# Top 20% Documents from All Topics

## Topic 1

### Document 1474

The nation’s most wildfire-prone state is teaming up with an artificial intelligence platform that "never sleeps" and can detect potential fires before they spiral into chaos.  
  
The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) is partnering with University of California San Diego’s ALERTCalifornia, a public safety program that studies natural disasters, to test a $24 million AI program.  
  
"We’ve got an automated system that never sleeps, never rests, watching the North Bay 24 hours, seven days a week," Cal Fire Napa-Lake-Sonoma Unit Chief Mike Marcucci told Fox 2.  
  
California is the state most threatened by wildfires in the nation, with 7,396 recorded wildfires in 2021 alone, and 2.5 million acres burned. The Golden State recorded another 7,447 wildfires last year, which burned a combined 331,360 acres.  
  
WILDFIRES MAY THREATEN INPATIENT HEALTH CARE FACILITIES IN MANY CALIFORNIA COUNTIES, STUDY SAYS  
  
California’s 2018 Camp Fire was the most deadly and destructive in state history, killing 85 people and injuring 17 civilians and firefighters.  
  
The new AI trial will include collaboration with fire units in San Bernardino, Sonoma-Lake-Napa, Madera-Mariposa-Merced, Nevada Yuba Placer, Shasta-Trinity, and San Luis Obispo, according to Cal Fire.  
  
The program will deploy more than 1,000 high-definition, pan-tilt zoom cameras throughout the state that will work nonstop monitoring for smoke or other signs a fire has sparked.  
  
"From the Oregon border to the Mexican border and everywhere in between," Marcucci said, "cameras are being added as we speak."  
  
CALIFORNIA’S LARGEST WILDFIRE OF THE YEAR BURNS NEAR YOSEMITE  
  
The high-tech cameras can capture images from 60 miles away during clear days, and 120 miles during clear nights, thanks to ​​its near-infrared night vision.  
  
"They’re mounted on all sorts of different platforms," Marcucci told NBC Bay Area. "They can spin 360 degrees. They can see at night. We’re working on the infrared technology right now. They can zoom out to great distances. Some pretty crisp images that come out of them. They can also see a pretty large area as well."  
  
CALIFORNIA WILDFIRES SPREADING AS STATE GETS WALLOPED BY BRUTAL HEAT WAVE  
  
ALERTCalifornia trained an AI system to detect abnormalities on the camera feeds, such as heat, fire, or smoke, while differentiating from other natural particles in the air, such as smog or mist. Emergency centers are alerted once an abnormality is detected, allowing humans to quickly investigate if the situation is an actual threat.  
  
"By harnessing the power of AI, we have the opportunity to revolutionize our firefighting strategies by analyzing vast amounts of data, predicting fire behavior, and providing real-time insights to firefighters on the ground," Cal Fire said in its announcement of the trial.  
  
CALIFORNIA MAN SAVES 'SHIVERING' MULE FROM DROWNING IN POOL AFTER DEVASTATING CAMP FIRE  
  
California has also embraced drone technology in recent years to help fight fires, deploying the autonomous flying machines to monitor where fires are spreading and the location of trapped individuals.  
  
Democratic Gov. Gavin Newsom has touted the state’s use of high-powered tech to fight fires, saying last month it will keep "more Californians safer from wildfire."  
  
"In just five years, California’s wildfire response has seen a tech revolution. We’re enlisting cutting-edge technology in our efforts to fight wildfires, exploring how innovations like artificial intelligence can help us identify threats quicker and deploy resources smarter," Newsom said in June. "And with the world’s largest aerial firefighting force and more firefighters on the ground than ever before, we’re keeping more Californians safer from wildfire. While these resources will help protect our communities, Californians need to remain vigilant for what could be an intense wildfire season this year."  
  
CLICK HERE TO GET THE FOX NEWS APP  
  
Other states frequently threatened by wildfires are also making moves to embrace AI to help monitor for smoke and heat, including Washington state announcing in May it will deploy 21 camera stations. Colorado is also installing AI-powered cameras in San Miguel County to help monitor for fires.

### Document 1164

Alabama Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama's Capstone College of Nursing will use $3.5million in federal funding from the U.S. Department of Labor to support UA's goal of growing and diversifying Alabama's nursing workforce. Alaska Juneau: Gov. Mike Dunleavy signed an agreement to commit more than $31million to repair a damaged part of the Alaska Highway during his first official Yukon visit, Alaska Public Media reported. Arizona Phoenix: A popular weed killer used on genetically modified cotton and soybeans could be off limits for 2024, a move that could raise already high costs for growers. Arkansas Little Rock: Gov. Sarah Huckabee Sanders nominated a new corrections secretary after her first pick for the job was fired by a state panel amid a feud over who runs the state prison system. California San Bernardino: A man who ignited a 22,000-acre fire that killed a firefighter and burned down homes will spend one year in county jail after pleading guilty. Colorado Fort Collins: The commonly held claim that wolves reintroduced into Yellowstone National Park in the mid-1990s spearheaded a "trophic cascade" of ecological restoration, as some studies indicated, is unfounded, according to results from a recently completed 20-year Colorado State University study. Connecticut Norwich: Norwich's oldest church is older than the city itself, with a congregation that began in Saybrook and subsequently moved to Norwich after the city was founded in 1659. Not only is the congregation the oldest in the city, but the physical house of worship for the First Congregational Church of Norwich is the oldest in existence in the municipality, having been built in 1801. Delaware Wilmington: Delaware is eyeing a 27% increase in state employees' health insurance premiums to help bridge regular gaps in funding that often leave the state's health benefits fund in the red. District of Columbia Washington: The White House says it's looking forward to hosting the Super Bowl champion Kansas City Chiefs again - and it isn't ruling out having the team's most-famous fan, Taylor Swift, tag along this time. Florida Port Canaveral: The fundraising campaign to build a new aquarium at Port Canaveral now is nearly three-quarters of the way to its $100million goal. The campaign has reached the $74.5million mark, with a just-announced $2.5million gift from Blain and Annette Nelson, who owned and operated Nelson Engineering Co. on north Merritt Island for almost 30 years before selling the company in 2022. Georgia Savannah: The biggest HBCU bash of the southeast is returning in April, but Tybee Island officials are determined that the devastation it brought to the island's resources will not. A recently introduced bill will allow any municipality, like Tybee Island, to sue to recover damages from promoters of unsanctioned or unpermitted events. Hawaii North Kona: Hawaii Community College Palamanui's main entry road has been renamed to Rockne Freitas Way in honor of the late chancellor who served from 2004 to 2010, Hawaii News Now reported. Idaho Ketchum: The Idaho Fish and Game department has warned residents to be aware of their surroundings after two mountain lions were spotted in the area. Illinois Springfield: Former state senator and gubernatorial candidate William "Sam" McCann has dropped his bid to represent himself in his federal trial on wire fraud, money laundering and tax evasion charges after making one final attempt to delay the trial. Indiana Indianapolis: It was a big Big Game day delivery for the Indianapolis Zoo. Resident rhino Zenzele gave birth to a calf on Super Bowl Sunday, the zoo said. It's the first live birth of a rhinoceros at the zoo. Iowa Des Moines: Polk County needs about three times the funding it currently gives to housing, emergency shelter and other resources for people experiencing homelessness, a new study shows. Kansas Topeka: A potential change to federal water law involving two lakes and how interest is calculated could save the state's taxpayers more than $41million. Kentucky Louisville: After more than 500 days in Kentucky's foster care system, a toddler who was originally turned over to a fire station in a shoe box as an infant has formally been adopted. Louisiana Baton Rouge: Gov. Jeff Landry will deploy Louisiana National Guard troops to Texas where they will assist in that state's efforts to control an influx of migrants crossing the Mexico border, saying President Joe Biden and Congress have failed to uphold their federal responsibility to seal the boundary. Maine Kennebunkport: It seems former President George H.W. Bush felt the need for speed in the waters off Maine, where he kept a nearly 1,000 horsepower speedboat. And for the right price, someone else can experience its excitement. The vessel is set to go up for auction during the 2024 Presidential Salute auction in Houston, said Hutton Higgins, a spokesperson for the George & Barbara Bush Foundation. Maryland Annapolis: Former Gov. Larry Hogan announced that he will run for U.S. Senate, giving Republicans a prominent candidate who is well-positioned to run a competitive campaign for the GOP in a state that hasn't had a Republican U.S. senator in 37 years. Massachusetts Marlborough: In one of his first major initiatives, Mayor J. Christian Dumais seeks to take down one of the city's most persistent enemies: its local rat population. Dumais' new administration has implemented a new citywide rodent reporting tool that residents can use to report rodent sightings and signs of rat habitats. Michigan Lansing: The Michigan State Police disclosed two retirements, two firings, one demotion and one resignation arising from an internal investigation that originated at the Flint post. Minnesota St. Paul: The Legislature convened with lawmakers fast-tracking legislation to fix a law enacted last year that limits the powers of police who work in schools to restrain disruptive students. Mississippi Hattiesburg: A Mississippi Marine killed in World War II will have a final resting place more than 80 years after his death. The Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency reported the remains of 24-year-old Marine Corps Sgt. Harold Hammett of Hattiesburg have been accounted for and will be returned to Mississippi for burial. He will be buried Friday, on what would have been his 105th birthday, at Roseland Park Cemetery following a graveside service. Missouri Springfield: The University of Missouri System Board of Curators extended test-optional admission for undergraduate students for one year at the University of Missouri, Missouri University of Science and Technology and University of Missouri-St. Louis. Montana Great Falls: The McLaughlin Research Institute of Great Falls has received a $13.8million grant from the National Institutes of Health to create a new center for biomedical and rural health research in central Montana. Nebraska Blair: A man accused of killing a priest in a small Nebraska town pleaded not guilty to first-degree murder and other charges. Nevada Las Vegas: A man who leaped over a judicial bench and attacked a Nevada judge during a sentencing hearing in Las Vegas last month that was captured in a courtroom video that went viral has now been indicted for attempted murder. New Hampshire Concord: A former corrections officer was charged with second-degree murder in the death of a patient at New Hampshire's prison psychiatric unit nine months ago. New Jersey Trenton: It was a record year for lottery sales, with $3.73billion in New Jersey last year - a 2.55% increase. The New Jersey Lottery in its final report for fiscal year 2023 said it also contributed a record $1.17billion to the state because of the strong sales. New Mexico Santa Fe: New Mexico would set aside well over $1billion to guarantee tuition-free college and sustain government spending in case its oil production bonanza fades in the transition to cleaner energy sources under an annual spending plan endorsed by the state Senate. New York New York: Steve Ostrow, who founded the trailblazing New York City gay bathhouse the Continental Baths, where Bette Midler, Barry Manilow and other famous artists launched their careers, has died. He was 91. North Carolina Raleigh: A federal lawsuit filed over five years ago challenging North Carolina's new photo voter identification mandate is now set to go to trial in the spring, with an outcome that could possibly affect what people must do to cast ballots this fall. North Dakota Bismarck: A recently launched domestic violence forensic medical examination program provides services to domestic violence victims in the Bismarck and Williston regions, the Bismarck Tribune reported. Ohio Columbus: Amid a nationwide schism centered on sexuality and theology, more congregations have voted to leave the United Methodist Church in Ohio than anywhere else in the Midwest, according to data from a new study. Oklahoma Oklahoma City: Community organizers have a big goal - reduce homelessness in Oklahoma City by 75% by 2025 - and after several months of a new program, they're making steady progress. On any given day, about 1,400 people experience homelessness in Oklahoma City, according to 2023 data. The Key to Home Partnership works to rehouse the homeless population from various encampment sites, similar to other initiatives in the U.S. Oregon Bend: Public health officials in Oregon have reported a case of bubonic plague in a local resident who they said likely contracted it from a pet cat. Pennsylvania Harrisburg: Hospitals across Pennsylvania are grappling with staff vacancy rates of more than 10% in critical positions such as registered nurses, midwives and nurse practitioners, according to a new report. Rhode Island Johnston: A coyote that a hiker killed with his bare hands has tested positive for rabies, the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management and the Rhode Island Department of Health announced. South Carolina Columbia: Lou Krasky, an Associated Press photographer who took photos of presidents and the pope as well as hurricanes, golf tournaments, car racing stars and space shuttle launches throughout his more than 35 years with the wire service, has died. South Dakota Pierre: South Dakota Gov. Kristi Noem has filled two legislative seats, one of them empty for months as she sought and awaited a state Supreme Court opinion on legislator conflicts of interest. Tennessee Nashville: A newly released survey of transgender people finds they are more satisfied with their lives after transitioning, but nearly half thought about moving out of their states because of laws passed targeting transgender people. Tennessee, which outlawed gender-affirming care for minors last year, was among the top 10 states from which respondents moved because of such laws, the survey found. Texas Austin: Texas forest officials are trying to stop residents from pruning their trees in the new year to guard against a deadly tree disease known as oak wilt. Winter is typically the best time to trim trees, but according to the Texas A&M Forest Service, doing so after droughts or freezes might actually cause more harm than good. Utah Salt Lake City: A school board member is under widespread backlash after sharing a post on social media that appeared to question the gender of a high school basketball player, prompting threats against the girl from online commenters. Vermont Burlington: A critical deadline is fast approaching for the University of Vermont, GlobalFoundries and the state, which last October celebrated landing designation as a Tech Hub by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration, one of just 31 in the country. The designation came with exactly no money. But on Feb.29, Vermont's tech hub will submit a proposal to the EDA for a $35million grant to get the Tech Hub up and running. Washington Keyport: Artificial intelligence has become a hot topic between the Navy and its civilian partners across the Puget Sound region and beyond. The Navy has been exploring artificial intelligence for quite a while, but not until October did the Keyport Division - the Naval Undersea Warfare Center Division in Kitsap - create a Digital Transformation Division to consolidate its research and development resources on several kernels of AI, like machine learning, data science, and Large Language Models. West Virginia Magnolia: A CSX cargo train derailed in rural West Virginia, but no injuries were reported and no cars containing hazardous materials lost their contents, officials said. Wisconsin Milwaukee: Workers at Planned Parenthood of Wisconsin have voted to form a union under the Wisconsin Federation of Nurses and Health Professionals, according to the initial tally of election results. Wyoming Saratoga: Two snowmobilers were riding west of Battle Pass in the Sierra Madre range on Friday when they were caught in a slide. One of the snowmobilers rode out of the moving debris and turned to see that the other was partially buried with his feet in the air and his head below the surface of the snow. The first snowmobiler dug his partner out and performed CPR, but the buried snowmobiler did not survive. From USA TODAY Network and wire reports Parksley: A married couple who fled Haiti for Virginia achieved their American dream when they opened a variety market on the Eastern Shore, selling hard-to-find spices, sodas and rice to the region's growing Haitian community. When they added a Haitian food truck, people drove from an hour away for freshly cooked oxtail, fried plantains and marinated pork. But Clemene Bastien and Theslet Benoir are now suing the town of Parksley, alleging that it forced their food truck to close. The couple also say a town council member cut the mobile kitchen's water line and screamed, "Go back to your own country!" Graphic Clemene Bastien and Theslet Benoir are suing the town of Parksley in federal court over allegations that their food truck was forced to close. Ben Finley/AP Load-Date: February 14, 2024 End of Document HIGHLIGHT: New Hampshire USA Today

### Document 621

series of surprising and serious events and trends that were unprecedented until now. This article is part of a series called Turning Points, in which writers explore what critical moments from this year might mean for the year ahead. You can read more by visiting the Turning Points series page. 1. London’s West End lights up to celebrate Ramadan. London’s West End glowed with 30,000 festive holiday lights strung up to mark the Islamic holy month of Ramadan for the first time in March. Mayor Sadiq Khan, London’s first Muslim mayor, ceremoniously lit the “Happy Ramadan” display of lights depicting the phases of the moon over Coventry Street. The installation was the first Ramadan celebration of its kind in a major European city. 2. Cells from two male mice produce live offspring. Scientists from Osaka University in Japan have created mice from two biologically male parents for the first time, according to a study published in March in the journal Nature. Scientists took skin cells from the tails of male mice and used them to generate eggs that were implanted into female mice, eventually producing live offspring. The reproductive feat could have future implications for fertility treatments and the preservation of endangered species. 3. Jimin becomes the first Korean solo artist to top the charts. Jimin, best known as a member of the K-pop group BTS, became the first South Korean solo artist to top Billboard’s Hot 100 with his hit “Like Crazy” in April. The weekly rankings reflect the most popular songs in the United States across genres. Several months later, fellow BTS member Jungkook became the second South Korean solo artist to take the No. 1 spot with his single “Seven.” 4. Chinese currency overtakes the American dollar in China’s international payments. The Chinese yuan for the first time overtook the American dollar as the most widely used currency for cross-border payments in China in March. The Chinese government has been promoting the use of the yuan, also known as the renminbi, to internationalize its currency and challenge the American dollar’s dominance. 5. Scientists successfully extract rocks from Earth’s mantle. After several unsuccessful attempts dating back to 1961, researchers drilled into the Earth’s mantle in May, retrieving sample after sample of the coveted dense rock for the first time. Scientists deployed an ocean drilling vessel to a spot where the mantle has been pushed up closer to the ocean floor because of the tectonic activity near the Mid-Atlantic Ridge — an area known as the Moho. The samples are giving geologists a more pristine look at what exactly lies under the Earth’s crust. 6. A 3-D scan of the Titanic wreckage shows more detail than ever before. A full-size 3-D scan of the Titanic wreckage was revealed for the first time in May, showing detailed images of both the ship and its three-mile debris field. The wreckage is difficult to access and even harder to photograph in the murky depths some 12,500 feet below the surface of the Atlantic Ocean. The more than 715,000 still images were captured by Magellan Ltd., a deepwater seabed mapping company, more than a century after the ship sank in 1912. 7. A man with paralysis walks again using his thoughts. With the aid of brain and spinal implants, a man with paralysis was able to walk again more than a decade after his injury by using his thoughts, according to a study published in May in the journal Nature. The implants, which use artificial intelligence technology, decoded electrical signals in his brain and sent messages to his muscles, allowing him to stand and walk with the aid of a walker. Although spinal implants have achieved similar results in the past, a button had to be pushed to activate the signals each time. 8. More than 10 percent of Japan’s population is at least 80 years old. For the first time on record, at least one in 10 people in Japan is over the age of 80, according to Japanese national data. Released by the Health Ministry in June, the data also showed that in 2022, births in Japan slowed to their lowest rate since the country began keeping records in 1899. The country, which is home to more than 125 million people, has the world’s oldest population. 9. Regulators approve the first over-the-counter oral contraceptive and a pill to combat postpartum depression. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved a nonprescription birth control pill for the first time in July. Opill is expected to become available at pharmacies and grocery stores across the United States in early 2024. Weeks later, the F.D.A. approved the first postpartum depression pill. Zurzuvae was found in clinical trials to take effect in as little as three days, unlike other antidepressants, which can take at least two weeks. 10. The first methane-fueled rocket launches into space. A methane-fueled Zhuque-2 rocket, created by the Chinese private space company Landspace, reached orbit in July. Although it is a greenhouse gas, methane is widely viewed as more environmentally friendly than the standard kerosene-based fuel that is used for most spaceflights. 11. The Brazilian Constitution is officially translated into an Indigenous language. The Constitution of Brazil was given an official translation into Nheengatu, one of the more widely spoken Indigenous languages in the Amazon. The translated document, unveiled in July during a ceremony in São Gabriel da Cachoeira, was hailed by activists and Brazilian officials as a significant step in preserving and honoring Indigenous languages and cultures in the country. 12. India lands a spacecraft near the moon’s south pole. India became the first country to successfully land near the moon’s south pole, a shadowed area of rugged terrain where prior missions by India and Russia both ended in crashes. India’s Chandrayaan-3 spacecraft touched down about 370 miles from the south pole in August. The landing made India the fourth country to launch spacecraft that reached the lunar surface, after the former Soviet Union, the United States and China. Scientists have been eager to explore the area after traces of water in the form of ice were discovered there. 13. A.I. helps decipher text from an ancient Roman scroll. Artificial intelligence has helped interpret part of an ancient scroll for the first time in modern memory. In August, a computer science student’s A.I. model extracted the ancient Greek word “porphyras” — or “purple” — from a Herculaneum scroll, one of hundreds that were buried and preserved in ash after the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in A.D. 79. 14. Virgin Galactic makes its first space tourism flight. Virgin Galactic flew its first group of tourists into space in August. Three ticket holders, including a mother-daughter duo and an Olympian, were launched into space from New Mexico in the VSS Unity, a rocket-powered space plane. Hundreds of people are on the waiting list for future flights, according to Virgin Galactic, with tickets currently priced at $450,000. 15. Microplastics are found in the clouds. Researchers in Japan have found evidence that microplastics are in the clouds, according to a paper published in August in the journal Environmental Chemistry Letters, raising questions about possible climate effects. Scientists from Waseda University in Tokyo found airborne microplastics in clouds above Mount Fuji that they believe came mainly from the ocean. 16. A Category 5 storm forms in every ocean basin in the world. A Category 5 storm, which packs winds of at least 157 miles per hour (252 kilometers per hour), formed in every ocean basin in a single year for the first time on record. Meteorologists tracked storms in the seven ocean basins which make up the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. Experts say that rising ocean temperatures played a role in the year’s active storm season. 17. A highly lethal variant of bird flu reaches Antarctica. The HPAI H5N1 virus was confirmed in bird and seal populations on Bird Island in Antarctica for the first time in October, alarming conservationists who note that native wildlife have no defenses against many viruses, which could potentially lead to lower breeding numbers or even the extinction of isolated species. 18. Women vote in a major Vatican meeting. A Vatican assembly of 300 bishops from across the globe included nuns and laywomen who, for the first time, had voting rights in the synod. Topics of discussion included the advancement of women in church roles, with some priests even supporting the ordination of women deacons, a much-debated topic among Catholics. 19. Researchers discover a black hole that’s 13.2 billion years old. Researchers using data from NASA’s Chandra X-ray Observatory and the James Webb Space Telescope confirmed the existence of the universe’s oldest black hole recorded to date. It is estimated to have formed about 470 million years after the Big Bang and is 10 times bigger than the black hole in the Milky Way. 20. Earth has its hottest 12-month period on record. From November 2022 to October 2023, Earth experienced its hottest 12 months on record, according to the nonprofit organization Climate Central. The group’s analysis shows that global temperatures have risen 1.3 degrees Celsius (2.3 degrees Fahrenheit) above preindustrial records, alarming environmental and climate scientists, as the data is nearing the 1.5-degree Celsius (2.7-degree Fahrenheit) global warming benchmark set by the 2015 Paris Agreement. PHOTO: A lights installation in London’s West End is lit on the eve of the first day of Ramadan in March. (PHOTOGRAPH BY Anna Gordon/Reuters FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: December 27, 2023 End of Document Top Cancer Center Seeks to Retract or Correct Dozens of Studies The New York Times

### Document 754

Concern about weapons that can kill without a human decision is not entirely new. Swarms of killer drones are likely to soon be a standard feature of battlefields around the world. That has ignited debate over how or whether to regulate their use and spurred concerns about the prospect of eventually turning life-or-death decisions over to artificial intelligence programs. Here is an overview of how the technology has evolved, what types of weapons are being developed and how the debate is unfolding. How new are these weapons? Eventually, artificial intelligence should allow weapons systems to make their own decisions about selecting certain kinds of targets and striking them. Recent developments in A.I. tech have intensified the discussion around such systems, known as lethal autonomous weapons. But in a way, autonomous weapons are hardly new. Land mines, which are designed to discharge automatically when a person or object passes on top of them, were used as early as the 1800s during the Civil War in the United States, apparently first invented by a Confederate general named Gabriel J. Rains, who called them a “subterra shell.” While they were first used long before anyone could even conceive of artificial intelligence, they have a relevance to the debate today because once put in place they operate with no human intervention — and without discriminating between intended targets and unintended victims. The Pentagon began expanding automated weapons decades ago. Starting in the late 1970s, the United States began to expand on this concept, with a weapon known as the Captor Anti-Submarine Mine. The mine could be dropped from an airplane or a ship and settle on the bottom of the ocean, sitting there until it automatically detonated when sensors on the device detected an enemy target. Starting in the 1980s, dozens of Navy ships began to rely on the AEGIS weapon system, which uses a high-powered radar system to search for and track any incoming enemy missiles. It can be set on automatic mode so that it will fire off defensive missiles before a human intervenes. Homing munitions were a next step. The next step in the progression toward more sophisticated autonomous weapons came in the form of “fire and forget” homing munitions like the AIM-120 Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missile, which has a radar seeker that refines the trajectory of a fired missile as it tries to destroy enemy planes. Homing munitions generally cannot be recalled after they are fired, and act like “an attack dog sent by police to run down a suspect,” wrote Paul Scharre, a former senior Pentagon official and author of the book “Army of None.” They have a certain degree of autonomy in refining their path, but Mr. Scharre defined it as “limited autonomy.” Harpoon anti-ship missiles operate in a similar fashion, with limited autonomy. ‘Loitering munitions’ can be highly automated. The war in Ukraine has highlighted use of a form of automated weaponry, known as loitering munitions. These devices date to at least 1989, when an Israeli military contractor introduced what is known as Harpy, a drone that can stay in the air for about two hours, searching over hundreds of miles for enemy radar systems and then attacking them. More recently, American military contractors like California-based AeroVironment have sold similar loitering munitions that carry an explosive warhead. The Switchblade 600, as this unit is called, flies overhead until it finds a tank or other target and then fires an anti-armor warhead. Human sign-off is still requested before the weapon strikes the target. But it would be relatively simple to take the human “out of the loop,” making the device entirely autonomous. “The technology exists today that you could say to the device, ‘Go find me a Russian T-72 tank, don’t talk to me, I’m going to launch you, go find that,’” said Wahid Nawabi, chairman of AeroVironment. “And if it has 80 percent-plus confidence that’s the one, it takes it out. The entire end-to-end mission could be all autonomous except firing it to begin with.” Unleashing drone swarms could be a bigger shift. There is no question about where this is all headed next. The Pentagon is now working to build swarms of drones, according to a notice it published earlier this year. This end result is expected to be a network of hundreds or even thousands of A.I.-enhanced, autonomous drones carrying surveillance equipment or weapons. Drones would most likely be positioned near China so they could be rapidly deployed if conflict broke out, and would be used to knock out or at least degrade the extensive network of anti-ship and anti aircraft missile systems China has built along its coasts and artificial islands in the South China Sea. That is just one of a blitz of efforts now underway at the Pentagon aiming to deploy thousands of inexpensive, autonomous and at times lethal drones in the next year or two that can continue to operate even when GPS signals and communications are jammed. Some military contractors, including executives at Palantir Technologies, a major artificial intelligence military contractor, had argued that entirely autonomous A.I.-controlled lethal attacks could still be years away, as the most advanced algorithms are not yet reliable enough, and so cannot be trusted to autonomously make life or death decisions, and may not be for some time. A.I., Palantir argues, will instead allow military officials to make faster and more accurate targeting decisions by quickly analyzing incoming waves of data, Courtney Bowman, a Palantir executive, told British legislators during a hearing this year. But there is widespread concern within the United Nations about the risks of the new systems. And while some weapons have long had a degree of autonomy built into them, the new generation is fundamentally different. “When this conversation started about a decade ago, it really was kind of science fiction,” Mr. Scharre said. “And now it’s not at all. The technology is very, very real.” PHOTO: Drones made by ShieldAI, a Defense Department partner, use artificial intelligence to operate in tandem. (PHOTOGRAPH BY ERIN SCHAFF/THE NEW YORK TIMES) This article appeared in print on page A6. Load-Date: November 26, 2023 End of Document $40B The New York Times

### Document 1498

Former Vice President Al Gore on Thursday outlined a global effort run by "machine-learning" artificial intelligence is essentially spying on individual facilities in every country in the world to measure their emissions of greenhouse gases and target the world’s largest emitters.  
  
At the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, Gore formally introduced attendees to the initiative known as Climate Tracking Real-Time Atmospheric Carbon Emissions, or Climate TRACE. The initiative has led to a website that allows for real-time tracking of emissions in any area of the world, which Gore said is allowing climate activists, reporters and others to identify high-priority industries and regions for emissions reduction programs.  
  
"It’s a non-profit coalition that uses artificial intelligence to process data from 300 existing satellites and from 30,000 land, sea and air base sensors and multiple internet data streams to use artificial intelligence to create machine-learning algorithms to zoom in on every single significant source of greenhouse gas (GHG) pollution," he said of Climate TRACE.  
  
