Editorial Meeting Minutes/Resolutions - July 12, 2023

1. **Spacing/indentations/bullets/fonts** - 1 space between paragraphs, no indentations/bullets, Calibri 12(小四)

When exploring future scenarios on what might happen when AI outsmarts humans, several scenarios come to mind. Below are three of the most common predictions:

- **AI proves its destructive potential:** This is one of the most famous portrayals of the future of AI and humanity - especially in science fiction, which has highlighted concerns that humanity might be building towards a dystopian future. This depiction is seen often in popular movies such as The Matrix, Ex. Machina, or The Terminator. There is a possibility this could happen if AI becomes intelligent in a way that it sees humans as a species not worth saving from things like global warming, overpopulation, disease, or famine, or if it decides to try to wipe humanity out.
- **Harmonious coexistence between humans and AI:** In contrast to a dystopian future, this is a far more positive and utopic outlook where AI is used to enhance human potential and a symbiotic relationship takes root between humans and AI. This sort of relationship is also portrayed in science fiction, notably in works such as Her and Interstellar. Kai-Fu Lee's book 'AI 2041' also explores this positive outlook on the future of AI in different cultural contexts.
- **AI falls into the hands of a select few:** Another possibility to consider - one which has been the concern for most current AI policies and strategies - has been the misuse of AI in a way that leads to the consolidation of power by select entities, i.e., the economic elite, large tech companies, and governments. This could result in biased decision-making processes and hidden agendas perpetuated by a few significant people who have outsized influence in large populations.

2. **Italics/quotation marks**
As Yudkowsky correctly points out, by building general AI humans would, in fact, have "*invented an inventor.*"

3. **Still,**
As the German philosopher Martin Heidegger (1958) put it, "everywhere we remain unfree and chained to technology, whether we passionately affirm or deny it." Still, first and foremost one should be aware that the 'less smart' humans are unfree and chained down by those who are smarter.

Given humans' deficient and often muddled intelligence, a clear and consistent definition of AGI is almost always missing from discussions of how it is going to destroy humanity or how it is going to cure cancer. Still, OpenAI, the developer of ChatGPT, has regarded AGI as its ultimate goal ever since its founding in 2015, and its CEO recently defined it as "AI systems that are generally smarter than humans."

Still, while all those denials are true, it is now becoming increasingly apparent that machines can in fact make stuff up.

In this case, AlphaGo used a combination of automatic learning techniques, i.e., research and general AI algorithms, to defeat the human champion. Still, artificial neural networks are being employed more and more to recognise imagines, voices and sounds.

These are already problems today and will become even more pressing as machines become smarter and more capable. Still, these are not the things most people worry about when talking about machines potentially becoming smarter than humans.

Some people think this is almost inevitable, but it is not; there is currently no way of knowing what a superintelligence might think or want. Still, this is a genuine risk, and it would be irresponsible and foolish to deny it.

Even lawyers are scared. When an American legal services firm announced plans to let its AI program take part in a court case, officials threatened participants in the scheme with severe sanctions, up to and including prison time.
Still, one should consider more nuanced views of how AI might infiltrate these professions -views that are more in sync with the coevolution model.

4. **In fact,**
   Still, while all those denials are true, it is now becoming increasingly apparent that machines can in fact make stuff up.

   That might not sound like a big deal by today's data volume standards, but in 1998 two terabytes was an enormous data volume challenge for a data center. In fact, that one single data set was two times larger in volume than the combined aggregate total volume of all the other 15,000 datasets in our data center.

   In fact, apprehension and resistance to technological change are part of human nature and a common reaction to innovation and societal transformation.

   As Yudkowsky correctly points out, by building general AI humans would, in fact,

have "*invented an inventor*."

5. **Errors/Acronyms-Defined terms**

   Cambridge-based Congenica is a digital health company headquartered on Cambridge's Wellcome Genome Campus that provides state-of-the-art software products which enable rapid diagnoses in routine clinical care. Its roots are in the pioneering work of the Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute and the UK's NHS.

6. **Buzzwords**

   The way these models are built will significantly impact future outcomes - especially in the so-called Global South, since it is critical that these models not be biased against certain people or leave out groups of people who ought to be represented.

   What could that mean? In that apparently simple statement, Professor Mitchell was describing the profound use of training data, historical data, and previous examples to train, validate, and deploy ML models - a robust mathematical algorithmic process in which patterns are learned that inform predictions, decisions, causal analysis, actions, optimizations, and other AI outcomes.

   They are smart in that they can 'remember' lots of past data patterns, insights, classifications, decisions, and outcomes.

   Also, future iterations will continue to address the technology's flaws, and it will be interesting to see how healthcare companies take the technology and use it to facilitate better patient outcomes and achieve other applications in the healthcare industry.

   Developing a safe, effective biomarker system in India holds the key to empowering patients and offering scalable solutions to democratize digital health and revolutionize the country's healthcare industry through improved patient outcomes.

   The health scheme also aims to boost innovation for healthcare delivery through a dedicated innovation unit, representing a massive opportunity for policymakers to introduce AI into existing government schemes so that their benefits have greater reach and improve healthcare outcomes for all citizens.