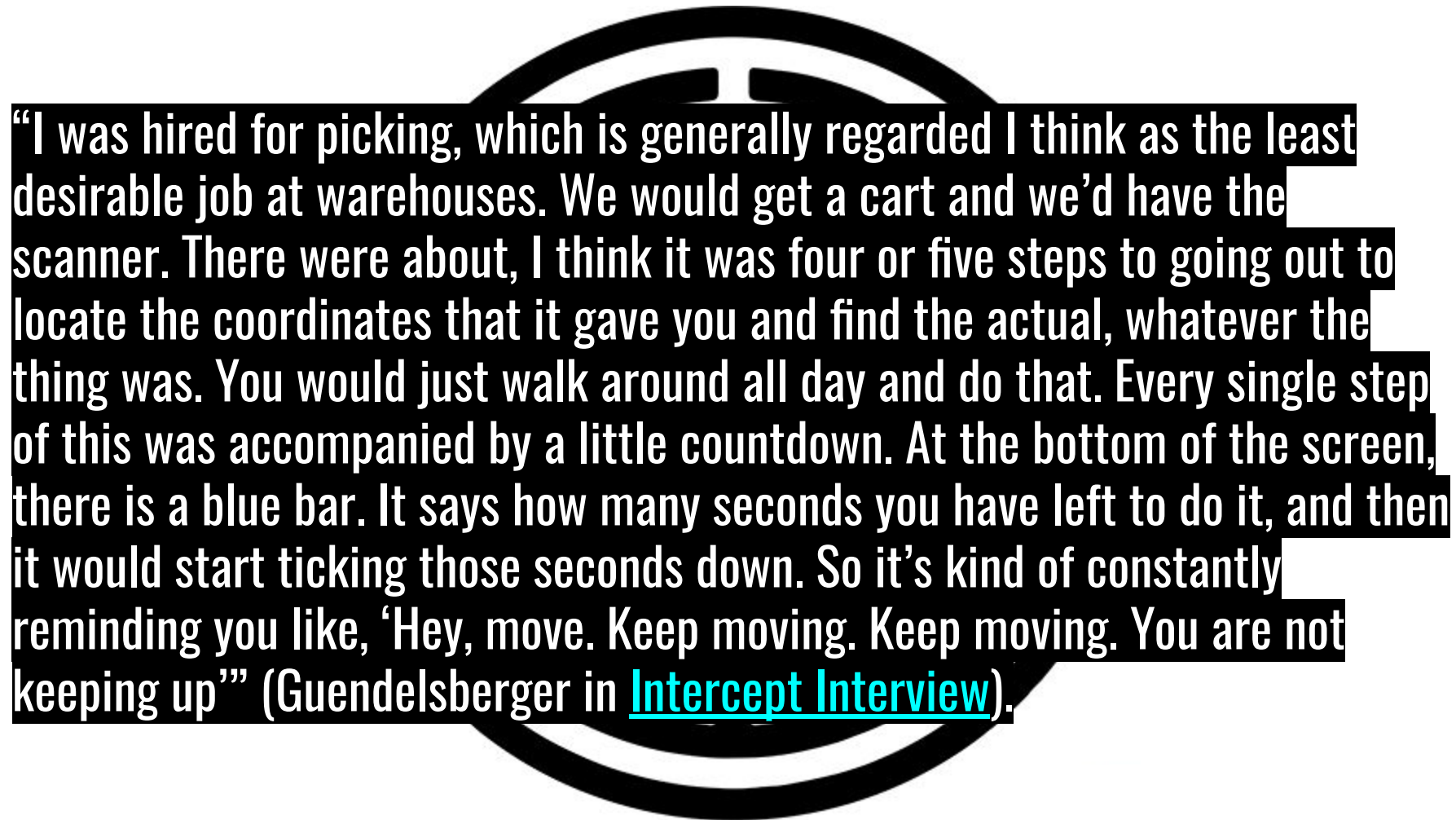
Partial Automation

Success in various domains of AI might **stagger** and we will only partially automate many tasks.

Emily Guendelsberger (2019) gives various examples of how companies are using optimization algorithms for scheduling and micromanaging which have adverse effects on workers.

Note: Click on the image on the right for an interview of Guendelsberger.