Gore showed how Climate TRACE uses these inputs to zoom in on specific facilities and assess how much they contribute to GHG emissions.  
  
AL GORE GOES ON ‘UNHINGED’ RANT ABOUT ‘RAIN BOMBS,’ BOILED OCEANS, OTHER CLIMATE THREATS AT DAVOS  
  
"This is a steel plant that I’m using as an example," he said as he zoomed in on a close-up shot of a facility in Indiana. "We track it on a constant basis. Google Earth has helped us with this particular style of video."  
  
Gore showed how thermal heat readings can be generated for each individual facility and how that information can be turned into aggregate readings for regions and countries. He said the technology available to Climate TRACE can be used for very precise intelligence gathering, including "how many cooling fans are operating" on the rooftop of a single facility.  
  
"We can show you exactly what’s happening, whether [emissions are] going up or down," he said.  
  
Satellite images on their own are not good enough, Gore said, because of the "noise" in the atmosphere that makes it hard to determine emissions levels. "With artificial intelligence, you can look at the smoke plume, you can look at the infrared," he said.  
  
During his presentation, Gore zoomed in on a spot in Texas that was heavy with emissions readings.  
  
"Here’s the single largest emissions site in the world in Texas," he said. "Here’s a New Mexico site in the Permian Basin. Oil and gas is the largest source overall. This is a confined animal feeding lot operation. This is the highway system in Houston, Texas. This is another oil and gas field."  
  
"You can do this in every country, every region, every sector," Gore said. "We can tell you the top emitting assets in every country."  
  
Gore said the largest sources of emissions are oil and gas fields, which he said made up half of the top 50 emitters globally. He also repeated a finding that Climate TRACE made last year, which is that oil and gas facilities emit more than three times the amount of GHG that they report.  
  
Data pulled from Climate TRACE shows that China is the largest emitter of GHG, followed by the U. S., India, Russia and Japan.  
  
Gore said the initiative today monitors about 70,000 sites around the world, but said 70 million sites would be under surveillance by the end of the year. He said data pulled from Climate TRACE can be used by "NGOs and activists trying to prioritize their campaigning, finance companies, journalists, researchers" and others.  
  
The Climate TRACE coalition consists of 11 NGOs: Blue Sky Analytics, Carbon Yield, Earthrise Media, Global Energy Monitor, Hypervine.io, Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory, Ocean Mind, RMI, TransitionZero, Watt Time, and a group of researchers working for Gore in Nashville, Tennessee.  
  
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Gore said the group benefits from about 100 other contributors, including Airbus, Bloomberg LP, Duke University, Georgetown University and Michigan State University.

### Document 1107

and innovations like hyperlocal radar stations and a constellation of future satellites may soon improve forecasts and smooth out your journeys. It may be a tough summer to fly. More passengers than ever will be taking to the skies, according to the Transportation Security Administration. And the weather so far this year hasn’t exactly been cooperating. A blizzard warning in San Diego, sudden turbulence that injured 36 people on a Hawaiian Airlines flight bound for Honolulu, a 25-inch deluge of rain that swamped an airport in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.: The skies have been confounding forecasters and frustrating travelers. And it may only get worse as the climate continues to change. “Intense events are happening more often and outside their seasonal norms,” said Sheri Bachstein, chief executive of the Weather Company, part of IBM, which makes weather-forecasting technology. So, will flights just get bumpier and delays even more common? Not necessarily. New sensors, satellites and data modeling powered by artificial intelligence are giving travelers a fighting chance against more erratic weather. Better data, smarter software The travel industry “cares about getting their weather predictions right because weather affects everything,” said Amy McGovern, director of the National Science Foundation’s A.I. Institute for Research on Trustworthy A.I. in Weather, Climate and Coastal Oceanography at the University of Oklahoma. Those better weather predictions rely on a type of artificial intelligence called machine learning, where in essence, a computer program is able to use data to improve itself. In this case, companies create software that uses historical and current weather data to make predictions. The algorithm then compares its predictions with outcomes and adjusts its calculations from there. By doing this over and over, the software makes more and more accurate forecasts. The amount of data fed into these types of software is enormous. IBM’s modeling system, for example, integrates information from 100 other models. To that, it adds wind, temperature and humidity data from more than 250,000 weather stations on commercial buildings, cellphone towers and private homes around the globe. In addition, it incorporates satellite and radar reports from sources like the National Weather Service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Federal Aviation Administration. Some of the world’s most powerful computers then process all this information. Here’s how all this may improve your future trips: Safer and calmer flights The skies are getting bumpier. According to a recent report from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, “severe turbulence at typical airplane cruising altitudes could become two to three times more common.” Knowing where those disturbances are and how to avoid them “is mission-critical for airlines,” Ms. Bachstein said. Pilots have long radioed their encounters with turbulence to air traffic controllers, giving aircraft coming in behind them a chance to illuminate the seatbelt sign in time for the rough air. Now, a new fleet of satellites could help warn them earlier. Tomorrow.io, a weather intelligence company based in Boston, received a $19 million grant from the U.S. Air Force to launch more than 20 weather satellites, beginning with two by the end of this year and scheduled for completion in 2025. The constellation of satellites will provide meteorological reporting over the whole globe, covering some areas that are not currently monitored. The system will report conditions every hour, a vast improvement over the data that is currently available, according to the company. The new weather information will be used well beyond the travel industry. For their part, though, pilots will have more complete information in the cockpit, said Dan Slagen, the company’s chief marketing officer. The turbulence that caused dozens of injuries aboard the Hawaiian Airlines flight last December came from “an evolving thunderstorm that didn’t get reported quickly enough,” Dr. McGovern said. That’s the kind of situation that can be seen developing and then avoided when reports come in more frequently, she explained. Fewer snarls on the ground The F.A.A. estimates that about three-quarters of all flight delays are weather-related. Heavy precipitation, high winds, low visibility and lightning can all cause a tangle on the tarmac, so airports are finding better ways to track them. WeatherSTEM, based in Florida, reports weather data and analyzes it using artificial intelligence to make recommendations. It also installs small hyperlocal weather stations, which sell for about $20,000, a fifth of the price of older-generation systems, said Ed Mansouri, the company’s chief executive. While airports have always received detailed weather information, WeatherSTEM is among a small set of companies that use artificial intelligence to take that data and turn it into advice. It analyzes reports, for example, from a global lightning monitoring network that shows moment-by-moment electromagnetic activity to provide guidance on when planes should avoid landing and taking off, and when ground crews should seek shelter. The software can also help reduce unnecessary airport closures because its analysis of the lightning’s path is more precise than what airports have had in the past. The company’s weather stations may include mini-Doppler radar systems, which show precipitation and its movement in greater detail than in standard systems; solar-powered devices that monitor factors like wind speed and direction; and digital video cameras. Tampa International, Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International and Orlando International airports, in Florida, are all using the new mini-weather stations. The lower price will put the equipment within reach of smaller airports and allow them to improve operations during storms, Mr. Mansouri said, and larger airports might install more than one mini-station. Because airports are often spread out over large areas, conditions, especially wind, can vary, he said, making the devices valuable tools. More precise data and more advanced analysis are helping airlines fly better in cold weather, too. De-icing a plane is expensive, polluting and time-consuming, so when sudden weather changes mean it has to be done twice, that has an impact on the bottom line, the environment and on-time departures. Working with airlines like JetBlue, Tomorrow.io analyzes weather data to help ground crews use the most efficient chemical de-icing sprays. The system can, for example, recommend how much to dilute the chemicals with water based on how quickly the temperature is changing. The system can also help crews decide if a thicker chemical treatment called anti-icing is needed and to determine the best time to apply the sprays to limit pollution and cost. At the University of Oklahoma, Dr. McGovern’s team is working on using machine learning to develop software that would provide hailstorm warnings 30 or more minutes in advance, rather than the current 10 to 12 minutes. That could give crews more time to protect planes — especially important in places like Oklahoma, where she works. “We get golf balls falling out of the sky, and they can do real damage,” Dr. McGovern said. More on-time departures and smoother flights are most likely only the beginning. Advances in weather technology, Dr. McGovern said, are “snowballing.” Follow New York Times Travel on Instagram and sign up for our weekly Travel Dispatch newsletter to get expert tips on traveling smarter and inspiration for your next vacation. Dreaming up a future getaway or just armchair traveling? Check out our 52 Places to Go in 2023. PHOTO: (PHOTOGRAPH BY Jason Lyon FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: May 5, 2023 End of Document News Outlet Blames Photoshop for Making Australian Lawmaker’s Photo More Revealing The New York Times

### Document 1341

The Pentagon announced a new tactical nuclear bomb program on Oct. 27.  Rep. Mike Rogers, R-Ala., and Sen. John Wicker, R-Miss., welcomed the new bomb because it "will better allow the Air Force to reach hardened and deeply-buried targets" in Europe and the Pacific.  
  
This B61-13 variant is designed for heavy blast against nasty targets such as underground enemy nuclear missile sites. That’s you, China and North Korea.  
  
And by the time the bomb is ready after the late 2020s, AI may have a hand in how and when it’s detonated.  
  
AI is already part of the intense modeling for nuclear weapons design. Nuclear warhead tests are banned, so AI will help the operational check-out before the new B61-13 bombs are sent to weapons storage facilities at Air Force bases.  
  
However, the most intriguing question is: How much could AI be involved in a tactical nuclear weapons launch decision?  
  
So far, the Pentagon is adamant that only humans and not AI will launch nuclear weapons. But the seeds of change are already present.  
  
"Artificial intelligence is extremely powerful," Gen. Mark Milley, retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told "60 Minutes" on Oct. 8. "It's coming at us. I suspect it will be probably optimized for command and control of military operations within maybe 10 to 15 years, max."  
  
Here’s why AI might just be crucial, even for nuclear weapons.  
  
First, AI is already improving targeting data quality. "It’s a lot easier to have an AI algorithm sort through the noise, especially if you’re looking at a lot of water," explained Margie Palmieri, the Pentagon’s deputy chief digital and artificial intelligence officer, in an interview with Military Officer Magazine.  
  
By the time the B61-13 is ready, AI will be fully integrated into conventional weapons targeting for combat aircraft. Crews and commanders will grow accustomed to teaming with AI for rapid evaluation of targeting alternatives. They’ll find the AI decision aids work pretty well, and give U. S. forces an advantage in the heat of battle.  
  
Of all the U. S. nuclear weapons, the new B61-13 is the perhaps most likely to be used in combat. If North Korea or some other foolish rogue uses a single nuclear weapon in a regional conflict, the new B61-13 launched from a bomber is designed to be the U.S. retaliation option.  
  
Of course, the nuclear weapons launch authorization will come from the president, who will then delegate it to the commander in charge. However, there’s a good chance the final choice of target for the B61-13 won’t be made until the Air Force bombers are already in flight.  
  
That’s when AI may play a very big role. Particularly when the mission gets dicey.  
  
Look back at what happened the last time America used a nuclear weapon. On July 24, 1945, President Harry S. Truman ordered Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of U. S. Army Strategic Air Forces, to drop the special atomic bomb on any one of four cities in Japan anytime after Aug. 3. Hiroshima was hit on Aug. 6, 1945.  
  
Then on Aug. 9 the crew of the B-29 Bockscar set out to bomb the city of Kokura, but they found the city obscured by a smoke screen from the Yawata Steel Works. The B-29 crew tried a target run over Kokura anyway, broke off, started taking enemy fire, circled again, ran low on fuel, then decided to fly the 95 miles to release the bomb on their alternate target of Nagasaki instead.  
  
Now picture B-21 pilots in the 2030s, faced with a mission to employ B61-13 nuclear bombs. Turning to AI for a generative, predictive evaluation of battle conditions may be the smartest choice.  
  
Those pilots will call on every bit of AI in their cockpit to check on collateral damage effects, pull information from the battle networks, locate the latest enemy missile launcher target positions, evade enemy aircraft and missiles are pursuing them, and more.  
  
Why would reliance on AI even be necessary?  
  
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The U. S. expects to be outnumbered in a future battle fought at extended ranges. Aircraft on a tactical nuclear mission will have only a fleeting chance to hit targets. Maybe the target is a mountain bunker holding enemy nuclear weapons or elusive missile batteries in tunnels.  
  
If the U. S. president authorizes using a B61-13, that’s a mission that must be completed at all costs. AI will have a lot to offer in those tense moments.  
  
The Air Force also wants to buy a lot of unmanned planes for its future combat fleet. Years from now it’s possible that airmen will trust an unmanned plane with AI to carry a B61-13 nuclear bomb, if it’s the best way to get the mission done.  
  
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None of this will happen casually. The Air Force has an extensive nuclear certification and surety process. It will always take a human decision to deploy, fuze, load and get airborne with nuclear bombs. However, expect airmen to start thinking about how AI can strengthen nuclear deterrence.  
  
And if we don’t, China will.  
  
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### Document 775

The Simons Foundation is to provide the largest gift in the history of New York City’s public university. Good morning. It’s Tuesday. We’ll look at how Gov. Kathy Hochul’s artificial intelligence initiative is taking shape. We’ll also look at a key lawyer’s decision to drop Donald Trump as a client in two cases in Manhattan. One piece of Gov. Kathy Hochul’s proposed artificial intelligence plan is about to fall into place. Last week she called for a statewide consortium on artificial intelligence. She outlined a public-private partnership that would be spurred on by $275 million in state money, with a center that would be used by half a dozen public and private universities. Each would contribute $25 million to the project, known as Empire A.I. Tomorrow, one of the six institutions, the City University of New York, will announce that it is receiving a $75 million gift and that $25 million will be CUNY’s contribution to Empire A.I. The CUNY chancellor, Félix Matos Rodríguez, said that CUNY would allocate the remaining $50 million to hire a director and as many as 25 faculty members, and to set up a new Master of Science program through the CUNY Graduate Center. The donation is coming from the Simons Foundation, set up by James and Marilyn Simons. Simons was the chairman of the mathematics department at the State University at Stony Brook (now Stony Brook University) before starting a hedge fund management firm, and Marilyn, his wife, is a Stony Brook alumna. Forbes ranked him 49th among the world’s billionaires in 2023, with $28.1 billion. A record setter for CUNY Matos Rodríguez said the $75 million was the largest donation in CUNY’s history (topping the $52 million donation Hunter College’s nursing school received in 2022). But it is a fraction of what the Simonses have given to Stony Brook, including $500 million last year. The Simons Foundation is also putting $100 million into the $700 million climate-change research center on Governors Island. David Spergel, the president of the Simons Foundation, said that the gift to CUNY had been in the talking stages for “maybe six months” and that he first heard about the Empire A.I. proposal about three months ago. “It stimulated us to grow the CUNY program,” he said, adding that Empire A.I. would provide the hardware for high-end supercomputing. Hochul’s proposal envisions a center in upstate New York with the computing power to run A.I. software and remote accessibility for researchers and students. Hochul’s Empire A.I. proposal comes as artificial intelligence is drawing extraordinary attention and huge private investments. Companies like Microsoft, which edged past Apple last week to become the world’s most valuable company, have reigned in A.I. in large part because they had the power- and data-hungry computational resources to build on. Another darling of Wall Street, Nvidia, climbed to a market capitalization of $1 trillion last year on its strength in A.I. chips. But investors’ enthusiasm has been matched by concerns that A.I. needs regulatory guardrails. Hochul has committed to other big tech investments in the past: In 2022 she signed off on a $5.5 billion package of incentives to clinch the deal for Micron’s new semiconductor manufacturing facility outside Syracuse. But the state’s fiscal picture is different now. For Empire A.I., Hochul will have to persuade the Legislature to go along as Albany addresses a looming budget deficit. Matos Rodríguez said Empire A.I. would strengthen the degree-to-career pipeline across the CUNY system by providing research experience for undergraduates, along with tuition subsidies and fellowship stipends for graduate students. And Spergel said that Empire A.I. “has the potential” to make a difference for New York by laying the groundwork for jobs and companies in machine learning, high-performance computing and artificial intelligence. “My view of this, both working as a researcher in this area and watching my children work in start-ups in this area, is that A.I. will be a very powerful assistant,” Spergel said when I asked about the need for guardrails as A.I. develops. “If we expect it to serve as an assistant, it can be very helpful. Perhaps the most important guardrail is there must be a human in the loop.” A winter weather advisory will be in effect until 1 p.m. Prepare for snow, sleet and rain with temperatures just above freezing during the day. At night, it will be clear, and temperatures will dip into the low 20s. Suspended today for snow removal operations. The latest New York news A case that hangs on hair: Prosecutors in the Gilgo Beach serial murder investigation built their case with a DNA profile obtained from a male hair found on burlap used to wrap one of the four victims who were discovered in 2010. The profile corresponded to DNA from a slice of pizza discarded by the suspect, Rex Heuermann. Subway shooting: A 45-year-old man was shot to death on the subway in Brooklyn on Sunday. The police said he had been trying to break up an argument among other passengers. Swimming lessons: With New York City facing deep budget cuts, two lawmakers secured private funding to pay for free swimming lessons for 2,000 second graders starting in June. State funding for A.L.S. research: Gov. Kathy Hochul is set to propose a $25 million appropriation today for research into the neurodegenerative disease known as A.L.S. Hit men are hard to find: Forget “Goodfellas” and “The Sopranos.” Like the recently foiled scheme to kill a Sikh separatist in New York — which American intelligence officials believe was ordered by the Indian government — most murder-for-hire plots are marred by ineptitude, experts say. Dying breed: Bay scallops brought prosperity and community to Shelter Island. Most of the scallops are gone now, but some fishermen haven’t given up hope. A Trump lawyer drops out Donald Trump’s second defamation trial involving allegations by the writer E. Jean Carroll begins today. For two other cases — including his appeal of the $5 million verdict in Carroll’s first case — his defense team will have one fewer lawyer. The lawyer Joseph Tacopina withdrew from the criminal case against Trump that is to go to trial in Manhattan in March. Tacopina also walked away from representing Trump in the appeal of the $5 million verdict. Carroll, who said Trump raped her in a dressing room in a Fifth Avenue department store in the 1990s, sued after he scorned her claim as “a complete con job.” The jury awarded Carroll $2 million for assault and nearly $3 million for defamation. Tacopina, who led Trump’s defense at that trial, did not say why he had decided to withdraw from the appellate proceeding or from Trump’s criminal trial. That case revolves around whether Trump doctored business records to mask where hush-money payments for the porn actress Stormy Daniels had come from. Trump recently said that he wanted to testify at the new Carroll trial, and Tacopina was not listed as a lawyer in the proceeding. Trump has said he regretted going along with Tacopina’s advice not to take the stand in the first one. Tacopina was not listed as a lawyer for the second Carroll trial. A spokesman for Trump did not directly address Tacopina’s withdrawal from the other cases. The spokesman, Steven Cheung, said only that Trump had “the most experienced, qualified, disciplined and overall strongest legal team ever assembled.” The trial that begins today turns on statements Trump made in 2019 after Carroll went public with the allegation that Trump had raped her. He called her story “totally false,” saying he had never met her. She is seeking $10 million for damage to her reputation, as well as unspecified punitive damages. Diner on Broadway Dear Diary: My husband and I went to a diner on Broadway for breakfast. Work was being done in our apartment, and the place was mostly uninhabitable. We were grumpy and hungry. The diner was quiet. We settled into a booth, ordered coffee and began to relax. A man sitting a few booths away was on the phone. It seemed like some kind of business call. He got louder and louder, and I made a gesture suggesting he lower the volume. He responded by loudly telling the person he was talking to what he was looking at and then yelling at me that I should move if I wasn’t happy. I yelled back that he should move. After he finished his call, I glanced over at him. He looked like a nice man. I began to feel some regret. He walked by our table on his way out. I apologized, and he apologized, too. He said he had been born and bred in the Bronx and could not help getting loud and excited when he talked on the phone. We chuckled, shook hands and left it at that. When my husband and I finished our meal, we asked for the check. The man with the loud voice had already paid, the waiter said. — Nancy Greene Illustrated by Agnes Lee. Send submissions here and read more Metropolitan Diary here. Glad we could get together here. See you tomorrow. — J.B. P.S. Here’s today’s Mini Crossword and Spelling Bee. You can find all our puzzles here. Bernard Mokam and Ed Shanahan contributed to New York Today. You can reach the team at nytoday@nytimes.com Sign up here to get this newsletter in your inbox. PHOTO: (PHOTOGRAPH BY &amp;Aacute;ngel Franco/The New York Times FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: January 16, 2024 End of Document Back at OpenAI Helm, Altman Outlines Company's Priorities The New York Times

### Document 1169

toured with his keyboard and reggae band in three continents; and been quoted in Time magazine as a pre-eminent scholar of the politics of Bob Marley. And on April 6, the New Hampshire-born and educated Matt Jenson will return to Portsmouth with some of New England's best Latin musicians to raise money for a school in Haiti. New Jersey Trenton: The New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness wants houses of worship to be prepared for the worst. So it's providing the state's more than 6,400 churches, synagogues, mosques and other religious sites with "bleeding control kits" in case of a shooting, a stabbing or another attack. The kits contain emergency medical supplies including a tourniquet, pressure bandage, gauze and chest seals to assist victims before the arrival of first responders. New Mexico Carlsbad: Continued growth in the fossil fuel industry in Eddy County led to persistent tax collections during the 2023 fiscal year, according data from an Albuquerque accounting firm. New York Albany: Birth control pills and other types of hormonal contraception soon will be offered at New York pharmacies without a doctor's prescription under a state policy that recently took effect. North Carolina Asheville: The state's highest court has decided in favor of the city of Asheville in a challenge by a Civil War historical group that opposed the removal of a prominent monument to Confederate Gov. Zebulon Vance. North Dakota Bismarck: Two lawmakers are calling for a better enforcement of a "zero tolerance" policy for racial taunting of student athletes, the Bismarck Tribune reported. Ohio Columbus: Intel has landed $8.5billion in federal subsidies and is eligible for up to $11billion in low-cost loans to help the semiconductor giant finance its $100billion building spree across the country, including its project in New Albany that will become a regional cluster for chipmaking, the Biden administration and Intel said. Oklahoma Oklahoma City: The advocacy group Human Rights Campaign has launched an effort to prompt the removal of Ryan Walters from his position as the Oklahoma schools superintendent. Oregon Portland: Sheriff's deputies seized 18 dead frozen puppies Friday from a home in rural Oregon that investigators believe were used to feed the homeowner's pet snakes, authorities said. Rhode Island Providence: The state Department of Environmental Management is recruiting landscapers, nursery and highway workers in its battle against an invasive bug that threatens to devour Rhode Island agriculture. A team of three people spent much of the winter hunting and killing eggs laid by the spotted lanternfly, and while they managed to destroy about 3,000 egg masses (each with about 25 eggs), they didn't kill them all, and the bugs remain a threat to trees and plants. South Carolina Greenville: The Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum settled a lawsuit with students at a Greenville area Catholic school after an incident one year ago where the students were asked to remove their "pro-life" hats. South Dakota Sioux Falls: A message sent to Whittier Middle School parents Thursday said a teacher was arrested at their home for a charge of solicitation of a minor. Tennessee Nashville: Tennessee became the first state to enact voice, image and likeness protections for its residents against misuses of artificial intelligence through a new bill, the ELVIS Act. Texas Austin: The Austin Independent School District Police Department is launching a 70-officer motorcycle unit as part of an effort to double the district's police force. Officials hope the new motorcycle unit will help attract staff to the 73,000-student district as it tries to hire 89 additional officers to comply with a new state law that requires school districts to keep an armed officer at every campus. Utah St. George: A new Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints temple was dedicated Sunday, nearly four months after the nearby St. George Temple was rededicated, the Salt Lake Tribune reported. Vermont Burlington: The Federal Bureau of Investigations is offering a $40,000 reward for information resulting in the recovery of a Vermonter who disappeared two decades ago as a teenager. Virginia Hopewell: The city's treasurer is responding to allegations of not cooperating with City Council and the firm it hired to reboot the city's financial-reporting system, saying that the roles are reversed in that it was the city and the firm rejecting her overtures of assistance. Washington Seattle: An 18-year-old driver has been arrested and charged with four counts of vehicular homicide in connection to a crash that killed a woman and three children in a Seattle suburb. West Virginia Martinsburg: The Berkeley County Commission has purchased an additional 8.2 acres for the Inwood Park project, increasing the size of the future recreation site to more than 31 acres. Wisconsin Milwaukee: Democratic Gov. Tony Evers signed into law a bipartisan bill that requires political ads with content generated by artificial intelligence to include disclaimers, making Wisconsin the 10th state with a similar law ahead of the 2024 presidential election. Wyoming Cheyenne: Wyoming's governor approved and vetoed a series of hot-button bills on Friday, including putting a stop to additional restrictions on abortion, allowing gun-free zones to exist, banning gender-affirming care for minors and limiting funding to educational savings accounts. From USA TODAY Network and wire reports York: Lettuce, radishes and other vegetables are growing in three temperature-controlled greenhouses, technically called high tunnels, that sit on the campus of University of Pittsburgh Medical Center Memorial in West Manchester Township. It marks the first planting for the Farm to Hospital program aimed at offering fresh food to help fight the root causes of illnesses, such as heart and renal diseases, and to support healthy women and babies. It's paired with fitness, mindfulness and spiritual healing. The project is led by Dr. KimberLee Mudge of Leader Surgical Associates-UPMC. Graphic Dr. KimberLee Mudge walks through one of the greenhouses on the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center Memorial campus. Paul Kuehnel/USA TODAY NETWORK Load-Date: March 26, 2024 End of Document Pharmacist offers warning on scammers; 'Heart-wrenching' story cost most of her savings USA Today

### Document 1166

Alabama Tuscaloosa: Alabama Sen. Katie Britt will deliver the Republican response to President Joe Biden's State of the Union address on March7. Alaska Anchorage: The nine communities served by Ravn Alaska, the state's biggest regional airline, can expect to see fewer flights after 130 employees were laid off, Alaska Public Media reported. Arizona Phoenix: The Navajo Nation is nearing completion of a settlement of water rights claims in Arizona, ending decades of negotiations and giving hope for thousands of people who have long gone without running water. Arkansas Conway: A Louisiana man was arrested in Conway on an outstanding warrant for second-degree murder and possession of a firearm by a convicted felon, according to a Louisiana police department. California Redding: After years of planning, delays and approvals, dirt could start moving for construction of Dignity Health's $70million Regional Cancer Center later this year. Dignity Health Northern California Division's spokeswoman said they are working on finishing the construction documents phase of the project and when that's done, they will submit the plans to the city of Redding's building department. Colorado Pueblo: Security camera footage and witness statements led to the arrests of three men last month in connection with the June 2023 homicide of Jordan Robinson, according to a Pueblo Police Department arrest affidavit. Connecticut Norwich: Lt. Gov. Susan Bysiewicz joined local officials to highlight the $8,707,755 recently awarded to the town of Griswold through the Community Investment Fund. The money will be used for a municipal water infrastructure project. Delaware Wilmington: Newly released data from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services sheds light on emergency room visit lengths in Delaware and how the First State compares with the rest of the country. By hospital, between April 2022 and March 2023, the data showed St. Francis Hospital in Wilmington had the shortest emergency room visit lengths in Delaware. Bayhealth Hospital Kent Campus in Dover had the longest. District of Columbia Washington: Officials said a man has been arrested in connection with a deadly stabbing in 2022, WUSA9 reported. Florida Pensacola: If you gave people the chance to describe last year's summer in one word, a good chunk of the population would probably tell you the same thing - it was hot. And they would be right. Last year was the warmest year in the modern temperature record, which dates back to 1850, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. On average, Florida ranked as the hottest state in the U.S., with an average of temperature of 74.1 degrees over the past 15 years. Georgia Savannah: Design for a potential apartment complex aimed to house displaced families received approval from the Historic Preservation Commission, providing the board's approval that the potential building matches the neighborhood's character. Hawaii Honolulu: Rep. Bertrand Kobayashi announced he will retire when his term is up in November after nearly three decades as a lawmaker, Hawaii News Now reported. Idaho Boise: A new bill would require counties to create ordinances that protect farmland from development, the Boise State Public Radio reported. Illinois Springfield: If Gov. JB Pritzker has his way, a 30-year pension funding initiative of a Republican predecessor would be no more. The Pritzker team discussed how to reform the plan, commonly known as the "Edgar Ramp," prior to the governor's delivery of the budget proposal. Indiana Bloomington: The Kinsey Institute will remain at Indiana University and not be transformed into a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, after university administration changed course and asked the Board of Trustees to pursue accounting solutions to keep the sex research center at the school. Iowa Des Moines: A Des Moines man is soon to be posthumously recognized for his role in a top secret troop designed to confuse and intimidate the Germans in World War II. Kansas Topeka: A Topeka building described by the Kansas Historical Society as "one of the last remaining important architectural structures from the pre-World War I time period of Topeka" is on the market. Kentucky Louisville: Modular homes designed to be built more quickly and affordably than traditional construction could soon begin rolling out of a new manufacturing facility in Louisville's Parkland neighborhood. MMY Global announced plans to invest $6.1million in the facility, creating 73 full-time jobs with more expected as production ramps up. Louisiana Lafayette: After an unprecedented drought, the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry is asking the federal government to aid Louisiana's crawfish industry. The drought in 2023 was one of the most severe droughts in the history of Louisiana and caused significant damage to the sustainability of the crawfish industry. Maine Sanford: A newly formed coalition is dedicating itself to attracting and training thousands of workers for critical jobs in the defense industry in Maine, including Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Maryland Salisbury: A sponsor of legislation that is now being considered by the Maryland General Assembly and designed to protect residents' privacy online called the current data environment in the United States "almost like the Wild Wild West." Massachusetts Brockton: The state's Department of Elementary and Secondary Education will conduct a safety audit for all Brockton Public Schools including Brockton High, Mayor Robert Sullivan said. The announcement comes as schools across the district are struggling with physical violence, drug use and other security and safety issues, and four school committee members are calling for the U.S. National Guard to step in. Michigan East Lansing: Michigan State University officials announced that they have begun the process of releasing long-withheld documents on the school's investigation into convicted sexual abuser Larry Nassar to the Michigan attorney general's office. Minnesota Onamia: Construction on a 50,000 square-foot cannabis growing facility has begun on Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe tribal lands near Onamia, MPR News reported. Mississippi Jackson: A bill making its way through the Mississippi Senate could shutter the state's 123-year-old penitentiary at Parchman by 2028. Missouri Columbia: A graduate-level course at Missouri University of Science and Technology focused on artificial intelligence is being taught by a team of working professionals. Montana Billings: A Virginia man was sentenced to 10years in prison for trying to pay for sex with an underage girl in Montana, the Billings Gazette reported. Nebraska Lincoln: Nebraska lawmakers seem cool on the idea of giving additional legal protections for poll workers based on First Amendment concerns and whether the new criminal penalties are truly needed. Nevada Reno: A Sparks firefighter was "untruthful" about an altercation with an elderly woman feeding feral cats and used "disproportional force by throwing (her) to the ground," according to an independent investigation. The investigative report authorized by the city came to light after the woman's daughter sued to make it public. New Hampshire Portsmouth: The co-chairs of the recently reestablished city Housing Blue Ribbon Committee are committed to developing a below-market-rate housing project at the former Sherburne School. New Jersey Trenton: Even after a big boost in funding in recent years, thousands of New Jersey residents with disabilities are waiting seven to 10 years to access critical funding for group homes and other support. New Mexico Farmington: The long-awaited return of passenger air service to the Four Corners Regional Airport remains locked in a holding pattern, according to airport manager Mike Lewis, but he remains optimistic that a carrier will choose to add flights to and from Farmington sooner rather than later. New York Albany: State lawmakers have reintroduced a measure that would allow supermarkets to sell wine. North Carolina Wilmington: The chairman of the Pender County Board of Commissioners wants his colleagues to consider creating a new and improved tree ordinance after the removal of hundreds of century-old trees that were in Scotts Hill for years. North Dakota Bismarck: Roads across the state will have extra patrols this month as authorities crack down on impaired drivers, the Bismarck Tribune reported. Ohio Columbus: Under a new city code that took effect Friday, most Columbus employers will be prohibited from asking prospective employees how much money they made at their last job, let alone job seekers having to answer. The ban includes all hires at job sites within the city limits that have more than 15 workers, and at-home workers employed by firms based in Columbus. Oklahoma Oklahoma City: Under a new realignment plan proposed by leaders with the United Methodist Church's South Central Jurisdiction, the Oklahoma United Methodist Conference and Oklahoma Indian Missionary Conference would be placed under the leadership of the Rev. Laura Merrill, current bishop of the Arkansas United Methodist Conference. Oregon Lake Oswego: A man is accused of drugging three 12-year-old girls at a sleepover, police say. Police have confirmed that the sleepover was at the man's house. Multiple media outlets are reporting that the man is the father to a girl who was hosting the sleepover and the girls drugged were his daughter's friends. Pennsylvania Erie: Flu season is slowly winding down in Erie County, but it could set yet another annual record before it's finished. About 28 flu cases a day were reported to the Erie County Department of Health for the week ending Feb.23, the county's lowest seven-day daily average since early December. Rhode Island Providence: Bucking national and regional trends, the number of farms in Rhode Island and the total area of farmland both grew in the latest federal Census of Agriculture. From 2017 to 2022, 11 new farms opened in Rhode Island, bringing the total to 1,054, while farmland increased by 4% to 59,076 acres, according to the report recently released by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. South Carolina Greenville: Greenville County libraries' Board of Trustees unanimously voted to relocate children's materials depicting transgender minors from the children's section to the parenting section - where only adults or minors with library cards allowing them to check out books from any section, can access them. South Dakota Sioux Falls: As Dakota State University celebrates 40years since it changed its mission from being mainly about teacher education, to being more of a STEM university, university leaders are looking back on DSU's progress and envisioning where the university could be 40 years from now. DSU will see advancement in emerging technologies, global leadership in cybersecurity, expansion of learning modes and global partnerships and collaborations, and will become the entrepreneurial hub of South Dakota, DSU's president said. Tennessee Knoxville: The University of Tennessee at Knoxville plans to add four future-looking bachelor's degrees that prepare students to work in artificial intelligence, data science and other emerging fields. Utah Salt Lake City: The state has submitted its bid to host the 2034 Olympic Winter Games, Utah Public Radio reported. Vermont Burlington: School budgets are being dropped from some Town Meeting Day ballots. Virginia Richmond: Hopewell is pushing back against an amendment to proposed legislation that would limit the scope of so-called "fiscally distressed" localities affected by the bill to central Virginia. Washington Bremerton: Great Peninsula Conservancy acquired 183acres of property along the Tahuya River last year and is working with the Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group on plans to remove the Gabion wall. Eventually, they will restore the floodplain and allow salmon and other wildlife to explore habitat there again. West Virginia Harpers Ferry: Staff and volunteers at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park are looking forward to another peregrine falcon nesting season on the bluffs of Maryland Heights. To provide the peregrines with the conditions they need to raise chicks, the park has again closed portions of Maryland Heights, which will be in effect through July31. Wisconsin Milwaukee: One of the last pieces in a sweeping deal between the University of Wisconsin System and the state Legislature was approved, moving campuses one step closer to the end of an extended and contentious state budget session. The GOP-controlled budget-writing committee released $32million to UW System - the same amount it had withheld from UW's budget eight months earlier as part of a broader campaign against campus diversity, equity and inclusion efforts. Wyoming Jackson: Officials said Teton County's administrator has resigned and her last day will be on March 15, the Jackson Hole News and Guide reported. From USA TODAY Network and wire reports Austin: Houston resident Elizabeth Francis has lived a long time. Long enough to see the end of Jim Crow laws, the Civil Rights Act signed into law, the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the fall of the Soviet Union and the first Black president to be elected. Francis was born in Louisiana on July 25, 1909. At 114 years of age, Francis is the oldest living person in the U.S., according to LongeviQuest, a nonprofit that accounts for human longevity around the globe. According to the Gerontology Research Group, Francis is also the fifth-oldest supercentenarian - a person who lives to be 110 years old - in the world. Graphic Elizabeth Francis receives a plaque honoring her status as the "Oldest Living Texan" on July 30. Provided by Emmanuel Rodriguez/LongeviQuest Load-Date: March 5, 2024 End of Document AI can help you pack, shop, and even prepare for a job interview USA Today

### Document 480

The company, Ispace, is carrying a rover from the United Arab Emirates, a Japanese robot and other cargo in its bid to possibly be the first commercial lander to reach the moon. Another day, another rocket launch by SpaceX, and another spacecraft going to the moon. All those seem commonplace these days. SpaceX has already launched its Falcon 9 rocket more than 50 times this year. NASA's Artemis I, an uncrewed test flight that is a precursor to future astronaut missions, returned to Earth after orbiting the moon. CAPSTONE, a small NASA-sponsored CubeSat, is still orbiting the moon after being launched in June. A robotic South Korean orbiter, Danuri, was launched to the moon in August. But the lunar lander that was carried by a Falcon 9 rocket from Cape Canaveral, Fla., on Sunday is not a NASA mission. Instead, known as M1, it is from a small Japanese company, Ispace. The payloads on M1 include a rover from the United Arab Emirates and a small two-wheeled Transformers-like robot for the Japanese space agency. While the mission lifted off at 2:38 a.m. Eastern time, you'll have to wait until April to see if these robotic explorers make it there, possibly becoming the first cargo successfully carried to the lunar surface by a private company. What is Ispace, and what is it sending to the moon? The company started as one of the competitors for the Google Lunar X Prize, a competition that offered a $20 million prize for the first private spacecraft to land on the moon, travel 500 meters and send back video from the lunar surface. At the time, the Japanese group, known as Team Hakuto, focused on developing a rover, and it was to rely on a competing team from India for the ride to the surface of the moon. If that had worked, the two rovers would have been racing to see which could travel the 500 meters first. However, the Lunar X Prize expired before any of the teams made it to the launchpad. An Israeli competitor, SpaceIL, launched its craft in 2019, but its moon lander crashed on the lunar surface. The group known as Team Hakuto evolved into Ispace, attracting sizable investment, and the company plans to launch a series of commercial moon landers in the coming years. For Sunday's mission, the payloads include the Rashid lunar rover from the Mohammed Bin Rashid Space Center in Dubai; a two-wheeled ''transformable lunar robot'' from JAXA, the Japanese space agency; a test module for a solid-state battery from NGK Spark Plug Company; an artificial intelligence flight computer; and 360-degree cameras from Canadensys Aerospace. As a vestige of its Lunar X Prize heritage, it is also carrying a panel engraved with the names of people who provided crowdfunding support and a music disc with a song performed by the Japanese rock band Sakanaction. The Japanese company's lander is not the only passenger on Sunday's flight. A secondary payload on the Falcon 9 is a small NASA mission, Lunar Flashlight, which is to enter an elliptical orbit around the moon and use an infrared laser to probe the deep, dark craters at the moon's polar regions. Why will it take Ispace so long to get to the moon? Much like some other recent moon missions, M1 is taking a circuitous, energy-efficient trip to the moon and will not land, in the Atlas Crater in the Northern Hemisphere of the moon, until late April. The fuel-efficient trajectory allows the mission to pack in more payload and carry less fuel. What are the moon's other recent visitors? As part of the Artemis I mission, NASA's Orion spacecraft traveled to, then orbited, the moon. It returned to Earth later on Sunday, with a splashdown into the Pacific Ocean. A small NASA-financed mission called CAPSTONE also arrived recently to explore an orbit in which NASA plans to build a lunar outpost where astronauts will stop on the way to the moon. And while it hasn't arrived yet, the moon will get a third new visitor next month. Danuri, a South Korean space probe, was launched in August and is due to enter lunar orbit on Dec. 16. The spacecraft will help the development of technology for future Korean missions, and it also carries scientific instruments to study the moon's chemical composition and magnetic field. Are other companies attempting what Ispace is doing? A NASA program called Commercial Lunar Payload Services, or CLPS, has been looking to send experiments to the surface to the moon. The first two missions, from Intuitive Machines of Houston and Astrobotic Technology of Pittsburgh, plan to launch next year after considerable delays. Intuitive Machines' lander, which could be launched as early as March, could even beat Ispace to the moon because it's using a quick six-day trajectory. Because it is not an American company, Ispace could not directly participate in the NASA program. However, it is part of a team led by Draper Technologies of Cambridge, Mass., that has won a CLPS mission from NASA. That mission is scheduled to be launched in 2025. https : // www.nytimes.com/2022/12/11/science/spacex-ispace-japan-moon-lander.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page A9. Load-Date: December 13, 2022 End of Document Sexism and Shopping: Female Players Get Most of the Odd Questions at the U.S. Open; Artificial Intelligence The New York Times

### Document 241

Science is revolutionizing our understanding of the past. Paleogenetics teases out astonishing secrets from DNA hidden in bones and dirt. Artificial intelligence decodes ancient texts written in forgotten scripts. Chemical analysis of molecular residues left on teeth, cooking pots, incense burners and building materials reveals details about past diets, smells and construction techniques. Here are six mysteries about human historythat scientists have cracked in 2023. Plus, one that still has researchers scratching their heads. The true identity of a prehistoric leader Buried with a spectacular crystal dagger and other precious artifacts, the 5,000-year-old skeleton discovered in 2008 in a tomb near Seville, Spain, was clearly once someone important. The individual was initially thought to be a young man, based on analysis of the pelvis bone, the traditional way scientists determine the sex of human skeletal remains. However, an analysis of tooth enamel, which contains a type of protein with a sex-specific peptide called amelogenin, determined that the remains were female rather than male. In other studies, the technique has also dispelled the cliche of "man the hunter" that has informed much thinking about early humans. "This technique, we think, is going to open up an entirely new era in the analysis of the social organization of prehistoric societies," Leonardo Garcia Sanjuan, a professor of prehistory at the University of Seville, told CNN in July when the discovery was made public. The ingredient behind Roman concrete's legendary strength Roman concrete has proven to be longer-lasting than its modern equivalent, which can deteriorate within decades. Take, for example, the Pantheon in Rome, which has the world's largest unreinforced dome. Scientists behind a study published in January said they had discovered the mystery ingredient that allowed the Romans to make their construction material so durable and to build elaborate structures in challenging places such as docks, sewers and earthquake zones. The study team analyzed 2,000-year-old concrete samples that were taken from a city wall at the archaeological site of Privernum in central Italy and are similar in composition to other concrete found throughout the Roman Empire. They found that white chunks in the concrete, referred to as lime clasts, gave the concrete the ability to heal cracks that formed over time. The white chunks previously had been overlooked as evidence of sloppy mixing or poor-quality raw material. The actual appearance of Otzi the Iceman Hikers found the mummified body of Otzi in a gully high in the Italian Alps in 1991. His frozen remains are perhaps the world's most closely studied archaeological find, revealing in unprecedented detail what life was like 5,300 years ago. His stomach contents have yielded information on what his last meal was and where he came from, while his weapons showed he was right-handed, and his clothes provided a rare look at what ancient people actually wore. But a new analysis of DNA extracted from Otzi's pelvis revealed in August that his physical appearance wasn't what scientists first thought. The study of his genetic makeup showed that Otzi the Iceman had dark skin and dark eyes - and was likely bald. This revised appearance stands in stark contrast to the well-known reconstruction of Otzi that depicts a pale-skinned man with a full head of hair and a beard. The wearer of 20,000-year-old pendant revealed Archaeologists frequently unearth bone tools and other artifacts from ancient sites, but it's been impossible to know for sure who once used or wore them. Earlier this year, scientists recovered ancient human DNA from a pendant made from deer bone found in Denisova Cave in Siberia. With that clue, they were able to reveal that its wearer was a woman who lived between 19,000 and 25,000 years ago. She belonged to a group known as Ancient North Eurasians, which have a genetic connection to the first Americans. Human DNA was likely preserved in the deer bone pendant because it is porous and therefore more likely to retain genetic material present in skin cells, sweat and other body fluids. It's not known why the deer tooth pendant contained such a large amount of the ancient woman's DNA (about the same amount as a human tooth). Perhaps it was well-loved and worn close to the skin for an exceptionally long period, said Elena Essel, a molecular biologist at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany, who developed a new technique to extract the DNA. The ancient, damaged scroll decoded by AI Some 1,100 scrolls were burned to a crisp during the famous eruption of Vesuvius nearly 2,000 years ago. In the 1700s, some enterprising diggers recovered the huge cache from volcanic mud. The collection, known as the Herculaneum scrolls, is perhaps the largest known library from classical antiquity, but the contents of the fragile documents remained a mystery until a University of Nebraska computer science student won a scientific contest earlier this year. With the help of artificial intelligence and imaging by computerized tomography, Luke Farritor was the first to decode a word written in ancient Greek on one of those blackened scrolls. Farritor was awarded $40,000 for deciphering the word " " or "porphyras," which is the Greek word for purple. Researchers are hopeful that it won't be long until entire scrolls can be deciphered using the technique. The materials necessary for making a mummy From fragments of discarded pots in an embalming workshop, scientists have discovered some of the substances and concoctions ancient Egyptians used to mummify the dead. By chemically analyzing organic residues left in the vessels, researchers determined that ancient Egyptians used a wide variety of substances to anoint the body after death, to reduce unpleasant smells and to protect it from fungi, bacteria and putrefaction. Materials identified include plant oils such as juniper, cypress and cedar, as well as resins from pistachio trees, animal fat and beeswax. While scholars had previously learned the names of substances used to embalm the dead from Egyptian texts, they were - until recently - only able to guess at exactly what compounds and materials they referred to. The ingredients used in the workshop were varied and sourced not just from Egypt, but much farther afield, suggesting the long-distance exchange of goods. Beethoven: A family secret revealed - but one mystery endures Composer Ludwig van Beethoven died at the age of 56 in 1827 after a string of chronic health problems, including hearing loss, gastrointestinal issues and liver disease. Beethoven wrote a letter to his brothers in 1802 asking that his doctor, Johann Adam Schmidt, investigate the nature of the composer's illnesses once he died. The letter is known as the Heiligenstadt Testament. Nearly 200 years after his death, scientists extracted DNA from preserved locks of hair in an attempt to honor this request. The team was not able to come up with a definitive diagnosis, but Beethoven's genetic data helped the researchers rule out potential causes of his ailment such as the autoimmune condition celiac disease,lactose intolerance or irritable bowel syndrome. The genetic information also suggested an extramarital affair had taken place in the composer's family. By Katie Hunt, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: December 22, 2023 End of Document Collins Dictionary picks 'AI' as its word of the year CNN Wire

### Document 439

Planning your calendar for next year? Here are some events to look out for. This article is part of a series called Turning Points, in which writers explore what critical moments from this year might mean for the year ahead. You can read more by visiting the Turning Points series page. Sadly, the world appears poised for more shakes than gentle rattles in 2024. The year 2023 was marked by rising tensions and geopolitical shifts: In April, India overtook China as the world’s most populous country; in May, July and September, the entertainment and automotive industries in the United States were upended by labor strikes; the first week of July was declared the planet’s hottest week on record, and there were record-breaking wildfires in Canada, a historic drought in Brazil’s Amazon jungle, and winds from Hurricane Dora caused the deadliest fires in the United States in more than a century in Maui. In July and August, coup d’états in Niger and Gabon made for a total of 10 attempted coups in Africa’s “coup belt” since 2020; in August, Japan proposed a record $52 billion increase to its military spending amid tensions with China; in September, NATO hopeful Sweden boosted its defense budget to about $11 billion, with the defense minister Pal Jonson citing “the most serious security policy situation since the end of the Second World War;” and in October, Hamas launched the deadliest civilian massacre in Israeli history in a surprise attack out of Gaza. Looming in the wings is 2024, a live-wire year for democracy: America enters possibly one of the most critical presidential election periods in modern history, while Russian President Vladimir V. Putin will likely walk, not run, to his fifth term in his country’s presidential elections. Then there is Ukraine, where President Volodymyr Zelensky may be up for re-election on March 31 after his first term in office ends, unless martial law remains in effect, delaying the vote. In 2024, we will experience a wide range of events — from world-shaking elections to global commemorations — many of which will serve as reminders of the importance of connection and community in these trying times. Read on to learn more. JANUARY UNITED STATES, Jan. 1: A troublemaker version of Mickey Mouse from the past enters the public domain as Disney’s copyright expires on the 1928 Mickey from “Steamboat Willie.” This mischievous Mickey is known for gags like playing animals as musical instruments and hooking a cargo crane to Minnie Mouse’s bloomers to get her on a boat. Disney’s legal and public relations teams versus the internet: Let the games begin. THE NETHERLANDS, Jan. 1: Students in the Netherlands will lose phone (and tablet and watch) privileges during school hours, following examples set by France in 2018 and China in 2021. While the ban on devices may merely lead to profound boredom among a generation unfamiliar with a world without smartphones, the Dutch education ministry expects it to increase students’ ability to concentrate. FEBRUARY VENEZUELA, Feb. 21: An acrobatic ode to one of the greatest soccer players of all time, Cirque du Soleil’s “Messi10” continues its Latin American tour. The first Cirque du Soleil show to feature a sports theme, “Messi10” premiered in Barcelona in 2019 and has been updated to follow Lionel Messi’s story from childhood through his victory with Argentina in the 2022 World Cup. GERMANY, POLAND AND THE BALTIC STATES, February and March: One of the most important harbingers of potential armed conflict between Russia and the West may be the Steadfast Defender, a NATO military exercise that will launch in the spring. The largest collective defense exercise since the Cold War, Steadfast Defender will involve military personnel, air combat missions and naval drills among NATO’s member states and NATO-hopeful Sweden. MARCH UNITED STATES, March 4: Former President Donald J. Trump’s trial on charges of election interference begins one day before Super Tuesday. A few months later, in May, Mr. Trump’s trial on charges of obstruction of justice commences. Though it is unlikely that either of these actions could block the man with four criminal indictments from the Republican presidential nomination, these trials may cast shadows on his campaign. ENGLAND, March 7-10: In the dog calendar, Crufts, the largest dog show in the world, is like the Met Gala for dogs: the place to sniff and be sniffed. Started in 1891 by Charles Cruft, a dog food salesman, Crufts has grown to involve more than 18,000 dogs and 160,000 dog-loving humans. But some traditionalists wonder if the trappings of modern dog shows, such as agility tasks set to pop music or the use of mousse and hair spray, have a place among a showing of the world’s most proper pooches. RUSSIA, March 17: Vladimir V. Putin, who has led Russia as either prime minister or president since 1999, will “run” for a fifth term. The race will undoubtedly look more like a leisurely stroll by Mr. Putin past his Kremlin-approved opposition candidates and back into the presidential office until 2036, pursuant to constitutional changes he enacted in 2020. FRANCE, March 26-July 14 AND THE UNITED STATES, Sept. 8-Jan. 20, 2025: To commemorate the 150th anniversary of the first Impressionist art exhibit, the Musée d’Orsay in Paris and the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., will stage “Paris 1874: The Impressionist Moment,” a blockbuster exhibit including 130 works by Claude Monet, Auguste Renoir, Edgar Degas, Berthe Morisot, Camille Pissarro, Alfred Sisley and Paul Cézanne, all of whom showed their work at the first exhibit on the Boulevard des Capucines in defiance of the government-sponsored Paris Salon. APRIL UNITED STATES, MEXICO AND CANADA, April 8: Don your eclipse glasses and watch the moon and the sun align in a cosmic kiss as the Pacific Ocean, Mexico, part of the United States, Canada and the North Atlantic plunge into daytime darkness. It will be the last solar eclipse in the United States for more than 20 years. Celebrate it at the Total Eclipse of the Heart Festival in Arkansas or the Portal Eclipse Festival in Mexico. Wherever you are, download SunSketcher 2024, an app developed by NASA to allow observers in the path of totality to capture images at varying angles and contribute to NASA’s heliophysics research. INDIA, April-May: The world’s most populous democracy holds a general election for prime minister. The race is between incumbent Narendra Modi — a pro-Hindu nationalist who, at the Group of 20 summit that he hosted in September, sat behind the nameplate Bharat, the Hindi name for India, thought to promote his nationalist agenda — and a united front of all 26 of the opposition parties in a new alliance. The formation of this new group, the Indian National Developmental Inclusive Alliance, signals an opposition to Mr. Modi’s nationalist policies and promotes India’s multiparty democracy and secular values. ITALY, April 20-Nov. 24: For its 60th edition, the Venice Biennale, the world’s longest-running contemporary art exhibit, explores the theme “Foreigners Everywhere.” Staying on theme, the curator of the main exhibition, Adriano Pedrosa, the head of the São Paulo Museum of Art, will become the first Latin American to host the show, and the Choctaw-Cherokee abstract painter and sculptor Jeffrey Gibson will become the first Indigenous artist to represent the United States. MAY CHINA: China’s Chang’e-6 mission will attempt to collect up to 2 kilograms (4.4 pounds) of samples from the dark (well, technically, the “far”) side of the moon, which always faces away from the Earth because of the synchronous rotation of the moon’s orbit. There is no confirmation yet if the mission’s official soundtrack is by Pink Floyd. JUNE MEXICO, June 2: Who run the world? Or Mexico, at any rate? In a first, two women are running for the presidency of the world’s largest Spanish-speaking country. The ruling party candidate is Claudia Sheinbaum, the former mayor of Mexico City and a physicist who is viewed as the protégée of Andrés Manuel López Obrador, Mexico’s current president. Her opponent is Xóchitl Gálvez, a computer engineer and tech founder who grew up in rural poverty and is known for her down-to-earth demeanor, Indigenous clothing and cycling habits around Mexico City. AUSTRALIA, June 14-Oct. 6: To stage “Pharaoh,” a landmark exhibition showcasing more than 3,000 years of ancient Egyptian art and culture, the National Gallery of Victoria in Melbourne will receive the biggest loan ever by the British Museum, consisting of more than 500 ancient Egyptian artifacts created during the reign of Egyptian pharaohs, such as the boy king Tutankhamen. The focus of the exhibit is on the roles and rituals of the pharaoh as ruler. JULY SPAIN, July 15-19: At the 20th International Botanical Congress in Madrid, botanists will vote on a proposal to allow existing culturally offensive animal names to be changed; for example, Hypopta mussolinii for a butterfly discovered in Libya, and named at a time when Libya was considered an Italian colony. FRANCE, July 26-Aug. 11: Paris hosts the Summer Olympics exactly one century after it last hosted in 1924, this time with a decidedly modern touch. Departing from the Greek tradition, the opening ceremony will not be held in a stadium, but rather on a flotilla of boats carrying the 10,500 participating athletes down the Seine. Spectators with tickets will watch from the lower banks, while the upper banks will be open to the public for free — another first in recent Olympic history. The surfing events will take place almost 10,000 miles away, in Teahupo’o, Tahiti, a village whose name roughly translates from Tahitian to “Wall of Heads” for the waves that reach nearly 23 feet crashing on its shores. Artificial intelligence technology will monitor visitors to detect and report signs of misconduct. And, of course, there will be some notable absences — Russia and Belarus because of the war in Ukraine, and Guatemala because of government interference with the independence of its National Olympic Committee. AUGUST ITALY, Aug. 7-23: The Rossini Opera Festival will stage five of the Italian composer Gioachino Rossini’s works in his birthplace of Pesaro on the Adriatic coast. More music to the ears of opera lovers: Pesaro has the distinction of being Italy’s Capital of Culture in 2024. INDONESIA, Aug. 17: Faced with a sinking and overcrowded Jakarta, President Joko Widodo will inaugurate a new capital city, Nusantara, on Borneo, the third-largest island in the world. A $30 billion project, Nusantara is scheduled to open on Indonesia’s independence day with the unveiling of the presidential palace and other government buildings. SEPTEMBER UNITED STATES, Sept. 10-Feb. 2, 2025: The J. Paul Getty Museum will organize 60 shows in a regionwide initiative in Southern California known as “PST Art: Art &amp; Science Collide.” Held every five years, the exhibitions in 2024 will examine the technology that has enabled humans to explore both the minute and the cosmic world around them. Featured objects will include a French microscope from the Getty’s collection; a manuscript showing how medieval astrology intersected with medicine, divination and life in the Middle Ages; and a 12-foot-long transparency (essentially an 18th-century motion picture) by Louis Carrogis de Carmontelle. OCTOBER THE VATICAN: This month, the Vatican will hold the final session of a three-year assembly convened at the request of Pope Francis to re-examine the direction of the Catholic faith. The assembly, called the Synod on Solidarity, has addressed modernization issues such as the role of women in the ministry and the blessing of gay marriages, which could lead to reforms that define Pope Francis’s liberal legacy. RUSSIA: Russia hosts the BRICS summit in the southwest city of Kazan. The geopolitical rival to the Group of 7 will count six new nations among its members by the time the summit is held: Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Leaders in the bloc have heralded its first expansion in 13 years as the “emerging of a new world order” by Russian President Vladimir V. Putin, which Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi told Iran’s Al Alam television network “shows that the unilateral approach is on the way to decay.” NOVEMBER UNITED STATES, Nov. 5: The ballot for November’s presidential election may be a mirror image of the Joseph R. Biden Jr.-Donald J. Trump showdown in 2020, but the election itself threatens to be an altogether different animal. This is expected to be the costliest election in American history, with more than $10 billion expected to be spent on political ads, according to the tracking company AdImpact. The political ads themselves are the subject of increasing concern over the role of artificial intelligence in creating deepfakes and spreading disinformation. Although the Federal Election Commission has yet to issue any rules on A.I. in political campaign ads, certain tech companies like Google have already imposed mandates that all political advertisements label the use of A.I. in their content. UNITED STATES: On the first crewed mission in 52 years, four astronauts will journey to the moon for 10 days. The crew includes the first Black astronaut and the first female astronaut to make the trip. NASA’s Artemis II mission will collect data on the Orion spacecraft and assess the readiness of the Artemis program to send more people to the lunar surface. DECEMBER THE CARIBBEAN, Dec. 6: In 2017, celebrities including Kendall Jenner and Bella Hadid promoted the Fyre Festival, which was billed as a glamorous and luxurious destination music festival. The actual event turned out to be a fiasco, as attendees were stranded on a deserted island in the Bahamas, lacking water and served cheese sandwiches in foam containers (which is the opposite of #goals on Instagram). The “greatest party that never happened” became a punchline, as well as the focus of documentaries on Netflix and Hulu. But despite its infamy, the Fyre Festival’s return feels pretty on brand for 2024. In an announcement video, the disgraced Fyre Festival founder, Billy McFarland, explained that the idea to give it another go came to him “during a seven-month stint in solitary confinement.” SOMETIME IN 2024 AFRICA: An antimalarial vaccine developed by the University of Oxford and the Serum Institute of India is expected to be distributed in 12 African nations. This is an effort to root out the disease that kills nearly half a million people in sub-Saharan Africa each year. R21/Matrix-M is the second of its kind and has a higher efficacy rate than the first antimalarial vaccine, RTS,S, which the World Health Organization approved in October 2021. ENGLAND: Show me the money! King Charles III bank notes will enter circulation on the 5-, 10-, 20- and 50-pound bills, in co-circulation with notes featuring Queen Elizabeth II. Next up, mailboxes and state documents will be updated to feature Charles’s official monogram. INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION: In 1975, American Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford and Russian cosmonaut Aleksei Leonov first shook hands in the collaborative Apollo-Soyuz space mission, symbolizing a space détente at the height of the Cold War. Nearly 50 years later, Russia will leave the International Space Station, a modular space station it currently shares with the United States, Japan, Europe and Canada, and plans to launch its own, the Russian Orbital Service Station, in 2028. CHINA: A giant spherical structure dedicated to studying neutrinos will become operational in Jiangmen City. While they might sound like a delicious cat food, neutrinos are actually tiny, ghostlike particles composed of matter from distant stars. According to research, trillions of neutrinos pass through our bodies every second, and these particles may hold the clues to the origins of the universe. Jiangmen Underground Neutrino Observatory, built nearly 2,300 feet below ground, will be used to measure neutrinos in order to predict when a star is about to explode. This will give astronomers time to prepare their telescopes, while also helping efforts to piece together a fuller picture of the universe. PHOTO: Performers rehearse for Cirque du Soleil’s show, “Messi10,” which fuses soccer with circus arts to tell Lionel Messi’s story. (PHOTOGRAPH BY Mariana Nedelcu/Reuters FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: December 22, 2023 End of Document Why China Is Tightening Its Oversight of Banking and Tech The New York Times

## Topic 2

### Document 1386

Meet Ezra, the full-body cancer screener that just might save your life.  
  