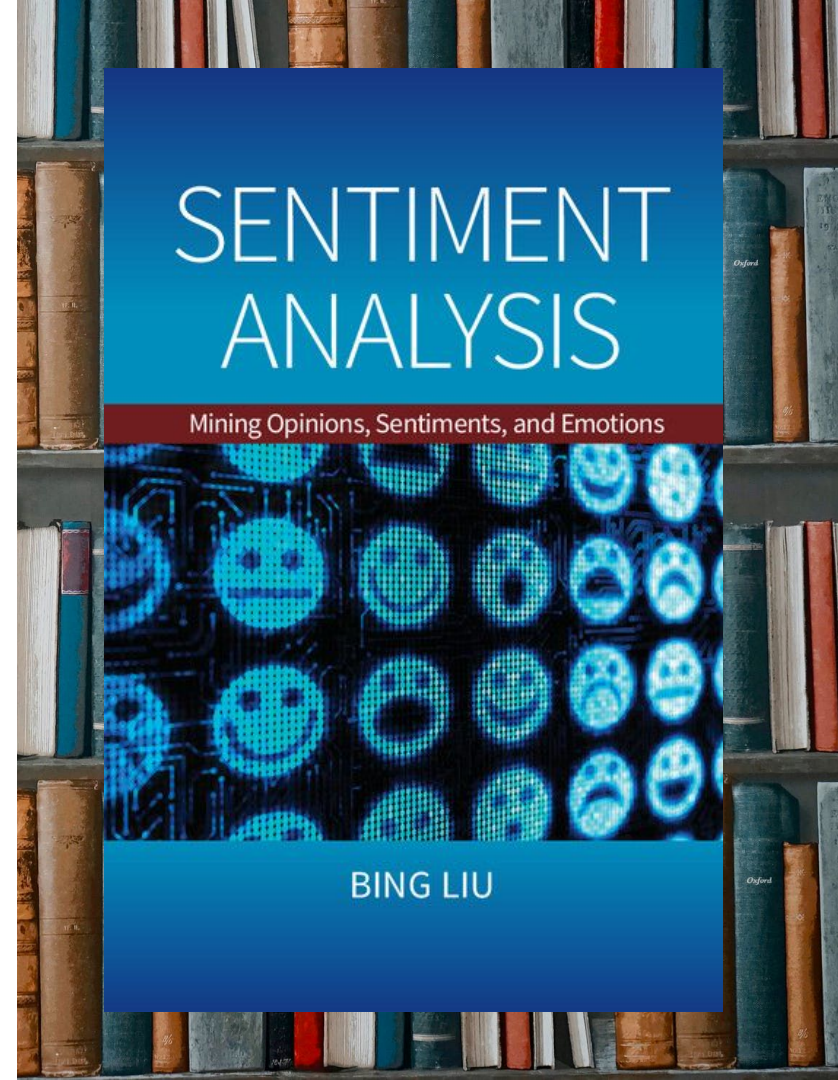
“I was hired for picking, which is generally regarded I think as the least desirable job at warehouses. We would get a cart and we’d have the scanner. There were about, I think it was four or five steps to going out to locate the coordinates that it gave you and find the actual, whatever the thing was. You would just walk around all day and do that. Every single step of this was accompanied by a little countdown. At the bottom of the screen, there is a blue bar. It says how many seconds you have left to do it, and then it would start ticking those seconds down. So it’s kind of constantly reminding you like, ‘Hey, move. Keep moving. Keep moving. You are not keeping up’” (Guendelsberger in [Intercept Interview](#)).



Guendelsberger's argument in a nutshell...

21st Century productivity-enforcing technology has provided the monitoring and micromanaging tools that managers in past centuries did not have, allowing them to time individual tasks down to the second and pushing workers to the limits of human capacity.

Example #4
AI-Enhanced
Political Advertising and
Misinformation Campaigns





Successes so far:

“Mishne and Glance (2006) showed that positive sentiment is a better predictor of movie success than simple buzz (keyword) count..

Liu et al. (2009) reported a sentiment model for predicting box-office revenue...

Tumasjan et al. (2010) even showed that simply part mentions on Twitter can be a good predictor of election results...

Instead of using bullish and bearish sentiments, Zhang et al. (2010) identified positive and negative moods on Twitter and used them to predict the movement of stock market indices such as the Dow Jones, S&P 500, and NASDAQ” (Liu 2015: 6-7).