Combining MRI imaging technology with artificial intelligence, Ezra scans for possible cancer in the human body in up to 13 organs. It also monitors for hundreds of other conditions, such as brain aneurysms or fatty liver disease.  
  
The New York-based company just received FDA clearance to implement another level of AI — called Ezra Flash — that will enhance the imaging results of the scans to enable faster, higher-quality results at a lower cost.  
  
AI IN RESEARCHERS FIND THAT ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE CAN CREATE BETTER DENTAL CROWNS  
  
"Our current 60-minute scan is $1,950, but with the new AI, the faster 30-minute scan will be $1,350," said Emi Gal, founder and CEO of Ezra, in an interview with Fox News Digital.  
  
"Ultimately, our goal is to create a $500 full-body MRI that anyone can afford," he also said.  
  
The inspiration for Ezra came from Gal’s own personal motivation to help people find cancer early. He is at a high risk for developing melanoma — and his mother passed away from the disease.  
  
"I strongly believe that the cure for cancer is early detection," Gal said.  
  
"The five-year survival rates are significantly higher for people who find cancer early."  
  
While some cancers have very clear screening guidelines — mammograms for breast cancer and colonoscopies for colon cancer, for example — most types don't have screening procedures available, he explained.  
  
That means for cancers of the pancreas, liver or brain, most people don’t get diagnosed until they have symptoms, said Gal.  
  
"Everyone should have the right to know what is going on in their body."  
  
Ezra is now in use in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Miami and Las Vegas. The company partners with existing ACR (American College of Radiology)-accredited facilities, where the scans are performed.  
  
"We've scanned just under 5,000 people and we've helped 13% of our members find possible cancer," Gal said.  
  
More and more physicians are referring their patients for Ezra scans, he noted.  
  
"We now have about 200 physicians," he said. "These are mainly primary care physicians who send their patients to get scans proactively."  
  
The main feedback they’ve received from members is that they love Ezra, but it's too expensive to do every year and needs to be more affordable.  
  
"That's what we've been working on for the past year-and-a-half now, and that's what this new AI will enable," Gal said.  
  
The current 60-minute version of Ezra uses two different types of artificial intelligence.  
  
One of those automates some of the things radiologists do when reading a scan.  
  
"For example, when a radiologist looks at a prostate MRI, they need to measure the size of the prostate and the size of any lesions, and they need to draw a circle around the lesions for biopsy prep," Gal explained.  
  
"All of that is automated using AI, which makes radiologists faster and lowers our costs, which enables us to pass those savings on to consumers."  
  
"We want to make booking your screening as easy as booking an Uber."  
  
The other type of AI helps with the reporting side — it produces a radiology report and "translates" it into a clear, understandable format, Gal said.  
  
"For example, if you have a 6-millimeter nodule in your thyroid, the AI explains what that means, what you should do about it and how to monitor and follow up," he said. "We don't just deliver a radiology report — we give you a kind of translation of what you should do about it."  
  
The patient also has the option to do a video call with one of Ezra’s on-staff doctors to discuss the results.  
  
NEW AI ‘CANCER CHATBOT’ PROVIDES PATIENTS AND FAMILIES WITH 24/7 ‘EMPATHETIC APPROACH’  
  
With the new Ezra Flash that has just been cleared by the FDA, the shorter 30-minute scan includes a third level of AI that enables radiologists to complete scans much faster. The AI then enhances the quality of the images so radiologists can more easily read them.  
  
"The quality of an MRI is determined by the level of ‘noise,’" explained Gal. "And so in technical terms, our AI is able to remove the noise that results from a much faster scan."  
  
The company's ultimate goal is for Ezra to offer a 15-minute, full-body MRI scan for $500; it aims to achieve this over the next two to three years.  
  
"Ultimately, we think Ezra should be the end-to-end cancer screening platform," Gal said. "We want to make booking your screening as easy as booking an Uber."  
  
"Our ability to scan more people in the future will come from seamless, easy, convenient access to any kind of screening."  
  
One 36-year-old man, who asked that his name be withheld for privacy reasons, decided to schedule a preventative full-body cancer screening with Ezra last year.  
  
Within the span of a year, two of his close friends, both in their early 30s, had been diagnosed with cancer — and both were told their tumors had likely been developing for over a decade.  
  
"I was struck by the fact that despite all the advances of modern medicine, you still have no idea what is happening inside your body," he told Fox News Digital. "In a majority of cases, the onus is on the patient to realize something is wrong, at which point it is often too late for effective treatment."  
  
"It would not be an exaggeration to say my scan saved my life."  
  
After a short intake questionnaire, the patient was scheduled for an MRI at a nearby imaging center. The process took just over an hour.  
  
"I had no reason for concern, it was just a screening — so I was very surprised to find that my scan turned up an alarmingly large brain tumor," he said.  
  
Early detection of the brain tumor allowed for intervention before it had progressed to an advanced stage, which would have required more aggressive treatment, such as chemotherapy and radiation.  
  
AI SHOWN TO PREDICT RISK OF PANCREATIC CANCER WELL BEFORE SYMPTOMS APPEAR  
  
"According to my medical team, it would likely have been another five to 10 years before symptoms — most likely a seizure — would have indicated the presence of the tumor," he said.  
  
"Had that been the case, I would have undergone emergency surgery."  
  
Instead, the patient had time to research top neurosurgery centers across the country and consult with multiple surgeons before scheduling his surgery.  
  
He was also able to enroll in a clinical trial for a medication that has since proven successful — something he might have missed out on if he’d gotten the diagnosis later.  
  
"Everyone should have the right to know what is going on in their body," the patient said. "It would not be an exaggeration to say my scan saved my life."  
  
Unlike X-rays that use ionizing radiation, Ezra’s MRI technology uses magnetic resonance, Gal explained.  
  
"You can do a scan every day for the rest of your life and you'll be fine," he said.  
  
The one potential concern, however, is the risk of incidental findings.  
  
If a scan picks up a red flag that is investigated and turns out to be nothing, it could result in an unnecessary biopsy.  
  
"We’ve developed an entire framework to handle incidental findings," Gal said. "Part of why we use AI to generate these reports is so that we can clearly explain to people what every single finding means and what should be done about it."  
  
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Ezra uses a scoring system that ranks every finding from 1 to 5, 1 being just informative and 5 being "emergent and urgent."  
  
Based on that rank, they determine whether someone should follow up on a finding.  
  
Even for existing routine screenings, like mammograms, there is always the risk of false positives, Gal pointed out.  
  
"From the data we have so far, we have a really, really low false positive rate — around 1%, which is probably even better than a mammogram or a lung scan," he said.  
  
The patient who discovered his brain tumor through an Ezra scan also flagged incidental findings as the sole risk.  
  
"Full-body scans inevitably produce incidental findings, which may lead to additional testing," he said. "These additional tests come with their own risks, stress and costs."  
  
"These additional tests come with their own risks, stress and costs."  
  
"As these screenings become more widespread and incidental findings more frequent, clinicians will need to become better at differentiating which findings require follow-up and which do not," he added.  
  
"The responsibility of the health care provider is to clarify and provide context for the information, explain their recommendations and then empower patients to make informed decisions about their own health."  
  
Until now, medical imaging has been primarily used to diagnose diseases after symptoms have already emerged — but Ezra aims to detect cancer well before that point, said Dr. Sodickson, chief of innovation in radiology at NYU Grossman School of Medicine, who is also Ezra's advisor and chief scientist.  
  
"Such a shift requires that MRI be made more accessible — first financially and then technologically," he said. "The FDA approval of Ezra Flash, which leverages AI to clear up rapid scans, is an important first step, since time is money in medical imaging."  
  
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Meanwhile, as Ezra completes more scans over time, the system will "learn" to detect subtle changes earlier, preventing the false positive results that can plague one-shot screening studies, the doctor noted.  
  
He added, "The goal is to initiate a virtuous cycle: Make imaging accessible in order to scan you more frequently, and scan more frequently in order to provide accurate monitoring of your health over time."

### Document 1457

Scientists have found that artificial intelligence could be an effective tool in predicting pancreatic cancer before a single symptom appears, according to a study published in the journal Nature Medicine on May 8.  
  
A team of researchers led by Copenhagen University Hospital in Denmark and Harvard Medical School in Boston completed a sweeping study to determine whether AI could flag a person’s risk of developing the disease.  
  
The results exceeded their expectations, with the model successfully predicting risk up to three years before diagnosis.  
  
PANCREATIC CANCER RATES ARE RISING FASTER AMONG WOMEN THAN NEW STUDY  
  
In 2023, about 64,050 people in the U. S. will be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer and about 50,550 will die from the aggressive disease, the American Cancer Society (ACS) says.  
  
The five-year survival rate across all stages is just 12% in the U. S.  
  
While early screening and detection can improve outcomes, a vast majority of cases are diagnosed at advanced stages.  
  
In the study, the researchers used AI and machine learning methods to analyze medical data from six million patients in Denmark and three million patients in the U. S.  
  
"AI is very good at learning from large databases, even if they’re somewhat noisy, but you need lots of data in order for it to be effective," study co-author Dr. Chris Sander, PhD, professor of cell biology at Harvard Medical School, told Fox News Digital in an interview.  
  
Only a very small portion of those patients ended up developing pancreatic cancer.  
  
The researchers’ goal was to use AI to find the differences between the two paths — those who were ultimately diagnosed and those who remained disease-free.  
  
"AI-based screening is an opportunity to alter the trajectory of pancreatic cancer."  
  
The technology scanned the data for up to 2,000 disease codes across each patient’s medical history that could predict the likelihood of developing cancer within a certain time frame.  
  
The timing of the diseases — many of which weren’t even related to the pancreas — was an important factor in predicting risk.  
  
"The study aimed to see whether the patient was on a path to pancreatic cancer," said study author Dr. Søren Brunak, a Danish biological and physical scientist at the University of Copenhagen, in an interview with Fox News Digital.  
  
Every patient has a complete disease trajectory, Brunak explained, comparing it to an "entire movie of all diagnoses and procedures."  
  
He added, "We were not just asking which diseases the patient had before, but also in what order they appeared, so we could identify any predictive signals."  
  
"We looked for risk factors from their past that might have an impact on whether they would get this rare form of cancer."  
  
Said Brunak, "We looked for risk factors from their past that might have an impact on whether they would get this rare form of cancer."  
  
Ultimately, the goal was to learn how pancreatic cancer actually develops, the biology behind it, which genes can predict risk and what other factors can make someone predisposed to the disease, Brunak said.  
  
When the researchers applied their AI model to predict the 1,000 patients who were at the highest risk, they found that about 320 of them eventually developed pancreatic cancer.  
  
Different versions of the AI models predicted risk within different time frames — six months, one year, two years and three years before diagnosis.  
  
The accuracy increased for the shorter time frames, Sander explained.  
  
"Similar to the weather, the prediction was more accurate one year or one month out," he said. "The prediction for shorter time scales was quite good."  
  
Dr. Harvey Castro, a Dallas, Texas-based board-certified emergency medicine physician and national speaker on artificial intelligence in health care, was not involved in the study but was impressed by its findings.  
  
"The study's results have the potential to inform the design of surveillance programs for patients at elevated risk, which could improve patient outcomes and quality of life," he told Fox News Digital.  
  
"The study can significantly impact treatment options and patient outcomes by focusing on the early detection of pancreatic cancer," he added.  
  
Early detection and treatment are key to improving pancreatic cancer survival rates, experts agree — but the current screening methods have some key limitations, they also say.  
  
Most doctors rely on imaging tests, endoscopic ultrasounds, tissue biopsies and blood tests, according to the Mayo Clinic.  
  
These types of targeted tests are usually not conducted until a physician already suspects that a patient might have the disease.  
  
Additionally, with the high cost of such screenings as MRIs, CT scans and ultrasounds, these sophisticated tests may not be available to people who don’t have symptoms or proven risk factors, noted Sander, the study's co-author.  
  
"If we can move even a fraction of cancer care to earlier detection and treatment, it will have a huge benefit."  
  
Another problem with the current screenings is that they are notorious for generating false positives, Brunak pointed out.  
  
"This overloads the health care system and patients get concerned without reason," he said.  
  
The new study suggests that by applying AI-based screening to a broader population, those who were unknowingly at a higher risk of the deadly disease could get earlier diagnoses and faster treatment before the cancer progresses to more advanced stages.  
  
The current study was retrospective, looking back at existing data sets over a period of time in the past.  
  
Next, Sander said they will apply what they learned in a prospective, forward-facing way.  
  
"We will move forward with clinicians and try it out in the health system, start out small and see how well it works," he told Fox News Digital.  
  
AI TOOL HELPS DOCTORS MAKE SENSE OF CHAOTIC PATIENT DATA AND IDENTIFY 'MORE MEANINGFUL' INTERACTION  
  
"Then, based on how it performs, we would consider rolling it out to a broader community."  
  
AI screening in a clinical setting won’t happen overnight — it could take a few years, Sander said — but he doesn’t believe it would take as long as producing new cancer drugs.  
  
"If we can move even a fraction of cancer care to earlier detection and treatment, it will have a huge benefit — not only for the patient, but also economically, given how expensive late-stage cancer is," he said.  
  
"AI-based screening is an opportunity to alter the trajectory of pancreatic cancer, an aggressive disease that is notoriously hard to diagnose early and treat promptly when the chances for success are highest," Brunak said, per a press release published by Harvard Medical School.  
  
In the meantime, Sander stressed the importance of understanding family history, requesting genetic testing and watching for early signs, such as unexpected weight loss or late-onset diabetes.  
  
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"Although not as powerful as the AI method, these are still important," he said.  
  
Certain lifestyle modifications, such as refraining from smoking, exercising regularly and adhering to a nutritious diet, can also help reduce risk.  
  
Dr. Castro noted that while the study has several key strengths, it also presents some limitations and concerns, including the challenging treatment landscape for pancreatic cancer.  
  
"The complexity of the disease and the need for further advancements in treatment options should be acknowledged alongside the potential benefits of early diagnosis," he said.  
  
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"Further research and exploration of alternative approaches may help improve the effectiveness and generalizability of these models, ultimately contributing to better treatment options and outcomes for patients with pancreatic cancer," he said.  
  
The study was funded in part by grants from Stand Up To Cancer, the Lustgarten Foundation, the Novo Nordisk Foundation and the National Institutes of Health.

### Document 1455

Nearly half of all heart attacks are "silent," which means the person experiences no symptoms at all before the cardiac event, studies have shown.  
  
Now a medical technology company aims to catch those pre-symptomatic heart conditions using the power of artificial intelligence.  
  
Fountain Life, a health technology company, offers an AI coronary artery scan that purports to detect heart attack risk three, five or even 10 years before symptoms begin.  
  
The simple outpatient procedure takes less than an hour, said Bill Kapp, CEO of Fountain Life in Florida, who is also an orthopedic surgeon with a background in molecular immunology and genetics.  
  
After injecting simple dye into the vein, the provider does a quick CAT scan of the heart.  
  
"You will then know your complete artery health, including how much plaque you have," Kapp said in an interview with Fox News Digital.  
  
AI IDENTIFIED THESE 5 TYPES OF HEART FAILURE IN NEW 'INTERESTING TO DIFFERENTIATE'  
  
It’s similar to the traditional Coronary Computed Tomography Angiography (CCTA) that’s been in place for decades, Kapp explained — but instead of only a cardiologist or radiologist reading the results, AI analyzes them.  
  
"The AI can see exactly how much plaque is there and whether it’s calcified (stable) or uncalcified (high risk) — things humans can’t see," Kapp said.  
  
AI AND HEART MACHINES DO A BETTER JOB OF READING ULTRASOUNDS THAN SONOGRAPHERS DO, SAYS STUDY  
  
Uncalcified plaque is the newer, softer kind that is more prone to rupture, Kapp explained.  
  
Beyond pinpointing signs of risk, the test also provides a pathway for people to reverse heart disease, he added.  
  
The company's AI coronary artery scan offers a non-invasive alternative to a standard "cath lab," a more expensive procedure that involves inserting a catheter into the artery, Kapp said.  
  
Currently, Fountain Health’s AI health services are available to self-insured employers, who then offer them to their employees, as well as high-end residential centers.  
  
The company aims to partner eventually with physicians to make the technology even more widely available to patients.  
  
Fountain Life was founded in 2021. Its goal is changing the health care paradigm from "episodic and reactive" to "proactive and continuous," according to Kapp.  
  
"In medical school, we’re not taught how to keep people healthy — we’re taught to treat the symptoms," he told Fox News Digital.  
  
"Eighty percent of what we treat is chronic disease."  
  
Most diseases don’t become symptomatic until they’re in the later stages, Kapp explained.  
  
"In medical school, we’re not taught how to keep people healthy — we’re taught to treat the symptoms."  
  
"To get early-stage biomarkers, we need to train AI on asymptomatic data, so we can detect disease early and monitor progression or regression."  
  
Fountain Health has gathered a group of functional doctors to help them train the artificial intelligence model on asymptomatic conditions.  
  
HEART DISEASE RISK COULD BE AFFECTED BY ONE SURPRISING FACTOR, NEW STUDY FINDS  
  
"Sometimes the AI has a tendency to ‘hallucinate’ in medical applications, so it’s important that it’s trained on very large data sets," Kapp said.  
  
In addition to the heart scan, the company also offers a full-body MRI that takes a snapshot of the entire body and brain, then applies AI technology to check for cancer, neurogenerative diseases or any other abnormalities.  
  
Cardiologist Dr. Ernst von Schwarz, who practices in Culver City, California, said AI is "instrumental" in the use of body imaging techniques, especially for the early detection of plaques in the blood vessels as well as cancer diagnoses.  
  
AI TECH AIMS TO HELP PATIENTS CATCH DISEASE EARLY, EVEN ‘REVERSE THEIR BIOLOGICAL AGE’  
  
"From a cardiac point of view, the AI algorithm should not only demonstrate plaques that reduce the diameters of blood vessels, but also distinguish which plaque is prone to rupture (i.e., to detect unstable, vulnerable plaques)," he told Fox News Digital.  
  
"If this technique can be sufficiently developed, it can clearly guide interventional treatment decisions for cardiologists before bad things are happening in the heart," the doctor added.  
  
Raman Velu, a 62-year-old real estate investment consultant, led an active lifestyle and considered himself healthy — but he had no idea that he was at risk of a heart attack until he got the AI coronary artery scan.  
  
"I used to do half-marathons, I have a trainer and have always prioritized my health," said Dallas, Texas-based Velu in a statement provided to Fox News Digital.  
  
"It is life-saving, and it is a huge blessing and an unbelievable breakthrough."  
  
Despite his perceived good health, Velu decided to get the scan after some people in his family discovered diseases when it was too late to save their lives.  
  
"If we can measure and figure out in advance what's going on, we can be in control of our health," he said.  
  
Soon after the scan, Velu received a phone call from Fountain Life. The "shocking" news was that he had three potential blockages in his arteries.  
  
After seeing his primary care physician and cardiologist, Velu ended up having bypass surgery a few weeks later.  
  
Because Velu had no family history or symptoms, he’d never suspected that he had a heart issue.  
  
"I was glad that we found out in advance before it became an emergency," he said.  
  
"Anything can happen to anybody," Velu continued. "Even triathlon runners are sometimes rushed to the hospital for emergency heart surgery."  
  
HEART DISEASE, THE SILENT STUDY SHOWS IT CAN STRIKE WITHOUT SYMPTOMS  
  
If there’s one word Velu would use to describe the experience, he said it would be "grateful."  
  
He added, "It is life-saving, and it is a huge blessing and an unbelievable breakthrough in the use of technology for prevention."  
  
"Usually, medicine is considered an attempt to just contain the effect rather than detecting it preventatively," he added.  
  
Ultimately, Velu said he regards his AI scan as an investment in life.  
  
Rather than replacing cardiologists, Fountain Life’s AI technology is intended to serve as a tool to help them get better at their craft, Kapp said.  
  
He compared it to a jumbo jet that flies on autopilot, but still needs a skilled person to monitor it.  
  
"There still has to be a human in the loop, just as there must be a pilot in the cockpit," he said.  
  
AI-POWERED MENTAL HEALTH DIAGNOSTIC TOOL COULD BE THE FIRST OF ITS KIND TO PREDICT, TREAT DEPRESSION  
  
There is a bit of a lag when it comes to understanding and adopting AI in health care, Kapp said — something known as the "clinical latency gap."  
  
"Most physicians are unaware of the technology," he said. "We’re generally slow at adopting new tech and new info in medicine."  
  
"Ultimately, we want to lower costs and improve outcomes so people can live long, robust, healthy lives."  
  
A lot of that has to do with payment models, Kapp said. If insurance or Medicare doesn’t cover a service, it will be more of a challenge to bring it into the mainstream.  
  
The risk of the AI artery scan is minimal, Kapp said.  
  
"It involves only low-dose radiation, the same amount as on a transatlantic flight," he said.  
  
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People who have kidney issues should avoid the scans, as they might not be able to tolerate the dye injection.  
  
It’s also not advised for those who have already had stents placed in the heart after a previous cardiac event.  
  
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"Ultimately, we want to lower costs and improve outcomes so people can live long, robust, healthy lives," Kapp said.  
  
"The tech exists to detect problems very early and start to reverse them at a very low cost."  
  
"We are never going to fix the existing health problems unless we address them at the root cause."

### Document 1429

More than six million Americans are living with Alzheimer’s disease — and one in three seniors dies with the disease, according to statistics from the Alzheimer’s Association.  
  
With so many different factors — genetics, lifestyle and environment — influencing a person’s risk of developing Alzheimer’s, many doctors are moving away from one-size-fits-all approaches and calling for more individualized treatments.  
  
It’s a concept known as precision medicine. And it’s what inspired a company called uMETHOD to create RestoreU, a tool that uses artificial intelligence to help physicians create personalized care plans for patients with Alzheimer’s and other types of dementia.  
  
IN ALZHEIMER’S STUDY, SLEEPING PILLS ARE SHOWN TO REDUCE SIGNS OF DISEASE IN THE BRAIN  
  
"Dementia is what’s called a complex disease," CEO Vik Chandra, co-founder and CEO of uMETHOD Health in Cary, North Carolina, said in an interview with Fox News Digital.  
  
"That means there are multiple underlying causes that eventually lead a patient to develop dementia over time."  
  
Many of these 50+ causes can actually be treated with available medications and interventions, he said. But because doctors are only spending on average about eight minutes with each patient, they often don’t have enough time to broadly assess the patient and address the treatable causes.  
  
The RestoreU system acts as a sort of assistant to the doctor, Chandra said.  
  
"Its job is not to help the doctor diagnose the patient, but to help the doctor assess the treatable causes and then put the patient on the correct treatment," he explained.  
  
"It’s really about improving the care," he added. "It's not about seeing how far along they might be or whether they have dementia — it's what to do to help that patient's cognitive health."  
  
"When we're dealing with human health, with the lives of people, making incorrect recommendations or making errors is simply not acceptable."  
  
The RestoreU AI tool is most effective for patients who are starting to notice mild cognitive impairment and are in the early stages of dementia, Chandra told Fox News Digital.  
  
"The data shows us that about 10% of the population over 65 years old — or a little over six million people — have dementia, and another 20% or so have mild cognitive impairment," he said.  
  
Through a partnership with Quest Diagnostics, uMETHOD has rolled out its AI service to physicians, who can order the service through the patient’s electronic health record.  
  
Once the physician orders the service, it triggers the exchange of extensive information between the doctor's electronic health record systems and Quest Diagnostics, Chandra explained.  
  
ALZHEIMER’S DIAGNOSES EXPECTED TO REACH NEARLY 13 MILLION BY 2050, SAYS NEW REPORT  
  
"It provides the doctor with a wealth of information on the underlying causes of cognitive decline, whether it's medications, beta amyloid, thyroid, B12 or lifestyle issues like sleep," he said.  
  
Next, RestoreU provides a report to the doctor on how to treat the patient, including adding or changing medications.  
  
The doctor gets a full plan that he or she can use to "decide on the direction of care for the individual patient," Chandra said. "Everything is personalized to the needs of that particular patient."  
  
The patient’s privacy is protected throughout the entire process, he noted.  
  
"We run our infrastructure in a HIPAA-compliant way that maintains the security and integrity of the patient data," Chandra said.  
  
Mark Dredze, associate professor of computer science at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, is a big proponent of the use of AI in treating dementia patients.  
  
"Care of patients with cognitive decline is especially complex and requires integrating multiple sources of information into a single care plan," he told Fox News Digital.  
  
"AI has the potential to integrate diverse types of patient data into an actionable treatment plan."  
  
Historically, medical care has relied on general guidelines that can be hard to customize to the nuances of each patient, he explained.  
  
"AI has the potential to integrate diverse types of patient data into an actionable treatment plan."  
  
"The potential for artificial intelligence in medicine is enormous, as it can combine many different types of information into a personalized plan for each patient," Dredze added.  
  
At the same time, however, he emphasized the importance of understanding the biases and risks of these technologies so that they raise the level of care for all patients.  
  
Dr. Ashish Sachdeva, an internal medicine physician in Peoria, Arizona, who has been using the RestoreU AI tool for his patients for the past five years, calls it a "no-brainer" for any primary care doctor.  
  
"It sets a benchmark and a lifelong plan of care for healthy living," he told Fox News Digital. "With insights from the report, physicians may identify potentially reversible causes of cognitive decline, such as medication side effects or hormonal imbalances, that mimic dementia."  
  
"The information may also help identify measures to potentially slow or, if possible, halt dementia disease progression," Sachdeva added.  
  
The tool gives the doctor a comprehensive plan with lab reports, social history, pharmacological history, psychological history and advice for lifestyle changes, including diet, sleep, exercise and stress management.  
  
"It’s everything a primary care doctor should be doing anyway, but it’s all laid out on a platter," Sachdeva said.  
  
EARLY ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE COULD BE DIAGNOSED THROUGH EYE EXAMS, NEW STUDY SUGGESTS  
  
A key advantage of cognitive AI tools is their ability to identify risk factors early, he said.  
  
"If you want to make a kicka-- 90-year-old, the process should start at 50," Sachdeva told Fox News Digital.  
  
"This report helps you identify risk factors and consider lifestyle changes, pharmacological changes, supplementation and other actions that will help achieve that goal."  
  
Except for identical twins, no two humans are alike, Chandra said. That’s why he believes in the power of precision medicine, which entails targeting treatments to the specific needs of a particular patient.  
  
"The underlying causes of what leads to a patient's chronic disease, such as cognitive decline, vary significantly from one patient to another," he said.  
  
Among the 10,000 patients whom the AI tool has served to date, 52% of them have a dozen or more causes of cognitive decline — and they vary from one person to another, Chandra said.  
  
ALZHEIMER’S DIAGNOSES EXPECTED TO REACH NEARLY 13 MILLION BY 2050, SAYS NEW REPORT  
  
"The treatment and interventions should be very specific to that particular patient, addressing the real causes that exist in that individual," he said. "There is no one-size-fits-all solution."  
  
In addition to improving patient outcomes, Chandra believes that precision medicine also will significantly reduce the costs of care, as the patient won’t be put on expensive medications and treatments that ultimately don’t work for them.  
  
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But with that precision comes a certain responsibility, the doctor said.  
  
With hundreds of different AI algorithms, it’s important to understand how the systems are reaching their conclusions.  
  
"The classes of algorithms that uMETHOD applies are always of the nature that can justify why they came to a particular set of conclusions, why they made a particular set of treatment recommendations," he said.  
  
"When we're dealing with human health, with the lives of people, making incorrect recommendations or making errors is simply not acceptable."  
  
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"We have been very, very careful in selecting the appropriate set of algorithms so that physicians can increasingly rely on our solutions to deliver the best care to those patients," he added.  
  
In the future, Chandra said uMETHOD aims to roll out solutions that focus more on prevention, with the goal of pinpointing early signs before patients wind up in the dementia stage.

### Document 1171

Are you tired of feeling like just another number at the doctor's office? As current and future members of the physician workforce, we believe that well-regulated artificial intelligence presents an opportunity to tackle burnout within the medical workforce and restore patient-centered care. From 2021 through 2022, about 71,300 physicians left their clinical jobs, exacerbating staffing shortages. Even more troubling, the Association of American Medical Colleges projects a shortage of up to 124,000 physicians by 2034. A major factor driving this shortage is the overwhelming and increasing administrative burden associated with care delivery. These burdens leave physicians, who train to connect with their patients face-to-face, spending more time with their eyes glued to their electronic health records. As Dr. Christine Sinsky, a vice president at the American Medical Association, explains the problem, "Physicians don't leave their careers. They are leaving their inbox." It's not just doctors feeling the strain, either. When a doctor spends half their time typing away at their computer, it is no surprise that patients feel neglected. Many patients resent the resulting decline in face-to-face time with their doctors, frustrated as they slip through the cracks of what many increasingly describe as a corporatized health care system. One of us, Victor Agbafe, learned this firsthand from his frustrated neighbor who after an encounter with his primary care provider told him, "The doctor is not really listening to me - they're too focused on their pre-set agenda." And this is not just a one-off complaint. A study from the Mayo Clinic showed that doctors often interrupt their patients within just 11 seconds of them talking. The patients in the study who did voice concerns about the history and physical aspects of their patient encounter cited being interrupted a few seconds into their encounter as their chief complaint. Fortunately, this is exactly where generative artificial intelligence can make a remarkable difference. AI tools can reduce the physician's administrative workload, freeing up more time to spend with patients. For example, in Tennessee, Dr. Matthew Hitchcock is using an AI tool that drafts his medical notes, turning twohours of typing at home into just 20 minutes of editing. By delegating time-consuming tasks to AI, physicians can focus on verifying the accuracy of medical notes and, more important, on directly engaging with patients. Think back to Victor's neighbor, whose appointments were depersonalized by doctors typing notes into electronic medical records, dividing their attention between their screens and patients. With AI-assisted appointments, doctors can spend their limited time forming genuine connections with patients and asking important follow-up questions. Minimizing keyboard clicking and computer screen barriers creates more space for doctors and patients to build the trust and mutual understanding necessary to maximize the doctor-patient relationship. This shows the positive potential of AI making inroads in health care: It can enhance rather than replace human connection. Beyond easing administrative tasks, AI's integration into health care can benefit diagnostics and treatment planning - particularly through the integration of retrieval-augmented generation techniques (RAG), which enhance the accuracy and reliability of AI models. Imagine the models as standard GPS systems, which navigate using preloaded maps based on vast collections of old data. The models generate outputs that mirror natural language, much like a GPS guides you based on existing road layouts. Reducing the risk of outdated or incorrect diagnoses In this scenario, RAG is like upgrading your GPS to include real-time traffic updates. RAG enhances the AI models by integrating current, relevant information from external sources, just as a GPS with real-time updates optimizes routes. This approach ensures that physicians have access to the latest medical evidence, reducing the risk of outdated or incorrect diagnoses. For instance, when a physician evaluates a patient, RAG-enabled AI systems can sift through vast databases of medical literature and clinical guidelines in real time. They can offer additional diagnoses or remind physicians of rare conditions, ensuring a more thorough consideration of all possibilities. They can even flag potentially dangerous drug interactions that might be overlooked in a busy clinical setting, protecting vulnerable populations like older patients. As health care evolves from volume-based to value-based care and we increasingly integrate population health within the context of the individual patient, artificial intelligence will remain a valuable tool. It enables our doctors, nurses and other clinical providers to tailor insights gleaned from large-scale population data to the individual needs of each patient. AI should not replace doctors Even so, let us be clear: AI will not and should not replace our doctors. Medicine is both an art and a science that requires human intuition and judgment that AI cannot replicate. It is crucial to strike a balance with how to use AI with medical trainees who will form the backbone of our future health care workforce. We have to integrate AI into medical education while still ensuring students develop foundational skills such as developing an initial diagnostic and treatment course that are essential to the practice of medicine. We want to bring doctors and patients closer. If implemented responsibly, AI promises to help return medicine to its humanistic roots. Rotimi Kukoyi is a Public Voices Fellow of The OpEd Project and The National Black Child Development Institute. He is a sophomore Morehead-Cain Scholar at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Victor Agbafe is an MD/JD student at the University of Michigan Medical School and Yale Law School, where he is a research fellow at the Solomon Center for Health Law and Policy. Dr. Joan Perry is the chairwoman of the department of pediatrics at Lenoir Memorial Hospital in Kinston, North Carolina. She is also an adjunct assistant clinical professor at East Coastal University and the University of North Carolina School of Medicine. Graphic A major factor of burnout and shortage in the medical workforce is the overwhelming and increasing administrative burden. carenas1/Getty Images Load-Date: March 28, 2024 End of Document Crow isn't quite done making albums USA Today

### Document 1377

Glioblastoma is one of the deadliest types of brain cancer, with the average patient living only eight months after diagnosis, according to the National Brain Tumor Society, a nonprofit.  
  
Two ambitious high school students — Andrea Olsen, 18, from Oslo, Norway, and Zachary Harpaz, 16, from Fort Lauderdale, Florida — are looking to change that.  
  
The teens partnered with Insilico Medicine, a Hong Kong-based medical technology company, to identify three new target genes linked to glioblastoma and aging.  
  
They used Insilico’s artificial intelligence platform, PandaOmics, to make the discovery — and now, they plan to continue researching ways to fight the disease with new drugs.  
  
CHATGPT AND HEALTH COULD THE AI CHATBOT CHANGE THE PATIENT EXPERIENCE?  
  
Their findings about target genes were published on April 26 in Aging, a peer-reviewed biomedical academic journal.  
  
A third high school student, Christopher Ren from Shanghai, China, also contributed to the research.  
  
Olsen, who attends Sevenoaks School in the U. K., has been studying neuroscience since 2020.  
  
She began an internship in 2021 with Insilico, where she learned to use AI to uncover new genetic targets to treat aging and cancer.  
  
"It was there that I started this big investigation into glioblastoma and using AI to research it," she told Fox News Digital in an interview.  
  
Meanwhile, at Pine Crest High School in Fort Lauderdale, Harpaz — who had been focusing on computer science and biology — was looking to get into medical research.  
  
"There's definitely a way to use artificial intelligence to speed up the study."  
  
He chose to study glioblastoma in part because a childhood friend of his had the disease.  
  
CHATGPT FOR HEALTH CARE CAN THE AI CHATBOT MAKE THE PROFESSIONALS' JOBS EASIER?  
  
"I saw how long studies like these take — in the lab, target discoveries can take five years — and I thought to myself, 'There's definitely a way to use artificial intelligence to speed up the study and also make an impact as a high schooler,'" he told Fox News Digital.  
  
Harpaz came across Insilico Medicine and reached out to the CEO, Dr. Alex Zhavoronkov, PhD, in Dubai — who connected him with Olsen.  
  
The two students began collaborating on the glioblastoma project. Ultimately, they discovered the three new target brain tumor genes — CNGA3, GLUD1 and SIRT1.  
  
"I think this is one of the most important uses for data — sharing diseases and making people's lives better."  
  
The genes inside the brain tumors are called "targets," which are areas that the drugs would hone in on to stop the disease.  
  
"Basically, a target is some driving factor for a cancer or a different disease, where if you can inhibit it or turn it on or off, you can stop the cancer growth and cure the disease," Harpaz explained.  
  
AI AND HEART MACHINES DO A BETTER JOB OF READING ULTRASOUNDS THAN SONOGRAPHERS DO, SAYS STUDY  
  
"That’s really awesome compared to a normal chemotherapy, where it attacks every fast-growing cell and is really damaging to other parts of the body other than the cancer."  
  
The teens presented their findings at the Aging Research and Drug Discovery (ARDD) conference in Copenhagen last fall.  
  
The students now plan to build on their findings with continued research into new drugs to fight the disease.  
  
Zhavoronkov, Insilico Medicine's CEO, explained to Fox News Digital how the PandaOmics system uses generative AI to identify therapeutic targets associated with any given disease.  
  
"It finds these new disease targets by analyzing trillions of data points, including human biological data and data from scientific publications, clinical trials and grant applications," he said.  
  
"It scores the targets on factors like novelty (how unique is it?), druggability (can it be easily drugged?) and safety — so scientists know immediately which targets are best to pursue."  
  
Insilico has used the AI system to identify new targets for cancer, fibrosis, chronic kidney disease and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), among other diseases, Zhavoronkov said.  
  
The company also has 31 AI-designed drugs in the pipeline, including one for COVID-19 and another for pulmonary fibrosis.  
  
To find the new therapeutic targets, the students used Insilico’s AI platform to screen data from the Gene Expression Omnibus, a repository of data that the National Center for Biotechnology Information in Bethesda, Maryland, maintains.  
  
"It’s all about data," Harpaz told Fox News Digital. "And I think that's one of the most important uses for data — sharing diseases and making people's lives better."  
  
Glioblastoma is one of the diseases for which researchers have the least amount of data, said Olsen.  
  
"That’s why it's so hard to analyze and come up with new therapies," she said.  
  
"Therefore, a really good call to action would be to get more patients to submit their medical information so that their genetic sequences can be analyzed to help prevent such diseases in the future."  
  
More than 50% of people who have cancer are 65 or older, according to data from the World Health Organization.  
  
That link inspired Olsen and Harpaz to focus their efforts on target genes for both aging and glioblastoma.  
  
"Aging is the leading cause for tons of diseases like cancer," Harpaz said.  
  
"As you age, your risk for cancer grows, along with many different diseases. So if we can figure out a way to prevent all the negative effects of aging and keep you in your prime as you age, that could prevent a lot of diseases and increase the quality of life in general."  
  
Insilico founder Zhavoronkov said he is optimistic that AI can transform nearly every facet of health care and medicine.  
  
That includes disease prediction, disease identification, target discovery and the development of new drugs, he said.  
  
"In traditional drug discovery, it takes over 10 years and costs around $2 billion to bring one drug to market — and 90% of drug candidates fail during human trials," he told Fox News Digital.  
  
"This high cost and slow speed is preventing new life-saving medications from reaching patients."  
  
AI is already used to help screen patients to identify diseases, to make predictions and to monitor progress, the doctor said.  
  
"Eventually, I expect AI to play a major role in advancing personalized medicine, in which treatments are tailored to a specific patient based on their individual profile," he added.  
  
Although he is optimistic about AI’s potential to improve the speed and quality of health care, Zhavoronkov recognizes that technology cannot replace humans’ contributions.  
  
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"Even as AI can take on more tedious and repetitive work, allowing us to accelerate the pace of discovery, human scientists are essential," he told Fox News Digital.  
  
"Humans are the real brains behind the machines."  
  
He also said, "There is a lot of fear and speculation about AI and robots replacing humans, but in reality, humans are harnessing the power of technology to do specific tasks more quickly and efficiently, just as we always have."  
  
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"The only difference is that with AI, the level of complexity of the tasks it can accomplish has increased exponentially," said Zhavoronkov.

### Document 1448

For every patient visit, physicians spend an average of 16 minutes and 14 seconds using electronic health records to review data and make notes, according to a 2020 study in the Annals of Internal Medicine.  
  
Navina, a New York-based medical tech company, has created an artificial intelligence tool to help doctors reclaim some of that time — and ensure that important data doesn’t get missed.  
  
The platform, which is also called Navina, uses generative AI to transform how data informs the physician-patient interaction, explained Ronen Lavi, the company's Israel-based CEO.  
  
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTH NEW PRODUCT ACTS AS 'COPILOT FOR DOCTORS'  
  
Lavi said that the company's main goal "in bringing AI to the primary point of care was to make the patient-provider interaction more meaningful and effective by giving physicians deep patient understanding in the little time they have," he told Fox News Digital in an interview.  
  
The problem of overburdened providers is a widespread concern, Lavi said.  
  
"They have tons of data to sift through from multiple sources and in different formats," he continued.  
  
He added, "AI can process a high volume of data across sources and summarize complex medical jargon into simpler and shorter terms."  
  
The second goal was for Navina to arm clinicians with insights that will shift care from reactive to proactive, Lavi said.  
  
This could help catch disease risk factors sooner, facilitate quicker diagnoses and even save lives potentially.  
  
CHATGPT FOR HEALTH CARE CAN THE AI CHATBOT MAKE THE PROFESSIONALS' JOBS EASIER?  
  
"Navina gives physicians a complete set of tools they need to make clinical sense of data at the point of care, before or during their patient visit," he said.  
  
The third goal in creating Navina was to help doctors better leverage the data at their fingertips to get financial credit from value-based programs such as Medicare and Medicaid for the care they provide, the doctor added.  
  
At Central Virginia Family Physicians (CVFP), Navina has already helped doctors identify potentially life-threatening diseases, including diabetes with chronic complications, chronic kidney disease and morbid obesity.  
  
Concerned about the risk of staff burnout, Dr. Jarrett Dodd, medical director at CVFP in Lynchburg, Virginia, started looking for a tool that would allow his 52 physicians to move through the electronic health record in a quick and efficient way.  
  
After learning that the American Academy of Family Physicians Innovation Lab had identified Navina as an essential technology for helping family doctors reduce burnout, he decided to give it a try.  
  
"It gives me the information that I would not otherwise have had."  
  
"Navina basically sits on top of our electronic health record and dives into the individual patient’s data," Dodd told Fox News Digital in an interview.  
  
"It takes all of the important information and creates a ‘patient portrait,’ where all that information is much more easily accessible to the clinician at the point of care."  
  
The tool compiles data from multiple sources — including lab results, imaging scans and notes from specialists — and presents it to the doctor in a clear, concise way.  
  
For example, if a patient has been in the hospital recently, Navina would provide the discharge summary to the physician so he or she wouldn't have to dig for it.  
  
For diabetic patients, Navina would look for their most recent hemoglobin A1C test to see their average blood sugar (glucose) level, as well as urine tests that might indicate damage to the kidneys.  
  
Navina also goes beyond the patient’s record, reaching out to health information exchanges and pulling information from outside the organization, Dodd explained.  
  
"If a patient of mine is seeing an endocrinologist that is not part of our group, I still have access to their test results through Navina," he said. "It gives me information that I would not otherwise have had."  
  
NEW AI TOOL HELPS DOCTORS STREAMLINE DOCUMENTATION AND FOCUS ON PATIENTS  
  
A physician simply enters a keyword to search across all results for certain conditions.  
  
Certain diagnoses have higher "risk weights" than others.  
  
"If I enter ‘pulmonary emphysema’ and a patient is identified on any imaging to have had emphysema, Navina will surface that as a possible diagnosis," he said.  
  
"Nobody's coded it yet as a diagnosis, but it's there, buried in a document somewhere."  
  
Navina has also helped CVFP’s clinicians do a better job with HCC (hierarchical condition category) coding, which helps to estimate a patient’s future health care costs by assigning risk scores for certain medical conditions.  
  
Certain diagnoses have higher "risk weights" than others, Dodd said.  
  
"HCC coding is really important in the value-based care programs that we're involved with, like Medicare Advantage and Medicare savings programs," he explained.  
  
"When Medicare sets the budgets for how much money they're going to set aside to care for patients, they do it based on these risk codings," Dodd continued.  
  
"So in order for us to communicate to Medicare how sick our patients are and demonstrate that we are delivering high-quality care, we want to make sure we're not missing any diagnoses."  
  
"AI will help clinicians get through our day, do what we enjoy doing and remove the stuff that we don't enjoy doing."  
  
The provider benefits also trickle down to the patients, the doctor explained, by bringing to light diagnoses that may have otherwise been missed.  
  
"The physicians are going to approach the patient with all of the information they need to identify what the patient's risks are in the future, what sort of things they need to watch out for and how to guide the patient in a preventive way to keep them as healthy as we can," Dodd said.  
  
Lavi, Navina’s CEO, recognizes that just as with medical devices and treatments, there is a need for extensive validation and regulation to ensure that these systems are reliable and accurate.  
  
"When it comes to the clinical context, the reliability and bias reduction are enormously important," he said.  
  
"On top of that, having worked closely with physicians for the past several years, I know that gaining the trust of the physician is no easy task," he added. "Solutions that are not bringing clinical evidence to the forefront will never gain traction."  
  
Dodd is aware of the general concerns about using AI in the health care space, but he doesn’t foresee risks with the Navina tool.  
  
"It’s designed to look for what we ask it to look for," he said.  
  
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The tool doesn’t present any privacy risks, he noted, because it only accesses the information for the individual patient.  
  
When it comes to the fact that some people are afraid AI is going to replace doctors, Dodd said he’s not buying into that fear.  
  
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"I think it will be a phenomenal tool for physicians to apply to the benefit of our patients and to our own lives," he said.  
  
"AI will help clinicians get through our day, do what we enjoy doing and remove the stuff that we don't enjoy doing, so that we're not burning out and looking for new careers by the time we hit 45."

### Document 1405

Among the latest artificial intelligence innovations in health care, a routine chest X-ray could help identify non-smokers who are at a high risk for lung cancer.  
  
The study findings will be presented this week at the annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America (RSNA) in Chicago.  
  
Researchers from the Cardiovascular Imaging Research Center (CIRC) at Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) and Harvard Medical School in Boston developed a deep learning AI model using 147,497 chest X-rays of asymptomatic smokers and never-smokers.  
  
The model "learned" to recognize patterns associated with lung disease in the X-ray images.  
  
Next, the researchers applied the AI model to a total of 17,407 patients, with an average age of 63 years old.  
  
Of the 28% of patients flagged as high risk by the AI model, 2.9% of them were later diagnosed with lung cancer within the next six years.  
  
That was more than twice the share of the patients in the low-risk group who ultimately were diagnosed.  
  
"The AI tool could identify non-smokers at a high risk of developing lung cancer over the next six years," said senior author Michael T. Lu, M. D., director of artificial intelligence and co-director of CIRC at MGH, in an email to Fox News Digital.  
  
"The AI accomplished this by ‘looking’ at existing chest X-ray images obtained for cough, fever or other routine indications."  
  
Chest X-rays are one of the most common medical tests, Lu noted.  
  
"The underlying idea is that there is information on the chest X-ray about the individual’s health and risk of cancer that we currently don’t use, but can be extracted from the image using AI," he said.  
  
"This is a way to get more value out of existing chest X-rays, and for patients to make more personalized decisions about their health."  
  
The study findings could help open up new detection opportunities for non-smokers, who tend to fall between the cracks when it comes to screening for this disease.  
  
"Lung cancer is increasingly common in non-smokers, but currently we have very limited tools to tell who is at risk of lung cancer and who could benefit from further tests like lung cancer screening chest CT scans," Lu said.  
  
"Since cigarette smoking rates are declining, approaches to detect[ing] lung cancer early in those who do not smoke are going to be increasingly important," he added.  
  
Current guidelines from the United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) and Medicare recommend lung cancer screenings for adults between the ages of 50 and 80 who have at least a 20-pack-year smoking history and who currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years.  
  
There is no recommended screening for people who have never smoked or have only smoked very little.  
  
"However, lung cancer is increasingly common in never-smokers and often presents at an advanced stage," said the study's lead author, Anika S. Walia, a medical student at Boston University School of Medicine and researcher at CIRC, in a statement.  
  
The main limitation of the study is that it was retrospective, meaning the researchers looked at people who had chest X-rays in the past.  
  
"This was necessary to be able to know who was later diagnosed with lung cancer in the six years after the chest X-ray," Lu noted.  
  
Looking ahead, the study authors said that a clinical trial is necessary to determine whether high-risk people identified by the AI tool would benefit from further tests.  
  
"Lung cancer screening CT is much more accurate than chest X-ray for detecting lung cancer, but it is not feasible or desirable for all non-smokers to get" a CT scan, Lu said.  
  
NEW AI TECH AIMS TO DETECT THE ORIGIN OF CANCERS FOR OPTIMAL ‘AN IMPORTANT STEP’  
  
"This AI tool could help identify the non-smokers at the highest risk who are most likely to benefit from CT."  
  
Dr. Harvey Castro, a Dallas, Texas-based board-certified emergency medicine physician and national speaker on artificial intelligence in health care, was not involved in the study but offered his input on the findings.  
  
"The use of AI to predict lung cancer risk in never-smokers is a significant advancement," he told Fox News Digital in an email.  
  
"It addresses a gap in current screening guidelines, which primarily focus on individuals with a history of smoking."  
  
He noted that the model's use of routine chest X-rays makes it a "potentially accessible and cost-effective tool for early detection."  
  
"Around 10% to 20% of lung cancers occur in people who have never smoked cigarettes or have smoked fewer than 100 total cigarettes."  
  
The fact that the AI model was developed and validated using a large dataset adds credibility to its predictive power, Castro added.  
  
The expert pointed out some caveats, however.  
  
"There is a potential risk of overdiagnosis and overtreatment," he said.  
  
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The potential for ethical and privacy concerns could also be a concern, Castro noted.  
  
"The use of AI in health care raises questions about data privacy and the ethical implications of algorithm-based decision-making," he said.  
  
Castro also called for the study to be replicated in diverse populations to ensure that it applies across different demographic groups.  
  
"Longer-term studies beyond six years would also be beneficial to understand the full implications of using this AI tool."  
  
Overall, Castro said the study presents a "promising tool" for lung cancer screening in never-smokers, but that it requires careful consideration of its potential risks and limitations.  
  
"As an ER physician interested in AI and health care, such insights are crucial for evaluating the practical and ethical implications of integrating AI into clinical practice," he said.  
  
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Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death, with around 238,340 new cases and 127,070 deaths expected in the U. S. this year, according to the American Cancer Society.  
  
Around 10% to 20% of lung cancers occur in people who have never smoked cigarettes or have smoked fewer than 100 total cigarettes in their lives.

### Document 1446

Prostate cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death in men in the U. S., with an expected 288,000 cases and 34,700 deaths expected in 2023, per the American Cancer Society.  
  
As artificial intelligence-based health technologies continue to advance, a growing number of medical tech firms are looking to use AI to improve patient outcomes. One of these is ArteraAI, a firm in Jacksonville, Florida, that develops medical AI tests that help personalize therapy for cancer patients.  
  
Among the company’s solutions is the ArteraAI Prostate Test, described as the first of its kind for patients with localized prostate cancer.  
  
For each patient, the test looks at two pieces of information: a biopsy of the cancerous tumor and certain clinical data, explained Dr. Andre Esteva, a California-based medical AI researcher who is the CEO of ArteraAI.  
  
"From that, it will predict the likely outcomes for the patient and help the physician to determine the optimal therapy," he told Fox News Digital in an interview. (SEE the video just below for more of Dr. Esteva's on-camera comments.)  
  
The process is simple, he said. The clinician orders a test from ArteraAI’s website, then ships a biopsy sample to the company’s lab.  
  
"We are the first-ever predictive test in localized prostate cancer that can help a clinician identify the best treatment for a patient," Esteva said.  
  
MOST MEN DIAGNOSED WITH PROSTATE CANCER DON'T NEED TO RUSH TO SURGERY, RADIATION STUDY  
  
The test focuses on both prognostic and predictive elements. The prognostic side helps the physician determine the long-term outcomes of the patient, Esteva explained. The predictive part is what helps to personalize the individual therapy for the patient.  
  
The ArteraAI Prostate Test offers the advantage of fast turnaround times, its CEO told Fox News Digital.  
  
"Let's say that you’re a clinician and your patient has been diagnosed, and you’re considering whether or not you should intensify their therapy," he said.  
  
"And you're wondering, ‘Is this therapy intensification actually going to benefit my patient or is it simply going to lead to additional toxicities?’ Our tests can help you determine that."  
  
The ArteraAI Prostate Test also offers the advantage of fast turnaround times, he added.  
  
"From the time the sample is received, it is a one- or two-day turnaround for the clinician to get a test report back," Esteva said. "Most conventional technologies take weeks to process."  
  
Dr. Dan Spratt, chair of the Department of Radiation Oncology at University Hospitals Cleveland Medical Center, began using ArteraAI’s Prostate Test last year.  
  
After his patients are diagnosed — typically by scans, biopsies and/or PSA (prostate-specific antigen) levels — he sends samples with the test to determine which treatments will be most effective based on the patient’s data and the aggressiveness of the cancer.  
  
"The ArteraAI test takes the tissue from a man's biopsy and digitizes it, then runs a highly sophisticated algorithm using artificial intelligence to tell you how best to personalize therapy," Spratt explained to Fox News Digital in an interview.  
  
There are other tests available that take the tissue and extract some genetic material from it, but ArteraAI’s test uses a "non-destructive method," so the tissue is still intact and can be used for other things, the doctor said.  
  
"One of the things we struggle with in prostate cancer, when a man is sitting in front of me, is how do I know if he's a patient that I don't even need to treat or a patient who might die of this disease?" Spratt said.  
  
"Artificial intelligence is going to revolutionize health care for the better."  
  