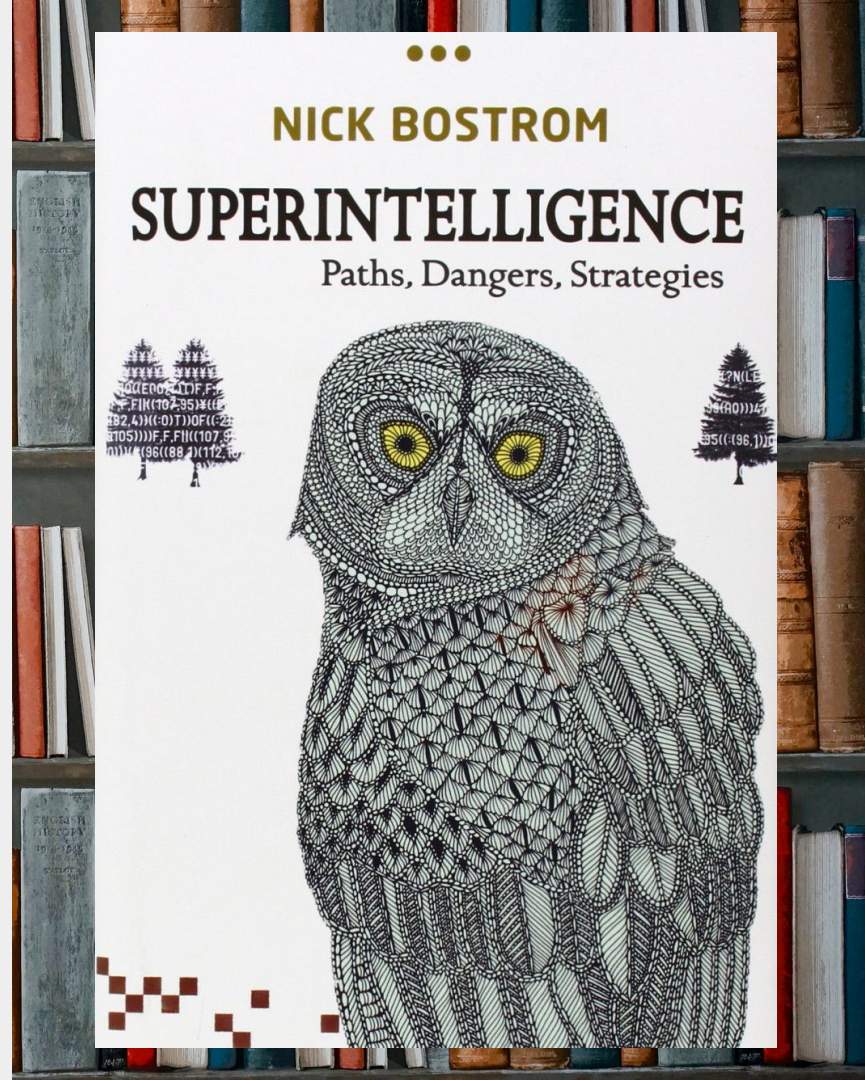
Things We Know:

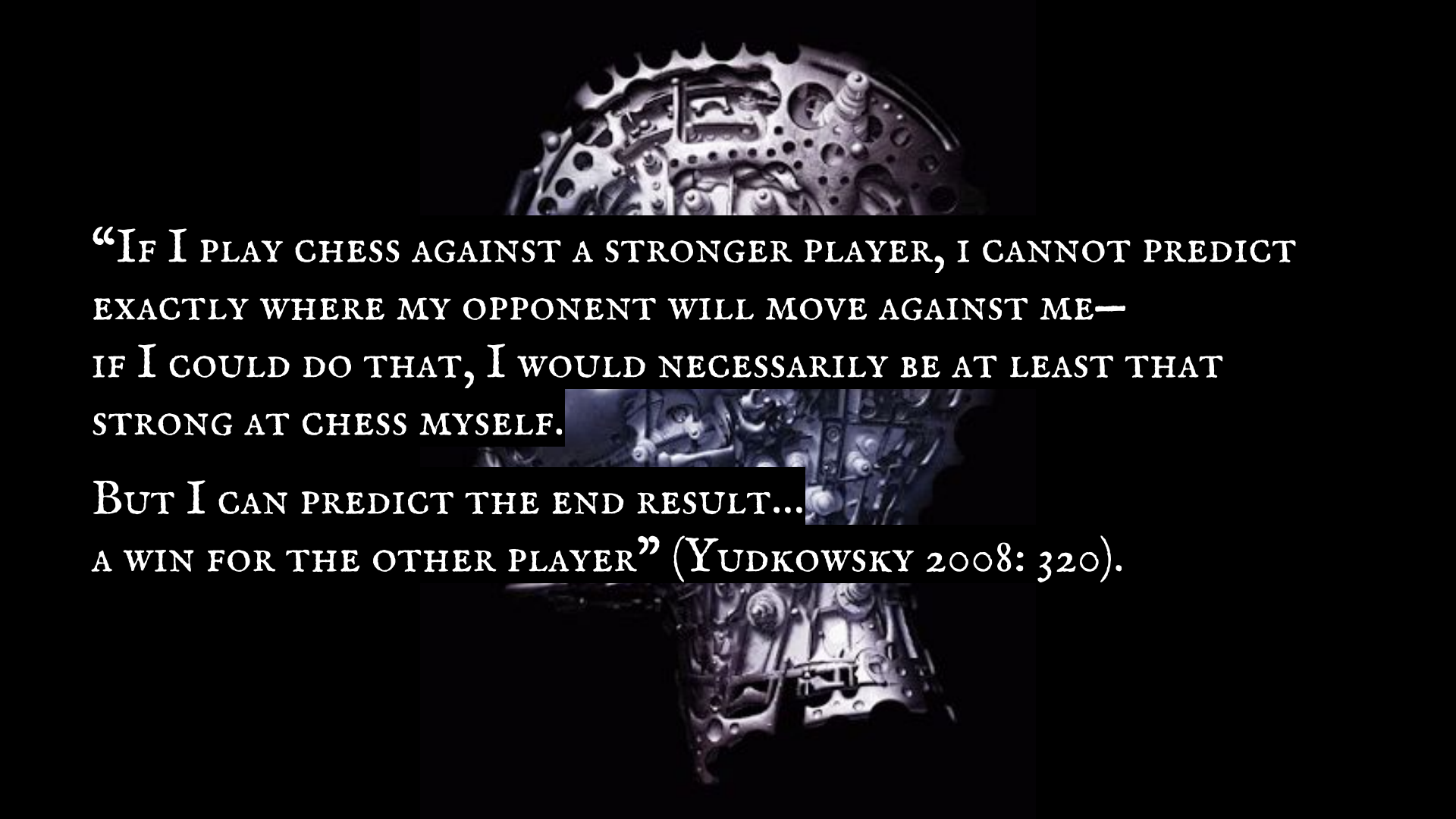
1. Hackers have already started to weaponize AI.
2. Some tech experts have suggested that we voluntarily discontinue research in Artificial General Intelligence.
3. Some countries (e.g., Russia) have already deployed political interference campaigns with non-negligible results.



Act III: ***Annihilation***

The most alarming hypotheses, however, might be like those of philosopher Nick Bostrom (2014) who thinks that general-domain artificial intelligence will lead to an intelligence explosion that could spell the end of the human species.





“IF I PLAY CHESS AGAINST A STRONGER PLAYER, I CANNOT PREDICT EXACTLY WHERE MY OPPONENT WILL MOVE AGAINST ME— IF I COULD DO THAT, I WOULD NECESSARILY BE AT LEAST THAT STRONG AT CHESS MYSELF.


BUT I CAN PREDICT THE END RESULT...
A WIN FOR THE OTHER PLAYER” (YUDKOWSKY 2008: 320).




“BEFORE THE PROSPECT OF AN INTELLIGENCE EXPLOSION, WE HUMANS ARE LIKE SMALL CHILDREN PLAYING WITH A BOMB. SUCH IS THE MISMATCH BETWEEN THE POWER OF OUR PLAYTHING AND THE IMMATURITY OF OUR CONDUCT.



SUPERINTELLIGENCE IS A CHALLENGE FOR WHICH WE ARE NOT READY NOW AND WILL NOT BE READY FOR A LONG TIME.



WE HAVE LITTLE IDEA WHEN THE DETONATION WILL OCCUR, THOUGH IF WE HOLD THE DEVICE TO OUR EAR WE CAN HEAR A FAINT TICKING SOUND” (BOSTROM 2014: 319).



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