"And so that's a big struggle, to have these conversations with patients with the tools we use today, which are moderately accurate."  
  
He said that "having a tool that's highly accurate really makes it easier to recommend treatment … there's this extra confidence now."  
  
ArteraAI’s CEO said he believes that "artificial intelligence is going to revolutionize health care for the better."  
  
Said Esteva, "I think it will help make health care far more ubiquitous — and really enhance our providers and be scalable in a way that conventional techniques haven't been."  
  
He does not expect the technology to replace medical providers’ jobs.  
  
"What ArteraAI does in no way affects anyone's livelihood or job," he said. "Our test fits into the clinician’s workflow, so after a patient has been diagnosed by a pathologist and a physician, when an oncologist or urologist is trying to determine how to best treat that patient, our tests will help them make that decision."  
  
He added, "We are strictly complementary to their work."  
  
Dr. Jennifer Bepple, a Maryland-based board-certified urologist and adviser to Verana Health, a digital health company in San Francisco, said she believes that AI offers a tremendous opportunity in health care.  
  
"It allows us to gain insights into the large amount of data generated in health care by supporting real-world evidence," she told Fox News Digital.  
  
Advancements in AI could also support pathologists in interpreting biopsies, said one urologist.  
  
"To assist with advancements in point of care for our patients, specifically those with prostate cancer, AI could be utilized to analyze images for indications of malignancy," she told Fox News Digital.  
  
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Advancements in AI could also support pathologists in interpreting biopsies, Bepple added.  
  
"Furthermore, AI can help advance efforts in precision medicine, tailoring screening and management for cancer patients, by analyzing a wide range of variables from demographics and clinical factors to social determinants of health," she said.  
  
There is, however, the need to protect patients’ privacy and security by keeping data sources anonymous, Bepple noted.  
  
Another potential concern is the presence of bias in any of the algorithms used in the AI models.  
  
"In order to have reliable algorithms, we must ensure that the data represents the entire population that it’s intended to treat," she said.  
  
It’s also important that a clinician confirms the accuracy of any output from AI models, Bepple said.  
  
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Added the doctor, "AI will serve as a useful clinical tool — but its true role will be to support the most sacred part of health care: the patient-physician relationship."

### Document 1349

With research showing that only 22% of Americans keep a written record of their end-of-life wishes, a team at OSF HealthCare in Illinois is using artificial intelligence to help physicians determine which patients have a higher chance of dying during their hospital stay.  
  
The team developed an AI model that is designed to predict a patient’s risk of death within five to 90 days after admission to the hospital, according to a press release from OSF.  
  
The goal is for the clinicians to be able to have important end-of-life discussions with these patients.  
  
"It’s a goal of our organization that every single patient we serve would have advanced care planning discussions documented, so we could deliver the care that they wish — especially at a sensitive time like the end of their life, when they may not be able to communicate with us because of their clinical situation," said lead study author Dr. Jonathan Handler, OSF HealthCare senior fellow of innovation, in an interview with Fox News Digital.  
  
If patients get to the point where they are unconscious or on a ventilator, for example, it may be too late for them to convey their preferences.  
  
Ideally, the mortality predictor would prevent the situation in which patients might die without getting the full benefit of the hospice care they might have gotten if their plans were documented sooner, Handler said.  
  
Given that the length of a typical hospital stay is four days, the researchers chose to start the model at five days, ending it at 90 days for a "sense of urgency," the researcher noted.  
  
NEW AI-GENERATED COVID DRUG ENTERS PHASE I CLINICAL ‘EFFECTIVE AGAINST ALL VARIANTS’  
  
The AI model was tested on a data set of more than 75,000 patients across different races, ethnicities, genders and socioeconomic factors.  
  
The research, recently published in the Journal of Medical Systems, showed that among all patients, the mortality rate was one in 12 people.  
  
But for those who were flagged by the AI model as more likely to die during their hospital stay, the mortality rate increased to one in four — three times higher than the average.  
  
The model was tested both before and during the COVID-19 pandemic, with nearly identical results, the research team said.  
  
The patient mortality predictor was trained on 13 different types of patient information, said Handler.  
  
"That included clinical trends, like how patients’ organs are functioning, along with how often they’ve had to visit the health care system, the intensity of those visits, and other information like their age," he said.  
  
"Then the artificial intelligence uses that information to make a prediction about the likelihood that the patient will die within the next five to 90 days."  
  
STUDENTS USE AI TECHNOLOGY TO FIND NEW BRAIN TUMOR THERAPY TARGETS — WITH A GOAL OF FIGHTING DISEASE FASTER  
  
The model provides a physician with a probability, or "confidence level," as well as an explanation as to why the patient has a higher than normal risk of death, Handler said.  
  
"At the end of the day, the AI takes a bunch of information that would take a long time for a clinician to gather, analyze and summarize on their own — and then presents that information along with the prediction to allow the clinician to make a decision," he said.  
  
The OSF researchers were inspired by a similar AI model built at NYU Langone, Handler said.  
  
"They had created a 60-day mortality predictor, which we attempted to replicate," he said.  
  
"We think we have a very different population than they do, so we used a new kind of predictor to get the performance that we were looking for, and we were successful in that."  
  
"Ultimately, our goal is to meet the patients’ wishes and provide them with the end-of-life care that best meets their needs."  
  
The predictor "isn’t perfect," Handler admitted; just because it identifies an increased risk of mortality doesn’t mean that's going to happen.  
  
"But at the end of the day, even if the predictor is wrong, the goal is to stimulate the clinician to have a conversation," he said.  
  
"Ultimately, we want to meet the patients’ wishes and provide them with the end-of-life care that best meets their needs," Handler added.  
  
The AI tool is currently in use at OSF, as Handler noted that the health care system "attempted to integrate this as seamlessly as possible into the clinicians’ workflow in a way that supports them."  
  
"We are now in the process of optimizing the tool to ensure that it has the greatest impact, and that it supports a deep, meaningful and thoughtful patient-clinician interaction," Handler said.  
  
Dr. Harvey Castro, a Dallas, Texas-based board-certified emergency medicine physician and national speaker on artificial intelligence in health care, said he recognizes the potential benefits of OSF’s model, but pointed out that it may have some risks and limitations.  
  
One of those is potential false positives. "If the AI model incorrectly predicts a high risk of mortality for a patient who is not actually at such risk, it could lead to unnecessary distress for the patient and their family," Castro said.  
  
"End-of-life discussions are sensitive and can have profound psychological effects on a patient. Health care providers should combine AI predictions with a compassionate human touch."  
  
"If the AI model fails to identify a patient who is at high risk of mortality, crucial end-of-life discussions might be delayed or never take place," he said. "This could result in the patient not receiving the care they would have wished for in their final days."  
  
Additional potential risks include an over-reliance on AI, data privacy concerns, and possible bias if the model is trained on a limited dataset, which could lead to disparities in care recommendations for other patient groups, Castro warned.  
  
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These types of models should be paired with human interaction, the expert noted.  
  
"End-of-life discussions are sensitive and can have profound psychological effects on a patient," he said. "Health care providers should combine AI predictions with a compassionate human touch."  
  
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Continuous monitoring and feedback are crucial to ensure that such models remain accurate and beneficial in real-world scenarios, the expert added.  
  
"Ethical exploration of AI's role in health care is paramount, especially when dealing with life and death predictions."

### Document 1346

Artificial intelligence could have the capability to pinpoint cancer diagnoses a lot sooner.  
  
A new study published in the journal Radiology last week noted that AI helped predict one-third of breast cancer cases up to two years prior to diagnosis.  
  
The research surveyed imaging data and screening information from BreastScreen Norway exams performed from January 2004 to December 2019.  
  
Women who were later diagnosed with breast cancer based on these exams were given an AI risk score by a "commercially available AI system," according to the study's findings.  
  
The scores were ranked 1-7 for low-risk malignancy, 8-9 for intermediate risk and 10 for high-risk malignancy.  
  
AI score and mammographic features, such as calcifications and breast density, were both assessed and tested in a total of 2,787 screening exams from 1,602 women at an average age of 59.  
  
ULTRA-PROCESSED FOOD CONSUMPTION LINKED TO HIGHER RISK OF DEATH FROM OVARIAN, BREAST NEW STUDY  
  
The results revealed that more than 38% of screening-detected and interval cancers scored a 10 for AI risk preceding a breast cancer diagnosis.  
  
In cases of screening-detected cancers with AI scores available four years before diagnosis, 23% had a score of 10 for high risk.  
  
Study co-author Solveig Hofvind, head of the Norwegian Breast Cancer Screening Program and professor of radiography at Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences in Norway, shared her thoughts on the outcome.  
  
"We were surprised about the results, which means that a substantial portion of the cancers can be detected even earlier as [of] today, resulting in less aggressive treatment, and thus fewer side [effects] and late effects of treatment, [leading to] better quality of life," she wrote in an email to Fox News Digital.  
  
BREAST CANCER DRUG COULD HAVE POTENTIALLY SERIOUS SIDE EFFECT, NEW RESEARCH REVEALS  
  
Dr. Brian Slomovitz, director of gynecologic oncology at Mount Sinai Medical Center in Miami Beach, Florida, said he considered the study "very interesting." He was not involved in the research.  
  
"There’s definitely a potential here for early detection, not necessarily for prevention," he said in an interview with Fox News Digital.  
  
"This is a retrospective study," he added.  
  
"It's going to be important that if we're going to translate this into a process, into clinical practice, we need to have the same findings done prospectively," Slomovitz added.  
  
Still, he noted that the study is "very compelling."  
  
"If we can do a better job of catching cancers at an earlier stage with artificial intelligence, that will translate into a better outcome for our patients."  
  
"As an oncologist, we know that the best way to treat cancer is either to prevent it or to catch it at an early stage," he said.  
  
"And if we can do a better job of catching cancers at an earlier stage with artificial intelligence, that will translate into a better outcome for our patients."  
  
The doctor also predicted future applications of AI in preventing, diagnosing and treating all cancers.  
  
"I'm quite certain that with more and more implementation of artificial intelligence, we're going to use this technology in future studies to help determine if we can diagnose all cancers earlier," Slomovitz said.  
  
"It’s the research that's going to come up with ways to give better outcomes to our patients," he added. "So, it's exciting data."  
  
Hofvind shared her expectation that AI will "play a major role in the personalization of mammographic screening in the near future."  
  
"AI can support the radiologists in screen-reading but also do a triaging into different reading procedures," she said. "It can also be used as a standalone reader, and/or in consensus of discordant cases."  
  
The researcher predicted that the public will see AI incorporated into mammographic screenings within the next five years.  
  
In an email exchange with Fox News Digital, AI expert and emergency medicine physician Dr. Harvey Castro from Dallas, Texas, said he considered the study a "significant advancement" in the early detection of breast cancer.  
  
OVARIAN CANCER COULD BE DETECTED EARLY WITH A NEW BLOOD TEST, STUDY FINDS  
  
"Early detection can lead to timely interventions, potentially improving patient outcomes and reducing the severity of treatments required," he said.  
  
Castro said AI algorithms can "consistently analyze vast amounts of data without fatigue, ensuring that screenings are diagnosed with the same level of precision every time."  
  
"AI can serve as a second pair of eyes, assisting radiologists in identifying potential malignancies that might be missed during manual screenings," he said.  
  
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Castro did warn, however, that even though these findings are a gateway to better cancer care, solo dependence on AI in this capacity could lead to "missed diagnoses if the software fails to detect certain malignancies."  
  
He noted, "AI might identify benign lesions as malignant, leading to unnecessary patient stress and interventions."  
  
"While AI presents promising advancements in mammography screenings and cancer diagnosis, it's essential to approach its integration cautiously."  
  
Overall, artificial intelligence’s capability to learn as it goes will improve its accuracy, Castro said, leading to even better outcomes in the future.  
  
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Castro added, "While AI presents promising advancements in mammography screenings and cancer diagnosis, it's essential to approach its integration cautiously, ensuring that it complements, rather than replaces, the expertise of medical professionals."

### Document 81

Who's the fifth Beatle The debate over who deserves the made-up title has raged for six decades among Fab Four fans, with top candidates ranging from the group's producer, Sir George Martin, to their manager, Brian Epstein, to ill-fated early band member Stuart Sutcliffe. But now there's a 21st century contender for the honor: artificial intelligence. Sir Paul McCartney's revelation to BBC Radio 4's "Today" program that AI-assisted tinkering with John Lennon's vocals helped complete "the final Beatles record" bodes to ignite another fierce debate - one over technology threatening to shake up music as much as "I Want to Hold Your Hand" did all those years ago. Some may be hearing prescient echoes of Lennon singing "nothing is real" in "Strawberry Fields Forever." But to invoke another line from the classic song, there's nothing to get hung about - in fact, McCartney's announcement is cause for celebration. The Beatles will give us one more recording to cherish while getting back where they once belonged: leading the latest music revolution, via their apparent swan song. McCartney didn't offer much detail, but gave no indication that AI created anything out of whole cloth. Film director Peter Jackson, who employed AI technology to restore reams of muddy footage for the epic 2021 documentary "The Beatles: Get Back," managed this time to "extricate John's voice from a ropey little bit of cassette," according to McCartney. As the BBC notes, the "new" Beatles song set to be released later this year is probably "Now and Then." The ballad was among the homemade Lennon demos Yoko Ono, Lennon's widow, gave to McCartney. But unlike "Free as a Bird" and "Real Love" - songs the band was able to complete and put out in 1995 and 1996 - The Beatles quit working on "Now and Then" and never released it. The band took some flak for releasing two songs years after Lennon's murder in 1980. But they were simply following their longtime practice: Use the latest technology to push the bounds of creativity. In their early days, the Beatles sometimes double-tracked vocals. Shortly before they quit touring in 1966, they turned the recording studio into a veritable mad scientists' lab of music - running vocals ("Rain") and guitar lines ("I'm Only Sleeping") backward on their way to packing the landmark 1967 "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" album with trippy loops and other innovations that changed the course of popular music. "Abbey Road," the final album the Beatles recorded, featured some of the earliest uses of the Moog synthesizer in rock - including on "Here Comes the Sun," which logged its one-billionth stream on Spotify last month. The group's embrace of technology and experimentation is a key ingredient in songs that sound as fresh to new ears as they did when released decades ago. Still, seeing "AI" in a headline with "The Beatles" is jarring - especially amid concerns of the quickly evolving technology upending a lot more than music. But in the right hands - in this case, Jackson and McCartney's - AI can be a tool that wields magic. McCartney is also smart to get ahead of the pack as the internet quickly fills with machine-made songs featuring the synthesized voices of the Beatles and other top artists. Some of the digital concoctions are disturbingly mechanical, while others are eerily intriguing. And the tech is only going to get better. McCartney and Ringo Starr have proven careful stewards of the group's work, supporting Jackson's documentary and album remixes offering new peeks into The Beatles' creative process. Let's hope the surviving Beatles, Ono and George Harrison's widow, Olivia, make their wishes for preserving the band's legacy clear to their younger loved ones. Let's also hope they'll leave leeway for future technological advances as unimaginable to us now as AI would have been to four working-class boys born in 1940s Liverpool. In the meantime, those of us living in 2023 will soon be lucky enough to hear the Beatles come together for one last hurrah - with a little help from a friend named AI. Opinion by Jere Hester TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: June 16, 2023 End of Document New high school in Gwinnett immerses students in artificial intelligence CNN Wire

### Document 1379

As the world of artificial intelligence blooms, some players in the health care industry are looking to make a major difference in public health.  
  
HMNC Brain Health — a Munich, Germany-based health tech company — is one of those. It's attempting to use novel AI-powered technologies to address mental health issues.  
  
The company has developed what's described as a "precision psychiatry" diagnostic tool that uses artificial intelligence to predict, diagnose and even treat depression.  
  
CHATGPT FOR HEALTH CARE CAN THE AI CHATBOT MAKE THE PROFESSIONALS' JOBS EASIER?  
  
While the technology is still in development, HMNC Chief Medical Officer Dr. Hans Eriksson told Fox News Digital that the tool could be the first of its kind in generative AI.  
  
"We expect to be probably the first to bring a functioning companion diagnostic together with a new treatment for depression," he said.  
  
Eriksson, who is also a psychiatrist, said HMNC began by attempting to find the link between stress and depression.  
  
One of HMNC’s objectives, he added, is to eradicate the "trial and error" of mental health treatments.  
  
CHATGPT AND HEALTH COULD THE AI CHATBOT CHANGE THE PATIENT EXPERIENCE?  
  
"We know that the available antidepressants, for instance, are generally safe and well-tolerated," he said.  
  
"But they don’t lead to a substantial improvement in all patients."  
  
"Until now, there has been no really good way to decide what treatment should be chosen for a particular patient," he said.  
  
HMNC, he emphasized, is attempting to bring the "precision medicine angle to psychiatry" through novel medicines and AI-powered tools.  
  
Dr. Daniel Gehrlach, HMNC's associate director of biomarkers, added that depression diagnoses are "subjective."  
  
"We have many people who are diagnosed as having a major depressive disorder, but there might be completely different underlying biologies leading to this depression," he said.  
  
The new technology can identify niche subsets that may lead to depression, such as stress, he said.  
  
"We were lucky to obtain large datasets, clinical data from patients — and this allowed us to train an algorithm using machine learning tools to classify a patient into either highly likely to respond or not," Gehrlach said.  
  
"We as humans would not be able to make any sense out of that, but by using AI and machine learning tools, we are able to train this algorithm to predict which patient will respond best."  
  
Eriksson said HMNC is running three different programs, two of which are currently in phase two of development.  
  
CHATGPT LIFE HOW USERS ARE SPAWNING GROCERY LISTS FROM AI-GENERATED RECIPES AND MEAL PLANS  
  
"In one of the programs, we are aiming for treatment-resistant depression; in the other program, we are looking at the broader patient population with depression," he said.  
  
Since many depression treatments have helped with other disorders such as anxiety, the psychiatrist said it is "very likely" that HMNC will branch out to other mental illnesses in the future.  
  
"Our vision is that there will be a number of medications with companion diagnostics," he said. "Some of them will be coming from HMNC Brain Health; some may come from other places."  
  
He added, "But this will give the psychiatrists of the future a much more versatile toolbox to really be able to select the most appropriate treatment for the patient early on, instead of having this trial-and-error process that is the common practice today."  
  
While they’re not alone in bringing precision medicine into psychiatry, Eriksson said HMNC stands apart from competitors with its two-pronged approach, including identification capabilities and medication already in development.  
  
AI AND HEART MACHINES DO A BETTER JOB OF READING ULTRASOUNDS THAN SONOGRAPHERS DO, SAYS STUDY  
  
It will take several years for HMNC’s solution to come to market. Even so, Eriksson said the company's model has the potential to improve early response and detection in the mental health industry.  
  
"Psychiatric treatment will probably become much more streamlined," he said. He also said he hopes there will be "a shorter duration from diagnosis to cure for patients."  
  
Gehrlach compared the method to what is practiced in oncology today with treating cancers.  
  
"When you take a biopsy, you measure, you see what kind of tumor it is and what it could respond to, and only then initiate treatment," he said.  
  
The company wants to "help patients to get better treatments and to get well faster."  
  
"Of course, we shouldn't forget the fact that psychiatry also encompasses clinicians and health care providers meeting the patients on a psychological level," Eriksson said.  
  
"So, there will also be a need for that."  
  
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"But the biological tools that we are able to provide, we hope will be more specific and help the patients to overcome the symptoms earlier on," he added.  
  
Gehrlach commented on the "fantastic" and recent development of generative AI, stating that he can envision a future with innovations such as "psychiatrist chatbots."  
  
"Overall, [it is] very exciting and we hope to be spearheading this in the psychiatric space," he said.  
  
Eriksson said he considers this the start of a "new golden era of neuropsychopharmacology."  
  
"I'm quite fortunate to be able to live in this era where a large number of breakthroughs are coming in ... and that happens at the same time as this AI opportunity opens itself up," said Eriksson.  
  
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"[HMNC] are the pioneers in precision psychiatry," he added.  
  
"We are trying to really transform the way psychiatric drugs are being developed … to help patients to get better treatments and to get well faster."

### Document 1337

Artificial intelligence (AI) could potentially do a better job of screening for heart health than trained sonographers. This is the finding of a study from the Smidt Heart Institute and the Division of Artificial Intelligence in Medicine at Cedars-Sinai in Los Angeles, California.  
  
In the study, published in the journal Nature, a total of 3,495 heart echocardiograms (ultrasounds) were assessed.  
  
Roughly half the scans were assessed by AI; the other half were assessed by 25 cardiac sonographers with an average of 14 years of experience.  
  
The scans and assessments were then sent to 10 cardiologists for review.  
  
CAN HEART FAILURE RISK SHOW UP ON A SMARTWATCH? IT'S POSSIBLE, STUDY SAYS  
  
For the scans assessed by AI, cardiologists found fewer discrepancies, the results showed.  
  
"Cardiologists were not able to distinguish between preliminary assessments by AI versus sonographers, and in fact, the AI assessments needed less correction," cardiologist David Ouyang, principal investigator of the clinical trial and senior author of the study at Cedars Sinai, told Fox News Digital in an email.  
  
"This showed the AI was both faster and more precise than the sonographers in assessing heart function," he added.  
  
For the scans assessed by AI and then a cardiologist, there was a "substantial change in diagnosis" for only 16.8% of the images.  
  
Among the scans assessed by sonographers, the change in diagnosis was 27.2%.  
  
Dr. Ouyang said the team did not expect AI would perform better than trained sonographers.  
  
AI TESTING OF BRAIN TUMORS CAN DETECT GENETIC CANCER MARKERS IN LESS THAN 90 SECONDS, STUDY FINDS  
  
"This trial was designed as a non-inferiority trial, and we initially only hoped to show that AI and sonographers were equivalent, but were pleasantly surprised to show that AI was superior," he said.  
  
"In some ways, this AI passed the ‘Turing test’ for reading echocardiogram videos."  
  
Dr. Neerav G. Sheth, an interventional cardiologist at the Cardiology Consultants of Philadelphia in Paolio, Pennsylvania, was not involved in the study but offered his analysis of the findings.  
  
There are many variables that go into reading echocardiograms for the heart, he said.  
  
"These include the experience of the sonographer, the quality of the study, the quality of the machine and others," he told Fox News Digital.  
  
"In terms of basic information and standardized assessments, I think that AI could potentially perform better than sonographers," he went on.  
  
"AI requires oversight — especially if there aren’t that many ‘normal’ data sets analyzed by the algorithm."  
  
"Having said that," he added, "as with sonographers, AI requires oversight — especially if there aren’t that many ‘normal’ data sets analyzed by the algorithm."  
  
As the role of AI in health care is still fairly new and in flux, Dr. Ouyang stressed the need to be cautious about implementing it in patient care.  
  
"This is one of the few prospective trials of AI in health care, and most of them are not blinded or randomized," he said.  
  
"Be cautious about which AI tools to use, and ask questions about how many examples the AI was trained on and what evidence of performance is there."  
  
"Nothing will replace the physician-patient relationship."  
  
Once they are validated, Dr. Ouyang said he believes AI systems can greatly streamline and improve patient care.  
  
"We think more prospective randomized trials are needed, but this study shows that AI of this nature is ready for prime time and deployment into the clinical workflow," he added.  
  
The study authors noted several limitations of the research.  
  
Perhaps the biggest limitation is that this was a "single-center study," meaning it was performed on a small scale at a single location.  
  
"AI can enhance patient care but should not replace human oversight."  
  
"Having a small normal data set and a homogenous population reduces the ability of the AI to generalize across all people," said Dr. Sheth.  
  
To strengthen these findings, the researchers plan to implement the AI scanning tool at additional hospitals and will continue to monitor its accuracy.  
  
Overall, both doctors agree that while AI can enhance patient care, it should not replace human oversight.  
  
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"We very much need clinicians to still be in charge — cardiologists still need to review and confirm findings, even though the AI can make it faster and get more precise measurements than sonographers," said Dr. Ouyang.  
  
For Dr. Sheth’s part, he said he believes AI will be critical in maintaining clinical practice as patients’ needs become more complex.  
  
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"As new medications, technologies and treatment options emerge, proper use of AI would help augment, not replace, clinical practice to improve the outcomes for our patients," he said.  
  
Dr. Sheth added, "Nothing will replace the physician-patient relationship — but when properly used, AI can certainly augment it."

### Document 1397

Researchers in the U. K. are training artificial intelligence models to "read" mammogram images by mimicking the gaze of human radiologists, according to Hantao Liu, an associate professor at Cardiff University who is leading the initiative.  
  
The goal is for the AI solution to improve the accuracy and efficiency of scans, thus leading to earlier detection of breast cancer and more informed decision-making.  
  
"We worked with radiologists from hospitals in Wales and England, using an eye-tracking system to record their gazes as they read medical images," Liu told Fox News Digital.  
  
Once the AI is trained, the system theoretically will be able to identify regions where radiologists are most likely to look when making diagnoses.  
  
The goal is not to replace the radiologists — but to enhance their diagnostic performance, the researcher explained.  
  
"We hope this AI system can act as a ‘critical friend’ or colleague," Lui said. "The technology is not a replacement, but a collaborative tool."  
  
The AI doesn’t actually make the diagnoses. Instead, it can help pinpoint which areas on a scan might look "suspicious," he said.  
  
The system is still in development, with a goal of deploying it across radiology departments in the U. K. in the future.  
  
NEW AI ‘CANCER CHATBOT’ PROVIDES PATIENTS AND FAMILIES WITH 24/7 'EMPATHETIC APPROACH'  
  
Training and education likely will be the first application of the new AI technology, Liu said.  
  
"We have already used it for some internal training programs," he said. "Our goal is to develop AI-enabled training tools for junior radiologists."  
  
The U. K. currently has a 30% staffing shortage in radiology, so the researchers hope that the AI technology will relieve some of the burden of manual tasks, giving the medical professionals more time to focus on key decision-making work.  
  
While the current focus is on mammograms, the team is working to extend the AI’s capability to other medical images, such as chest X-rays.  
  
Beyond working with a team of 10 radiologists to train the AI, the researchers have also received support from Breast Test Wales, a government organization that provides a mammogram screening program in the U. K.  
  
"This is just the first milestone of our work," Liu told Fox News Digital.  
  
"Next, we need to learn more about the specific needs of radiologists and hospitals so we can better deploy the system and adapt to different environments."  
  
Dr. Harvey Castro, a Dallas, Texas-based board-certified emergency medicine physician and national speaker on artificial intelligence in health care, reviewed the details of Liu’s AI model and called it an "innovative development in the intersection of AI and health care."  
  
"This technology has the potential to significantly enhance the early detection of breast cancer and improve the efficiency of diagnosis," he told Fox News Digital.  
  
"By processing a large number of scans, AI can leave radiologists more time to focus on complex cases, potentially speeding up the diagnostic process and allowing for quicker treatment initiation."  
  
In terms of education and training, this technology could serve as a valuable tool for medical students and junior doctors, Castro said.  
  
"By observing how the AI system identifies areas of concern on a scan, they could learn to mimic this approach, enhancing their diagnostic skills," he said.  
  
The technology, however, is not without its limitations and concerns, said Castro.  
  
"One of the main concerns is the system's reliance on the eye movements of radiologists," Castro said.  
  
"The ultimate goal is to improve patient outcomes and make health care more accessible and efficient for all."  
  
"This approach means the system potentially could inherit any biases or blind spots that the radiologists may have."  
  
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"Additionally, while AI can process a large number of scans, the interpretation of these scans still requires a human touch," he continued.  
  
"AI can highlight areas of concern, but the final diagnosis lies with the radiologist."  
  
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"As we continue to explore the intersection of AI and health care, it's crucial that we leverage these technologies to enhance patient care, while also addressing any potential limitations and concerns," he said.  
  
"The ultimate goal is to improve patient outcomes and make health care more accessible and efficient for all."

### Document 962

When a fake Drake and The Weeknd track went viral, we asked young people: Will A.I. replace pop stars? Here’s what they think. One of our most popular recent writing prompts was inspired by an A.I.-generated track with fake Drake and the Weeknd vocals that went viral on social media last month, racking up millions of plays. The song was eventually removed from streaming platforms, but not before sending a scare throughout the music industry about the future of artificial intelligence in music. Will A.I. replace pop stars? we asked teenagers. Would you listen to music made by this technology? Many students said that curiosity would lead them to listen to an A.I.-generated song once, but they were convinced something would be missing: a lack of originality, passion, authenticity, soul. Others said all they cared about was whether the song was good. Read a selection of their comments below where they discuss the ethics of artificial intelligence, the future of live concerts, how A.I. could reshape the music industry and more. Thank you to all those who joined the conversation on our writing prompts this week, including students from Westlake High School in Westlake, Ohio; Vancouver, Wash.; Kentucky; and Washington, D.C. Please note: Student comments have been lightly edited for length, but otherwise appear as they were originally submitted. Many students argued that A.I.-generated music would not have the emotional pull of music made by humans … Human singers have the ability to convey a wide range of emotions and add their own unique style to their music. They have the creativity and experience to interpret lyrics and to give them their own style. Music made with A.I. may be good, but it will never be the same as music sung by a good pop star. While A.I. can be a helpful tool for composers and producers to experiment with new sounds and styles, it will never replace the raw talent and artistry of human vocalists. — Sergi, Sant Gregori In my personal opinion, the main allure of music lies in the emotional connection that it establishes with the listener. It’s not only about the melody or the lyrics, but also the sentiments and reminiscences that the music evokes. If I became aware that a song was completely generated by an artificial intelligence system, I would feel intrigued to listen to it, driven by my fascination with the underlying technology. Nevertheless, I might not feel as connected to the song on an emotional level as I would if it was composed by a human artist. — Aleena, Julia R. Masterman, Philadelphia, PA Music and art in general created by actual humans is so important because otherwise, the creativity, emotions, vulnerability etc. would not be there. Even if the A.I. were to generate an emotional song, it would not be real because the A.I. would be basing the song off trends and older music, not actual emotion. A.I. cannot produce pop stars, most people love pop stars because they actually perform with emotion and have personalities. A.I. has neither. — Yasmin, Valley Stream North Even if the lyrics emulate a real pop star’s lyrics, whether it talks about heartbreak, love, or family, it would never have the same impact like one created by a real pop star because the listeners know it is all just to sound good and appeal to the listeners. It would have nothing to do with the artist themselves … Music is supposed to be relatable. When I listen to music, I like to listen to artists I know have gone through similar things or have the same feelings as me. — Sophia, Hinsdale Central High School … and that A.I. could never replace the connection between musicians and their fans. Pop stars often have a unique charisma and talent that allows them to connect with their audience on a personal level, something that A.I. may struggle to replicate. Furthermore, the music industry is also heavily influenced by marketing and public relations, which can create a cult of personality around certain pop stars. This is not something that A.I. can replicate, as it lacks the personal identity and narrative that pop stars often use to connect with their audience. It is possible for A.I. to create popular music, but it is unlikely that it will completely replace pop stars. — Auon, Glen Ellyn, Illinois I think the celebrity aura that comes with pop stars will always be attractive to the listener … I feel like if the song is made by A.I, there won’t be really any connection between the songwriter and listener. — James, New Jersey I would not mind listening to music that A.I. created, though it would be sad to lose the ability to watch that music live in the same way. There is an emotional connection that is generated between an artist and a listener, and that could be tainted if listeners can no longer feel physically present in the same space that the artists occupy. — Caden, Crossroads High School I would be willing to listen to music created by A.I. However, I don’t think that it will ever replace music that is sung by humans because of things like concerts. The thrill of seeing your favorite artists onstage, singing along with them.: how could A.I. achieve the same feeling? Not to mention, there are so many unique voices and types of music such as rap, country, K-pop, just to name a few. Think of some of the top hits in the music industry. What comes to mind for me are primarily break up songs. Wouldn’t it feel weird listening to a robot singing about a breakup we all know never happened? Some artists now also add custom lines when it comes to concerts. Take Sabrina Carpenter for example, she changes the last line of her song every concert. The crowd anticipates it but never knows what she’s going to say. When she does, they go crazy. What about big events like Coachella or Summerfest that make millions of dollars in revenue. Would that be gone? — Sofia, Los Gatos, CA Some students raised ethical concerns about using existing music to computer-generate new songs. Chatbots, such as ChatGPT, may be incredible advancements in technology, but they are taking away jobs from actual humans, and this is no different. If we support A.I. bands, we could be contributing to the destruction of the music industry, which would not only leave many people unemployed, but it would also lead to the ruination of creative expression in society. In other words, the incorporation of artificial intelligence into the arts could become incredibly detrimental to humans, as creativity and artistry are large components of what it means to be human. — Emily, New York I think I would listen to songs made with A.I, but most definitely with the consent of the artist. Their voice, which is basically the one thing they market, being used in such a manner without their knowledge is honestly really scary to think about. The music industry should be worried about the rise of A.I., because music as a whole might just, well, become a shell of itself. Lyrics feeling more like an empty plain rather than a cove of rich ideals, feelings and values. A.I. does really have me fearing for the future of everything. — Nidha, Valley Stream North The success of “Heart on My Sleeve” is concerning for me and most likely to the music industry because it is going to be harder to distinguish real music from fake, and could lead to other people benefiting from the success of others. — Ethan, VSN I would listen to a song made by a machine — in fact, I have done it a lot. I have had a strong interest in vocal synthesizers, software that allows users to generate vocals for a song, for a few years now. If you have ever heard of VOCALOID, Synthesizer V, or CeVio, those are all vocal synthesizers. In recent years, these programs have also utilized A.I. technology, which helps its users create more realistic vocals with ease … But AI-generated songs seem to be made for exploitation and views. The singers involved have likely not given consent for their voices to be used in this way, and that could mean legal issues if a song like this is found to fall under something like false celebrity endorsement. I think this is part of a bigger problem related to AI art generation in general: what protections does an artist have against their work being used in this way? — Mikey, Valley Stream However, they saw A.I. as having the potential to change how the music industry operates … Allowing A.I. to overtake human-made A.I. art will debatably take the soul out of art and take jobs away from music artists. However, A.I. music should be used as a tool for artists to use to create art. For instance, artists should be able to use A.I. sampled instruments in a song if they do not have access to hiring professionals. Thus, through A.I., the music industry can be more inclusive for people who lack resources. I believe A.I. art can be used to produce popular pop music. Pop music is formulaic, a band called MGMT used the formula that most pop songs use and was able to create popular pop songs. Therefore, an A.I. system coded to be able to analyze the formulas of popular songs will most likely be able to create a popular catchy song. — Isabella, Valley Stream The use of A.I. in the music industry has the potential to revolutionize the way music is made and consumed. One of the biggest benefits is the ability to create personalized music for each and every person. A.I. can also help artists create new and innovative sounds by listening to existing music. — Joem, Minnesota I do think that A.I. is able to produce a No. 1 song and I also believe one day it will replace pop stars because most songwriters/rappers take a long time to release music or albums. With A.I. it would be easier to listen to new music from our favorite musicians. For example, the song “Heart on My Sleeve” rapidly became popular, and fans of those artists (Drake and The Weeknd) enjoyed it … Although A.I. music is threatening popular artists, fans seem to enjoy it. In my opinion, A.I. songs have changed the music industry and it will be difficult for fans to get over this new trend. — v.c., Flushing … even though some thought that the splash made by “Heart on My Sleeve” was a false alarm. I do not think the music industry should be worried about the impact of A.I. in the future. The main reason why “Heart on my Sleeve” was successful is probably because people did not know what A.I. was capable of and many people were initially shocked. However, I strongly believe that A.I. will never be able to replace real artists. — Neja, VSN Even though I don’t like it, I can see an A.I. song becoming #1 on the charts because it brings shock value especially in this generation. It will become a trend but trends do eventually die out so I think it won’t last long because people will get bored and want real music that someone put actually thought behind and not just some tech generating what it thinks will be good. — Jada, New York A.I. can only copy, not create, and therefore should not be treated as the future of music. While I would listen to a good lo-fi tune, I would never, ever, consider A.I.-music as “real” music. Music is abstract and deep in meaning, and A.I.-generated songs discredit it. — Natalie, CA Still, several said they would give A.I.-generated music a chance. I would 100% listen to a song if I knew if it was sung by a machine. I already have, through social media platforms, such as TikTok. I think it is insane how A.I. can replicate voices, and have them sing distinct notes, phrases, and rhythms to fit other songs. And it sounds believable too! — Sofia G., Valley Stream North Honestly, I think I would still listen to music if it was sung by a machine, because I don’t really care who the song is written by as long as it sounds good. As of now, I don’t even pay attention to who sings some songs when I’m listening to them … I think after reading this article, I’m partly afraid yet also excited, because I would love to see what A.I. can come up with next. — Sarah, Marlborough School I’ve seen a few TikTok’s of people using A.I. to make it sound like artists like Kanye West or Olivia Rodrigo are singing Taylor Swift songs. I listened to them for fun and I find it very fascinating how A.I. is able to recreate these artists’ voices and make it so accurate. However, I don’t think that listening to a song purely made from A.I. would have the same meaning to me. — Mia, Valley Stream Honestly I would definitely listen to music made by A.I. because if I think it sounds good, and I like it, more than likely I will listen to it. I think the rapper whose vocals are impersonated should get an incentive for that, but I think that A.I. has been used for so long behind our backs, and now that it’s slowly getting crazier and crazier, it’s going to be the new norm. — Abram, Atrisco Heritage Academy Learn more about Current Events Conversation here and find all of our posts in this column. PHOTO: Drake performing at a music festival in Santiago, Chile, in March. The arrival of “Heart on My Sleeve” has intensified alarms that were already ringing in the music business. Related Daily Episode (PHOTOGRAPH BY Ailen Diaz/EPA, via Shutterstock FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: May 11, 2023 End of Document New Contract May Not Solve Hollywood Actors’ Troubles; DealBook Newsletter The New York Times

### Document 555

few weeks ago, a parent who lives in Texas asked me how much my kids were using screens to do schoolwork in their classrooms. She wasn't talking about personal devices. (Smartwatches and smartphones are banned in my children's schools during the school day, which I'm very happy about; I find any argument for allowing these devices in the classroom to be risible.) No, this parent was talking about screens that are school sanctioned, like iPads and Chromebooks issued to children individually for educational activities. I'm embarrassed to say that I couldn't answer her question because I had never asked or even thought about asking. Partly because the Covid-19 era made screens imperative in an instant -- as one ed-tech executive told my colleague Natasha Singer in 2021, the pandemic ''sped the adoption of technology in education by easily five to 10 years.'' In the early Covid years, when my older daughter started using a Chromebook to do assignments for second and third grade, I was mostly just relieved that she had great teachers and seemed to be learning what she needed to know. By the time she was in fifth grade and the world was mostly back to normal, I knew she took her laptop to school for in-class assignments, but I never asked for specifics about how devices were being used. I trusted her teachers and her school implicitly. In New York State, ed tech is often discussed as an equity problem -- with good reason: At home, less privileged children might not have access to personal devices and high-speed internet that would allow them to complete digital assignments. But in our learn-to-code society, in which computer skills are seen as a meal ticket and the humanities as a ticket to the unemployment line, there seems to be less chatter about whether there are too many screens in our kids' day-to-day educational environment beyond the classes that are specifically tech focused. I rarely heard details about what these screens are adding to our children's literacy, math, science or history skills. And screens truly are everywhere. For example, according to 2022 data from the National Assessment of Educational Progress, only about 8 percent of eighth graders in public schools said their math teachers ''never or hardly ever'' used computers or digital devices to teach math, 37 percent said their math teachers used this technology half or more than half the time, and 44 percent said their math teachers used this technology all or most of the time. As is often the case with rapid change, ''the speed at which new technologies and intervention models are reaching the market has far outpaced the ability of policy researchers to keep up with evaluating them,'' according to a dazzlingly thorough review of the research on education technology by Maya Escueta, Andre Joshua Nickow, Philip Oreopoulos and Vincent Quan published in The Journal of Economic Literature in 2020. Despite the relative paucity of research, particularly on in-class use of tech, Escueta and her co-authors put together ''a comprehensive list of all publicly available studies on technology-based education interventions that report findings from studies following either of two research designs, randomized controlled trials or regression discontinuity designs.'' They found that increasing access to devices didn't always lead to positive academic outcomes. In a couple of cases, it just increased the amount of time kids were spending on devices playing games. They wrote, ''We found that simply providing students with access to technology yields largely mixed results. At the K-12 level, much of the experimental evidence suggests that giving a child a computer may have limited impacts on learning outcomes but generally improves computer proficiency and other cognitive outcomes.'' Some of the most promising research is around computer-assisted learning, which the researchers defined as ''computer programs and other software applications designed to improve academic skills.'' They cited a 2016 randomized study of 2,850 seventh-grade math students in Maine who used an online homework tool. The authors of that study ''found that the program improved math scores for treatment students by 0.18 standard deviations. This impact is particularly noteworthy, given that treatment students used the program, on average, for less than 10 minutes per night, three to four nights per week,'' according to Escueta and her co-authors. They also explained that in the classroom, computer programs may help teachers meet the needs of students who are at different levels, since ''when confronted with a wide range of student ability, teachers often end up teaching the core curriculum and tailoring instruction to the middle of the class.'' A good program, they found, could help provide individual attention and skill building for kids at the bottom and the top, as well. There are computer programs for reading comprehension that have shown similar positive results in the research. Anecdotally: My older daughter practices her Spanish language skills using an app, and she hand-writes Spanish vocabulary words on index cards. The combination seems to be working well for her. Though their review was published in 2020, before the data was out on our grand remote-learning experiment, Escueta and her co-authors found that fully online remote learning did not work as well as hybrid or in-person school. I called Thomas Dee, a professor at Stanford's Graduate School of Education, who said that in light of earlier studies ''and what we're coming to understand about the long-lived effects of the pandemic on learning, it underscores for me that there's a social dimension to learning that we ignore at our peril. And I think technology can often strip that away.'' Still, Dee summarized the entire topic of ed tech to me this way: ''I don't want to be black and white about this. I think there are really positive things coming from technology.'' But he said that they are ''meaningful supports on the margins, not fundamental changes in the modality of how people learn.'' I'd add that the implementation of any technology also matters a great deal; any educational tool can be great or awful, depending on how it's used. I'm neither a tech evangelist nor a Luddite. (Though I haven't even touched on the potential implications of classroom teaching with artificial intelligence, a technology that, in other contexts, has so much destructive potential.) What I do want is the most effective educational experience for all kids. Because there's such a lag in the data and a lack of granularity to the information we do have, I want to hear from my readers: If you're a teacher or a parent of a current K-12 student, I want to know how you and they are using technology -- the good and the bad. Please complete the questionnaire below and let me know. I may reach out to you for further conversation. https : // www.nytimes.com/2024/03/27/opinion/schools-technology.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page SR12. Load-Date: March 31, 2024 End of Document Artificial Intelligence: Losing Bits of Ourselves The New York Times

### Document 1430

Artificial intelligence has been used "behind the scenes" in health care for decades, but with the growing popularity of new technologies such as ChatGPT, it’s now playing a bigger role in patient care — including during routine doctor’s visits.  
  
Physicians may rely on AI to record conversations, manage documentation and create personalized treatment plans. And that raises the question of whether they must get patients’ permission first to use the technology during appointments.  
  
"While regulations may vary by jurisdiction, obtaining informed consent for using AI is often considered best practice and aligns with the principles of medical ethics," Dr. Harvey Castro, a Dallas, Texas-based board-certified emergency medicine physician and national speaker on artificial intelligence in health care, told Fox News Digital.  
  
"It ensures transparency and respects patient autonomy," he added.  
  
Augmedix, a medical technology company in San Francisco, offers solutions that allow doctors to capture documentation using ambient AI technology.  
  
"We repurpose the conversation that occurs between a doctor and a patient, and use that as the basis for creating a medical note, which is required for every patient visit," CEO Manny Krakaris said in an interview with Fox News Digital.  
  
Manual documentation by physicians, on the other hand, can consume up to a third of their day, Krakaris said.  
  
NEW AI ‘CANCER CHATBOT’ PROVIDES PATIENTS AND FAMILIES WITH 24/7 ‘EMPATHETIC APPROACH’  
  
"That's a lot of wasted time spent on administrative tasks, which could be applied to spending more time with their patients and interacting with them on a very human level," Krakaris said.  
  
The AI technology can also help reduce physician burnout, Krakaris noted, as it can allow doctors to reduce their workload and spend more time with their families.  
  
Based on surveys from Augmedix’s clients, patients generally feel a greater sense of satisfaction when the doctor pays full attention and listens to them during the visit, rather than being distracted or diverted by a computer screen.  
  
In terms of HIPAA compliance with AI-generated documentation, things can get a little murky.  
  
"Artificial intelligence wasn't even a term when HIPAA was created, so it has some catching up to do."  
  
"HIPAA does not specifically require patient consent for the use of AI — artificial intelligence wasn't even a term when HIPAA was created, so it has some catching up to do," Krakaris said.  
  
AI-generated documentation is permissible under HIPAA, he said, "as long as the intent is to use it to contribute to generalized knowledge — and that's typically how this is used."  
  
NEW AI TOOL HELPS DOCTORS STREAMLINE DOCUMENTATION AND FOCUS ON PATIENTS  
  
There are also individual state laws that govern patient privacy, Krakaris noted, and physicians must adhere to those whether they’re using AI or not.  
  
Among Augmedix’s clients, Krakaris said that obtaining AI consent is generally part of the patient intake process.  
  
"It will vary from one enterprise to another in terms of how that is done," he said.  
  
Some practices require only verbal consent to use ambient technology to help generate the medical note, while others require written consent.  
  
Overall, most patients are open to the use of AI in the doctor’s office, with the typical opt-in rate across all of Augmedix’s customers averaging about 99%, the company said.  
  
"So there hasn't been any kind of widespread hesitation on the part of patients to use AI or to take advantage of this technology," said Krakaris, sharing his experiences.  
  
Some patients, however, may have concerns about privacy, data security or the impersonal nature of AI, Castro pointed out.  
  
"Ethical considerations, mistrust of technology or cultural beliefs may also deter consent," he told Fox News Digital.  
  
"It's essential to address these concerns with empathy and integrity, and I always ensure that patients understand that I do not violate HIPAA laws," he added.  
  
People in different age groups often respond to technology differently, Castro said.  
  
"Education is vital to addressing concerns about AI," he said. "It's realistic and ethically responsible for physicians or health care staff to provide clear explanations and education about AI's role in care."  
  
"This fosters trust and empowers patients to make informed decisions."  
  
NEW AI TECH AIMS TO DETECT THE ORIGIN OF CANCERS FOR OPTIMAL ‘AN IMPORTANT STEP’  
  
In Krakaris’ view, physicians are the best source for explaining the use of the particular technology, because it happens during the encounter with patients.  
  
"That's the perfect time to do it — at the point of care," he said.  
  
"Emphasizing transparency, informed consent and education ensure that AI can enhance, not replace, the human touch in medicine."  
  
Each of Augmedix’s clients also gets a one-page laminated description that fully explains what the AI does and how patient data is protected.  
  
"After they have a chance to review that, they're asked whether they opt in or not," Krakaris said.  
  
There are risks associated with "blindly relying" on using large language models to summarize the doctor-patient experience, Krakaris said — especially given the current shortage of health care providers.  
  
"The large language models are prone to errors — it's been widely documented," he said.  
  
"And so you need to provide guardrails to ensure that those errors are removed from the final medical note," he also said.  
  
In Krakaris’ view, that guardrail is human judgment.  
  
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"A human expert needs to apply their expertise to that final product," he said. "The technology isn't nearly good enough today to be able to do that."  
  
As the integration of AI in health care continues, Castro stressed the need for a commitment to "ethics, integrity and patient-centered care."  
  
CLICK HERE TO GET THE FOX NEWS APP  
  
"Emphasizing transparency, informed consent and education will ensure that AI can enhance, not replace, the human touch in medicine."

### Document 564

In her new novel, “Dead in Long Beach, California,” Venita Blackburn explores the chaos of mourning by following a woman who stumbles into an ethically dubious way to cope with loss. DEAD IN LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA, by Venita Blackburn There may be no right or wrong way to grieve, but impersonating a recently departed loved one could get a person in trouble. To be fair, Coral — the protagonist of Venita Blackburn’s first novel, “Dead in Long Beach, California” — doesn’t exactly mean to pick up her brother Jay’s phone and start texting as him after she finds him dead from suicide in his apartment. It’s just something she does … and keeps doing. Over the next few days, Coral shows up for her day job, honors her scheduled appearances as the author of a science fiction graphic novel, sets up dates on her own phone and keeps up with Jay’s texts on his. Coral understands that what she’s doing is “at worst a kind of crime and at best an infraction of decency,” but it’s surely better than telling Jay’s loved ones, especially his daughter, Khadija, that he is dead. But as Coral sustains the illusion that Jay’s life is intact, her life unravels. The prolonged, intensifying strain that she creates by maintaining this deceit becomes the novel’s central problem. Blackburn has previously written two story collections, both of which displayed her genius for compression and formal invention. While this new book shows her moving to more spacious realms, it’s built with the same meticulous craftsmanship of her shorter works. Her sentences zing with lively precision — Coral’s hunger “flickered like dead flint”; her unraveling is a ball of yarn “thrown up to the sky in an act of delirium or prayer” — even as she tackles the thorny complexity of mourning. If speaking for the dead is an ethical quandary, it’s also a way to love someone. In taking on Jay’s texts, Coral becomes his medium, his voice. Through that evolution, she becomes newly aware of how profoundly different their lives have been, and though he is now dead, she’s eager to boost his legacy. But Coral, who is queer, finds herself angry at Jay, at his friends and at male culture in general for promoting isolation and stolidness as opposed to, say, community and emotional support. Coral impersonating Jay isn’t the only perspective play in the novel. The story is narrated in first-person plural by a chorus of Coral’s science fiction characters. They describe themselves as “machine librarians,” imported from the future, a kind of artificial intelligence tasked with studying humans in the wake of a global catastrophic event. They are Coral’s support. “We are responsible for telling this story,” they tell us, “mostly because Coral cannot” — she’s too disassociated. And so, just as Coral inhabits Jay, the librarians inhabit her. They trawl her memories and stage flashbacks of her life as part of their study. These flashbacks — which capture some of the big and small moments that have shaped Coral’s and Jay’s lives — are among the most poignant scenes of the book, gesturing at the siblings’ long history of knowing, showing up for and sometimes failing each other. While the librarians’ neutral, inquisitive perspective often has the effect of muting Coral’s grief, these scenes are vivid with feeling. But the librarians’ motives are not selfless, it turns out: Their inquiry into the siblings’ lives feeds their own archival records as they seek to understand the human proclivity for self-destruction. They get no easy answers, and neither do we. “Dead in Long Beach, California” emphasizes not the why of Jay’s suicide but its painful, bewildering aftermath, aptly explored through a perspective that estranges. Excerpts from Coral’s book “Wildfire” — which takes place in an alternate world — introduce another level of strangeness. At first the different strands seem to toss the novel’s heavy heart around like a hot potato; but as the narrative scaffolding stabilizes, we see how Coral’s grief is braced within it — held alight, too, by the disarming humor and vivacity of Blackburn’s prose. Told by machines from the future, Blackburn’s idiosyncratic grief novel is as freshly devastating as they come. DEAD IN LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA | By Venita Blackburn | MCDxFSG | 228 pp. | $27 PHOTO This article appeared in print on page BR10. Load-Date: January 31, 2024 End of Document Uber Bets on Artificial Intelligence With Acquisition and New Lab The New York Times

### Document 411

The brain activity of a paralyzed woman is being translated into words spoken by an avatar. This milestone could help others who have lost speech. At Ann Johnson's wedding reception 20 years ago, her gift for speech was vividly evident. In an ebullient 15-minute toast, she joked that she had run down the aisle, wondered if the ceremony program should have said ''flutist'' or ''flautist'' and acknowledged that she was ''hogging the mic.'' Just two years later, Mrs. Johnson -- then a 30-year-old teacher, volleyball coach and mother of an infant -- had a cataclysmic stroke that paralyzed her and left her unable to talk. On Wednesday, scientists reported a remarkable advance toward helping her, and other patients, speak again. In a milestone of neuroscience and artificial intelligence, implanted electrodes decoded Mrs. Johnson's brain signals as she silently tried to say sentences. Technology converted her brain signals into written and vocalized language, and enabled an avatar on a computer screen to speak the words and display smiles, pursed lips and other expressions. The research, published in the journal Nature, demonstrates the first time spoken words and facial expressions have been directly synthesized from brain signals, experts say. Mrs. Johnson chose the avatar, a face resembling hers, and researchers used her wedding toast to develop the avatar's voice. ''We're just trying to restore who people are,'' said the team's leader, Dr. Edward Chang, the chairman of neurological surgery at the University of California, San Francisco. ''It let me feel like I was a whole person again,'' Mrs. Johnson, now 48, wrote to me. The goal is to help people who cannot speak because of strokes or conditions like cerebral palsy and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. To work, Mrs. Johnson's implant must be connected by cable from her head to a computer, but her team and others are developing wireless versions. Eventually, researchers hope, people who have lost speech may converse in real time through computerized pictures of themselves that convey tone, inflection and emotions like joy and anger. ''What's quite exciting is that just from the surface of the brain, the investigators were able to get out pretty good information about these different features of communication,'' said Dr. Parag Patil, a neurosurgeon and biomedical engineer at the University of Michigan, who was asked by Nature to review the study before publication. Mrs. Johnson's experience reflects the field's fast-paced progress. Just two years ago, the same team published research in which a paralyzed man, who went by the nickname Pancho, used a simpler implant and algorithm to produce 50 basic words like ''hello'' and ''hungry'' that were displayed as text on a computer after he tried to say them. Mrs. Johnson's implant has nearly twice as many electrodes, increasing its ability to detect brain signals from speech-related sensory and motor processes linked to the mouth, lips, jaw, tongue and larynx. Researchers trained the sophisticated artificial intelligence to recognize not individual words, but phonemes, or sound units like ''ow'' and ''ah'' that can ultimately form any word. ''It's like an alphabet of speech sounds,'' David Moses, the project manager, said. While Pancho's system produced 15 to 18 words per minute, Mrs. Johnson's rate was 78 using a much larger vocabulary list. Typical conversational speech is about 160 words per minute. When researchers began working with her, they didn't expect to try the avatar or audio. But the promising results were ''a huge green light to say, 'OK, let's try the harder stuff, let's just go for it,''' Dr. Moses said. They programmed an algorithm to decode brain activity into audio waveforms, producing vocalized speech, said Kaylo Littlejohn, a graduate student at the University of California, Berkeley, and one of the study's lead authors, along with Dr. Moses, Sean Metzger, Alex Silva and Margaret Seaton. ''Speech has a lot of information that is not well preserved by just text, like intonation, pitch, expression,'' Mr. Littlejohn said. Working with a company that produces facial animation, researchers programmed the avatar with data on muscle movements. Mrs. Johnson then tried to make facial expressions for happy, sad and surprised, each at high, medium and low intensity. She also tried to make various jaw, tongue and lip movements. Her decoded brain signals were conveyed on the avatar's face. Through the avatar, she said, ''I think you are wonderful'' and ''What do you think of my artificial voice?'' ''Hearing a voice similar to your own is emotional,'' Mrs. Johnson told the researchers. She and her husband, William, a postal worker, even engaged in conversation. She said through the avatar: ''Do not make me laugh.'' He asked how she was feeling about the Toronto Blue Jays' chances. ''Anything is possible,'' she replied. The field is moving so quickly that experts believe federally approved wireless versions might be available within the next decade. Different methods might be optimal for certain patients. On Wednesday, Nature also published another team's study involving electrodes implanted deeper in the brain, detecting activity of individual neurons, said Dr. Jaimie Henderson, a professor of neurosurgery at Stanford and the team's leader, who was motivated by his childhood experience of watching his father lose speech after an accident. He said their method might be more precise but less stable because specific neurons' firing patterns can shift. Their system decoded sentences at 62 words per minute that the participant, Pat Bennett, 68, who has A.L.S., tried to say from a large vocabulary. That study didn't include an avatar or sound decoding. Both studies used predictive language models to help guess words in sentences. The systems don't just match words but are ''figuring out new language patterns'' as they improve their recognition of participants' neural activity, said Melanie Fried-Oken, an expert in speech-language assistive technology at Oregon Health & Science University, who consulted on the Stanford study. Neither approach was completely accurate. When using large vocabulary sets, they incorrectly decoded individual words about a quarter of the time. For example, when Mrs. Johnson tried to say, ''Maybe we lost them,'' the system decoded, ''Maybe we that name.'' But in nearly half of her sentences, it correctly deciphered every word. Researchers found that people on a crowdsourcing platform could correctly interpret the avatar's facial expressions most of the time. Interpreting what the voice said was harder, so the team is developing a prediction algorithm to improve that. ''Our speaking avatar is just at the starting point,'' Dr. Chang said. Experts emphasize that these systems aren't reading people's minds or thoughts. Rather, Dr. Patil said, they resemble baseball batters who ''are not reading the mind of the pitcher but are kind of interpreting what they see the pitcher doing'' to predict pitches. Still, mind reading may ultimately be possible, raising ethical and privacy issues, Dr. Fried-Oken said. Mrs. Johnson contacted Dr. Chang in 2021, the day after her husband showed her my article about Pancho, the paralyzed man the researchers had helped. Dr. Chang said he initially discouraged her because she lived in Saskatchewan, Canada, far from his lab in San Francisco, but ''she was persistent.'' Mr. Johnson, 48, arranged to work part time. ''Ann's always supported me to do what I've wanted,'' including leading his postal union local, he said. ''So I just thought it was important to be able to support her in this.'' She started participating last September. Traveling to California takes them three days in a van packed with equipment, including a lift to transfer her between wheelchair and bed. They rent an apartment there, where researchers conduct their experiments to make it easier for her. The Johnsons, who raise money online and in their community to pay for travel and rent for the multiyear study, spend weeks in California, returning home between research phases. ''If she could have done it for 10 hours a day, seven days a week, she would have,'' Mr. Johnson said. Determination has always been part of her nature. When they began dating, Mrs. Johnson gave Mr. Johnson 18 months to propose, which he said he did ''on the exact day of the 18th month,'' after she had ''already gone and picked out her engagement ring.'' Mrs. Johnson communicated with me in emails composed with the more rudimentary assistive system she uses at home. She wears eyeglasses affixed with a reflective dot that she aims at letters and words on a computer screen. [Video: Watch on YouTube.] It's slow, allowing her to generate only 14 words per minute. But it's faster than the only other way she can communicate at home: using a plastic letter board, a method Mr. Johnson described as ''her just trying to show me which letter she's trying to try to look at and then me trying to figure out what she's trying to say.'' The inability to have free-flowing conversations frustrates them. When discussing detailed matters, Mr. Johnson sometimes says something and receives her response by email the next day. ''Ann's always been a big talker in life, an outgoing, social individual who loves talking, and I don't,'' he said, but her stroke ''made the roles reverse, and now I'm supposed to be the talker.'' Mrs. Johnson was teaching high school math, health and physical education, and coaching volleyball and basketball when she had her brainstem stroke while warming up to play volleyball. After a year in a hospital and a rehabilitation facility, she came home to her 10-year-old stepson and her 23-month-old daughter, who has now grown up without any memory of hearing her mother speak, Mr. Johnson said. ''Not being able to hug and kiss my children hurt so bad, but it was my reality,'' Mrs. Johnson wrote. ''The real nail in the coffin was being told I couldn't have more children.'' For five years after the stroke, she was terrified. ''I thought I would die at any moment,'' she wrote, adding, ''The part of my brain that wasn't frozen knew I needed help, but how would I communicate?'' Gradually, her doggedness resurfaced. Initially, ''my face muscles didn't work at all,'' she wrote, but after about five years, she could smile at will. She was entirely tube-fed for about a decade, but decided she wanted to taste solid food. ''If I die, so be it,'' she told herself. ''I started sucking on chocolate.'' She took swallowing therapy and now eats finely chopped or soft foods. ''My daughter and I love cupcakes,'' she wrote. When Mrs. Johnson learned that trauma counselors were needed after a fatal bus crash in Saskatchewan in 2018, she decided to take a university counseling course online. ''I had minimal computer skills and, being a math and science person, the thought of writing papers scared me,'' she wrote in a class report. ''At the same time, my daughter was in grade 9 and being diagnosed with a processing disability. I decided to push through my fears and show her that disabilities don't need to stop us or slow us down.'' Helping trauma survivors remains her goal. ''My shot at the moon was that I would become a counselor and use this technology to talk to my clients,'' she told Dr. Chang's team. At first when she started making emotional expressions with the avatar, ''I felt silly, but I like feeling like I have an expressive face again,'' she wrote, adding that the exercises also enabled her to move the left side of her forehead for the first time. She has gained something else, too. After the stroke, ''it hurt so bad when I lost everything,'' she wrote. ''I told myself that I was never again going to put myself in line for that disappointment again.'' Now, ''I feel like I have a job again,'' she wrote. Besides, the technology makes her imagine being in ''Star Wars'': ''I have kind of gotten used to having my mind blown.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/08/23/health/ai-stroke-speech-neuroscience.html Graphic PHOTOS: An avatar on a screen conveys Ann Johnson's words and facial expressions, not always accurately. (PHOTOGRAPH BY WEILL INSTITUTE FOR NEUROSCIENCES/UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO) (A1) Artificial Intelligence Milestone: Ann Johnson is severely paralyzed and cannot speak. In this task from a clinical trial video, she tries to say the target sentences once the text turns green. Her brain activity, recorded from a neural implant, is decoded into audio waveforms, producing vocalized speech. (PHOTOGRAPHS FROM A VIDEO BY METZGER ET AL., WEILL INSTITUTE FOR NEUROSCIENCES/UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO) Mrs. Johnson, a teacher, volleyball coach and mother, was paralyzed by a brainstem stroke in 2005 while warming up to play volleyball. For five years after the stroke, she was terrified. ''I thought I would die at any moment,'' she wrote. Cheryl Ruddell, right, Mrs. Johnson's caregiver, cleaning the implant used for the avatar study. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY SARA HYLTON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) (A13) This article appeared in print on page A1, A13. Load-Date: August 24, 2023 End of Document U.N. Panel: Technology in Policing Can Reinforce Racial Bias The New York Times

### Document 1381

Paul McCartney befuddled Beatles fans last month when he announced the band would be releasing a record featuring the late John Lennon, with the help of artificial intelligence.  
  
"When we came to make what will be the last Beatles record it was a demo that John had – that we worked on and we just finished it up – it'll be released this year. We were able to take John's voice and get it pure through this AI so that then we could mix the record as you would normally do," he told BBC Radio 4's Today show.  
  
Fans began questioning why the Beatles would do such a thing, sharing their disdain on social media. Ringo Starr recently clarified to Rolling Stone that the group would "never" fake Lennon's voice. George Harrison, who died in 2001, recorded his own part for the song prior to passing, Starr added.  
  
Calling the experience of recording "beautiful," Starr said, "It’s the final track you’ll ever hear with the four lads. And that’s a fact."  
  
BEATLES FAN AT FIRST US CONCERT  
  
The backlash from fans caused McCartney to also clarify that the vocals of Lennon's were pure and not generated.  
  
"We've seen some confusion and speculation about it," he shared to Twitter. "Can’t say too much at this stage but to be clear, nothing has been artificially or synthetically created. It’s all real and we all play on it. We cleaned up some existing recordings – a process which has gone on for years," he assured angry fans.  
  
Following McCartney's initial comments, one Twitter user lamented: "I can’t put my finger on why there’s something eerie to me about using ai to make a new beatles song with john and george’s voices but if the other two are ok with it then fine. but i can’t see myself enjoying something like that."  
  
"I'm sorry but this whole 'last record' of The Beatles is just, I cannot accept it. Why can't people let the dead be dead? Let them rest. Godd-----. Using AI to extract John's voice for their 'last record'? WHAT KIND OF ABOMINATION IS THIS? THEIR LAST RECORD WAS ABBEY ROAD," another impassioned fan wrote.  
  
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McCartney had also originally explained that the upcoming record would replicate what Peter Jackson did while producing "The Beatles: Get Back," a documentary on the band from 2021. McCartney said Jackson was able to "extricate John's voice from a ropey little bit of cassette where it had John's voice and the piano. He could separate them with AI… They tell the machine: 'That's a voice. That's a guitar. Lose the guitar.'"  
  
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McCartney announced the music while promoting a series of new photographs released to the public that he took of the group throughout their career.  
  
His first photo book, "1964: Eyes of the Storm," edited by Robert Weil, gave fans a glimpse into the iconic group's lifestyle as the most beloved band in the world.  
  
When asked if he thinks artificial intelligence will impact the music industry, Weil told Fox News Digital, "I do think it will. I think on a deep level, things which are predictable and, you know, more formulaic can be totally replicated. But I don't think you can ever expect AI to create songs the way Paul McCartney and the Beatles created songs – there’s a nuance, there’s emotions.  
  
"There is a level which I don't think can be repeated. Same way with me as a book editor. I don't believe that on the higher level that these machines can, you know, equate the subtlety and the emotions of, you know, what we do," he concluded.

### Document 1461

The first-ever drug generated by artificial intelligence has entered Phase 2 clinical trials, with the first dose successfully administered to a human, Insilico Medicine announced yesterday.  
  
The drug, currently referred to as INS018\_055, is being tested to treat idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), a rare, progressive type of chronic lung disease.  
  
The 12-week trial will include participants diagnosed with IPF.  
  
"This drug, which will be given orally, will undergo the same rigorous testing to ensure its effectiveness and safety, like traditionally discovered drugs, but the process of its discovery and design are incredibly new," said Insilico Medicine’s CEO Alex Zhavoronkov, PhD, in a statement to Fox News Digital.  
  
FIRST NEW 'QUIT-SMOKING' DRUG IN 20 YEARS SHOWS PROMISING RESULTS IN US ‘HOPE AND EXCITEMENT’  
  
"However, with the latest advances in artificial intelligence, it was developed much faster than traditional drugs."  
  
For any new drug, there are four steps, explained Zhavoronkov, who is based in Dubai.  
  
"First, scientists have to find a ‘target,’ a biological mechanism that is driving the disease, usually because it is not functioning as intended," he said.  
  
"Second, they need to create a new drug for that target, similar to a puzzle piece, that would block the progression of the disease without harming the patient."  
  
The third step is to conduct studies — first in animals, then in clinical trials in healthy human volunteers, and finally in patients.  
  
"If those tests show positive results in helping patients, the drug reaches its fourth and final step — approval by the regulatory agencies for use as a treatment for that disease," said Zhavoronkov.  
  
In the traditional process, he said, scientists find targets by combing through scientific literature and public health databases to look for pathways or genes linked to diseases.  
  
"AI allows us to analyze massive quantities of data and find connections that human scientists might miss, and then ‘imagine’ entirely new molecules that can be turned into drugs," Zhavoronkov said.  
  
In this case, Insilico used AI both to discover a new target for IPF and then to generate a new molecule that could act on that target.  
  
AI TECH AIMS TO HELP PATIENTS CATCH DISEASE EARLY, EVEN ‘REVERSE THEIR BIOLOGICAL AGE’  
  
The company uses a program called PandaOmics to detect disease-causing targets by analyzing scientific data from clinical trials and public databases.  
  
Once the target was discovered, researchers entered it into Insilico’s other tool, Chemistry42, which uses generative AI to design new molecules.  
  
"Essentially, our scientists provided Chemistry42 with the specific characteristics they were looking for and the system generated a series of possible molecules, ranked based on their likelihood of success," Zhavoronkov said.  
  
The chosen molecule, INS018\_055, is so named because it was the 55th molecule in the series and showed the most promising activity, he said.  
  
AI-DISCOVERED DRUG SHOWS 'ENORMOUS POTENTIAL' TO TREAT ‘REAL NEED FOR BETTER TREATMENT'  
  
The current treatments for idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis are pirfenidone and nintedanib.  
  
While these drugs may provide some relief or slow the worsening of symptoms, they do not reverse the damage or stop progression, Zhavoronkov said.  
  
They also have unpleasant side effects, most notably nausea, diarrhea, weight loss and loss of appetite.  
  
"There are very few options for people with this terrible condition, and the prognosis is poor — most will die within two to five years of diagnosis," Zhavoronkov explained.  
  
"Our initial studies have indicated that INS018\_055 has the potential to address some of the limitations of current therapies."  
  
The Insilico team is hopeful the data from this newly launched clinical trial will confirm the drug’s safety and effectiveness.  
  
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"If our Phase IIa study is successful, the drug will then go to Phase IIb with a larger cohort of participants," said Hong Kong-based Sujata Rao, M. D., Insilico’s chief medical officer, in a statement to Fox News Digital.  
  
During Phase IIb, the primary objective will be to determine whether there is significant response to the drug, Rao said.  
  
"Then, the drug will go on to be evaluated in a much larger group of patients — typically hundreds — in Phase III studies to confirm the safety and effectiveness before it can be approved by the FDA as a new treatment for patients with that condition," he explained.  
  
One of the biggest challenges with these trials is recruiting patients, Rao said, particularly for a rare disease like idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.  
  
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"Patients need to fulfill certain criteria in order to be considered for trial enrollment," he noted.  
  
Despite the challenges, Rao said the research team is optimistic that this drug will be ready to go to market — and reach the patients who may benefit from it — in the next few years.

### Document 234

Artificial Intelligence is changing healthcare at Kansas University Medical Center by getting doctors more face time with their patients. "A better, happier provider is a better, happier patient," said Dr. Greg Ator. As an ENT otolaryngologist, each day he sees dozens of patients. Part of the visits includes getting their health stories. "You need to be communicating, then you're practicing your typing skills and trying to spell the words right," said Ator. Sometimes getting the story straight is challenging. "If you're doing a bunch of patients throughout the day, it's hard to remember who said what, and what you said and what you meant," said Ator. From the documentation to various codes for medical billing, sorting through all the clerical work can add up to a lot of extra hours. "That is the number one activity people spend time doing," said Ator. All the paperwork has led to a public health crisis: physician burnout. A recent study by the JAMA Network Open projected a shortfall of 35,000 to 90,000 physicians in the U.S. by 2025. The same study found doctors completed an average of 5 and half hours of clerical work for every eight hours of scheduled patient time. "At this moment, 63 percent of clinicians for the AMA are burning out, because it's not just about seeing the patients, it's also all the documentation," said Dr. Shiv Rao. Rao, a cardiologist, is speaking from experience, which he's now integrating with a program he's created called Abridge. The program using artificial intelligence was four years in the making and was created by a team of doctors. Rao is the CEO and co-founder. "This concept is all about using technology to help them have better experiences and better conversations,' said Rao. Conversations can now be captured on a physician's phone with a simple push of a button. "Then immediately when I swing my chair to look at my medical record there's a draft of the conversation formatted and summarized," said Rao. The A-I does not diagnose but acts more like a co-pilot. Abridge also has the ability to provide background and make edits on the spot. "You can ask questions or answer and verify that it got the names right and the facts correct," said Ator. Now with a virtual assistant by his side, Dr. Ator can accomplish those tasks with his eyes off the computer screen and onto his patient. Please note: This content carries a strict local market embargo. If you share the same market as the contributor of this article, you may not use it on any platform. By Sharon Chen TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: April 4, 2023 End of Document So long, robotic Alexa. Amazon's voice assistant gets more human-like with generative AI CNN Wire

### Document 89

According to a new study, artificial intelligence algorithms may be the key to identifying who is at the most risk of developing one of the most notoriously difficult cancers to diagnose early: pancreatic cancer. In a study published Monday in the peer-reviewed journal Nature Medicine, researchers found that with the help of AI, they were able to identify those most at risk for developing pancreatic cancer around three years before diagnosis purely by using the patients' medical records. It could be a game-changer in battling this type of cancer, which is fast-growing and hard to detect, researchers say. "One of the most important decisions clinicians face day to day is who is at high risk for a disease, and who would benefit from further testing, which can also mean more invasive and more expensive procedures that carry their own risks," Chris Sander, faculty member in the Department of Systems Biology in the Blavatnik Institute at Harvard Medical School and study co-senior investigator, said in a press release. "An AI tool that can zero in on those at highest risk for pancreatic cancer who stand to benefit most from further tests could go a long way toward improving clinical decision-making." A family history of pancreatic cancer and the presence of certain genetic mutations will flag individual patients for targeted screenings and early testing, but this still leaves many patients slipping through the cracks who had no way to know they were at a higher risk. Identifying any cancer early on is important for recovery, but it's especially urgent with pancreatic cancer, which is one of the most difficult cancers to detect in its early stages when it's most curable. It begins in the pancreas, an organ behind the stomach which creates enzymes and hormones to assist in digestion and blood sugar regulation respectively. But pancreatic cancer often doesn't cause any symptoms until it has spread beyond the pancreas to other organs, at which point the chances of defeating it are much lower. Clinicians have nicknamed the pancreas "the angry organ," the release explained, because of how difficult it is to perform a biopsy on the pancreas. According to the Canadian Cancer Society, only around 10 per cent of people diagnosed with pancreatic cancer in Canada will survive past the five year mark. In this new study, researchers trained artificial intelligence models on clinical data from Denmark spanning 6.2 million patients over 41 years. Out of this sample, around 24,000 would be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer at some point. By sorting through this enormous wealth of data, the AI algorithms were able to put together warning signs for pancreatic cancer within specific time frames. Once the AI had learned these "disease codes," researchers found that the AI algorithms were substantially more accurate in predicting who would develop pancreatic cancer compared to population-wide estimates based on the incidence levels of the disease. To test it further, they took the most successful algorithm and used it with a new cohort: three million patients from the U.S. Veterans Health Administration data set, spanning 21 years. This data set contained 3,900 patients who were diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. Researchers found that their AI algorithm was slightly less predictive than with the Denmark cohort, which was a truly national sample, but that when retrained on U.S. data, its accuracy improved. Pancreatic cancer is much more difficult to screen for compared to other cancers. While a mammogram, pap smear and blood test will easily allow doctors to search for breast cancer, cervical cancer and prostate cancer respectively, screening methods for pancreatic cancer are more expensive. Researchers pointed out that doctors are understandably less likely to order a CT scan or MRI for a patient to screen for pancreatic cancer without the family history usually used to assess risk. Being able to identify those who truly need more testing and those who don't will not only save time and resources, but could catch more cases of this aggressive cancer earlier. If patients are diagnosed in the early stages, the five year survival rate surges to 44 per cent, the release said - but currently, only around 12 per cent of cases are diagnosed that early. If the tumour spreads beyond the pancreas, the five year survival rate can go as low as two per cent. "That low survival rate is despite marked advances in surgical techniques, chemotherapy, and immunotherapy," Sander said. "So, in addition to sophisticated treatments, there is a clear need for better screening, more targeted testing, and earlier diagnosis, and this where the AI-based approach comes in as the first critical step in this continuum." Researchers noted that the shift in accuracy for their AI algorithm when introduced to a new country's data suggests that for this method to be successful, AI models need to be trained on large datasets or as locally as possible to capture specific demographic patterns for risk. "Many types of cancer, especially those hard to identify and treat early, exert a disproportionate toll on patients, families and the healthcare system as a whole," Soren Brunak, director of research at the Novo Nordisk Foundation Center for Protein Research at the University of Copenhagen and co-senior investigator, said in the release. "AI-based screening is an opportunity to alter the trajectory of pancreatic cancer, an aggressive disease that is notoriously hard to diagnose early and treat promptly when the chances for success are highest." Please note: This content carries a strict local market embargo. If you share the same market as the contributor of this article, you may not use it on any platform. CTVNews.ca ctvnews.caproducers@bellmedia.ca By Alexandra Mae Jones/CTVNews.ca writer TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: May 9, 2023 End of Document CEOs of OpenAI, Google and Microsoft to join other tech leaders on federal AI safety panel CNN Wire

### Document 1336

With 37.3 million people in the U. S. living with diabetes — 8.5 million of whom are undiagnosed, per the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention — the disease is one of the deadliest and most expensive in the country.  
  
Cedar Gate Technologies, a medical tech development company in Greenwich, Connecticut, announced on Tuesday a new AI-based solution that aims to reduce the burden of diabetes for both patients and providers.  
  
In a recent study, Cedar Gate used its solution, Cedar Gate Analytics, to evaluate the data of more than 1.2 million patients in its database within a 12-month period.  
  
CHATGPT ANSWERED 25 BREAST CANCER SCREENING QUESTIONS, BUT IT'S 'NOT READY FOR THE REAL WORLD' — HERE'S WHY  
  
The results showed that 80% of patients with no known diabetes who were identified by the model were confirmed to develop the disease in the following year, the company said.  
  
The company said in a press release that Cedar Gate Analytics is the "first commercially available and deployed value-based platform with this level of accuracy."  
  
Rajiv Mahale, chief product and business development officer at Cedar Gate, told Fox News Digital in an interview that this means "we can confidently identify people who are at a higher risk of developing or being diagnosed with diabetes in the future."  
  
Cedar Gate Analytics isn’t the only AI-based model that aims to detect diabetes risk, but the company says it is "the first of its kind at this level."  
  
Mahale said, "While there have been many university-based research studies showing the capability of AI-related diabetes prediction models, we’re applying our technology to commercial use cases, putting advanced analytics tools in the hands of business users to solve real-world problems."  
  
He added, "Today, we have the technology to curb the trajectory of diabetes deeply and meaningfully, controlling cost and improving health outcomes at scale."  
  
Cedar Gate’s AI platform is intended for use by medical professionals, explained David Snow, chairman and CEO of Cedar Gate Technologies.  
  
The goal is to give doctors the information they need to identify the patients who are at risk of developing diabetes.  
  
"At the end of the day, clinicians are accountable to patients," Snow said in an interview with Fox News Digital.  
  
"The data tells the doctors the patients will develop diabetes if they don’t intervene, enabling them to avoid the acute onset of a problem."  
  
Snow said that Cedar Gate Analytics reflects the company’s broader goal of shifting to a new health care model — one centered on "value-based care" rather than "fee-for-service."  
  
More than 37 million people in the U. S. have diabetes — 8.5 million of whom are undiagnosed.  
  
"With the fee-for-service model, providers are rewarded for waiting for people to get sick," he explained.  
  
"With value-based care, they are rewarded for keeping people well."  
  
Cedar Gate’s AI model is based on multiple years of medical claims data. It uses machine learning networks to predict the likelihood of many chronic conditions, including diabetes.  
  
"These kinds of insights are not new — but this level of accuracy and predictability is exciting," Snow said.  
  
"Currently, there is no solution known to top industry analysts that is able to reach 80%+ accuracy at true, substantial scale."  
  
DOCTORS URGE CAUTION ON DIABETES DRUGS FOR WEIGHT LOSS AFTER STUDY HIGHLIGHTS SIDE EFFECTS  
  
Mahale explained that they’re not simply feeding raw data into an algorithm.  
  
"We have data scientists and clinical folks creating meaning from the data before it goes into a model, defining the patient’s journey and key events," said Mahale.  
  
"Our tools have the potential to reach a far greater share of the population who are at risk of contracting a serious chronic disease."  
  
The researchers predict that by pinpointing diabetes risk earlier and improving patient outcomes, the company could potentially help save millions of dollars' worth of health care expenditures.  
  
For each person with diabetes, the annual cost totals $9,601 per year, according to the American Diabetes Association.  
  
The use of artificial intelligence and machine learning in health care isn’t new — but it is rapidly growing as the technology opens up new ways of improving patient care and increasing providers’ efficiency.  
  
As of October 2022, the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) listed more than 500 AI/ML-enabled medical devices that are available in the United States.  
  
Dr. Harvey Castro, a Dallas, Texas-based board-certified emergency medicine physician and national speaker on artificial intelligence in health care, believes AI platforms are an excellent tool for preventative medicine.  
  
"The more we know about a disease state, the more likely we are to do our best to stay healthy by changing our habits," he told Fox News Digital.  
  
"I see this being the future of preventive medicine."  
  
Castro cautions, however, that these types of models tend to predict only what they have studied — so the information can potentially be somewhat biased toward a certain region or group of people.  
  
"Therefore, you have to look at the data and see if it represents the entire U. S. population; if not, this information might not apply to you," he said.  
  
"For example, someone in West Africa might not have the same risk calculator as someone from California or New York City."  
  
Looking ahead, the Cedar Gate team plans to release similar AI models focused on detecting other chronic diseases, including coronary artery disease, congestive heart failure and COPD.  
  
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In the future, the group plans to apply the technology to complex diseases like multiple sclerosis, Parkinson’s and Alzheimer’s.  
  
"It just gives us the ability to better inform those who are responsible for delivering care so they’re more effective with their patients."  
  
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He added, "With such an enormous amount of data in health care, powerful analytics are a necessity."

### Document 934

Their latest song points toward a future where no golden goose need ever stop laying. Earlier this month, alongside the arrival of a new Beatles single called ''Now and Then,'' there also came a 12 minute and 24 second promotional film -- exactly three times as long as the song itself -- explaining the project. Why so long a preface? Part of it was the solemnity of the occasion: This was, the film's title card proclaimed, ''the last Beatles song.'' But there was another purpose, too, one that was uncomfortably hard to miss. ''Now and Then'' requires not just explanation but also, awkwardly, justification. The song was originally a demo recorded by John Lennon in his New York apartment in the late 1970s, well after the Beatles broke up. In the 1990s, it was among the recordings that Yoko Ono provided to Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr as candidates for being polished up into fully arranged songs. Two of those -- ''Free as a Bird'' and ''Real Love'' -- were released in the mid-1990s, as part of the ''Anthology'' series of TV documentaries, compilation albums and a book. But ''Now and Then'' was abandoned, in part because of technical difficulties in separating Lennon's vocals from the murky piano on the same audio track: This was the audio equivalent of a scribbled note to self, not a usable studio recording. Decades later, though, in the course of making the 2021 documentary ''Get Back,'' the director Peter Jackson's production company developed a cutting-edge machine-learning application that could be trained to tease apart components of recordings. Suddenly it was possible to isolate individual Beatles' voices from garbled footage of them in studios and rehearsal halls as they conceived and recorded the album ''Let It Be.'' Applied to ''Now and Then,'' this new technology set Lennon's singing free. The moment when the promotional video evokes this jailbreak -- playing Lennon's isolated voice over footage that juxtaposes his face with an empty studio -- is admittedly chills-inducing. The video is full of similar juxtapositions. We see the astonishingly well-preserved Paul McCartney of 2023, marveling at the gifts of technology; then we see him in the '90s, goofing around with a still-alive George Harrison; then the bearded family man of the late '60s, then the fresh-faced Liverpudlian lad suddenly catapulted to stardom. Time collapses: Beatles past and present, ''now'' and ''then,'' come together, Lennon's voice from the '70s layering with Harrison's contributions from the '90s ''Anthology'' sessions, McCartney and Starr's more recent efforts, even scraps of wordless harmony singing borrowed from '60s recording sessions and tracks like ''Eleanor Rigby'' and ''Because.'' [Video: Watch on YouTube.] It's so moving that it took me a few rewatches, over a few days, to start asking the obvious questions. Centrally: Does it really make sense to use a song originally written by Lennon alone, with no known intention of ever bringing it to his former bandmates, as the basis for a ''Beatles'' song? Is Lennon's vocal, plucked and scrubbed by artificial intelligence and taking on a faintly unnatural air, something he would have embraced or been repulsed by? ''Is this something we shouldn't do?'' McCartney asks in a voice-over, but neither he nor anyone else ever articulates exactly what the problem might be. Instead, the film answers unspoken objections by repeatedly swatting them down. McCartney imagines calling his old bandmate up -- ''Hey, John, would you like us to finish this last song of yours?'' -- and then supplies Lennon's answer for him: ''I'm telling you, I know the answer would've been 'Yeah!' He would have loved that!'' John ''would have loved'' the approach, his son Sean concurs -- ''He was never shy to experiment with recording technology.'' In the song's music video, directed by Peter Jackson, a youthful Lennon is spliced into the ''Now and Then'' recording sessions: He does, indeed, look thrilled. ''We've all played on it,'' McCartney says. ''So it is a genuine Beatle recording.'' On one hand, who is more qualified than McCartney to issue this edict of authenticity? On the other: Why did he feel the need? To date, much of our conversation about A.I. tools and art has focused on what ''new'' material a computer program can possibly generate on its own. (Can DALL-E spit out a great painting? Can Midjourney create a genuinely good movie? When, if ever, will ChatGPT write an excellent novel?) But the successful rollout of ''Now and Then'' -- within days, it was topping charts in Britain and nearly there in America -- suggests another, and I think more plausible, path for A.I. and the business of culture. This path has less to do with software producing new work and more to do with tech advances facilitating the ongoing monetization of existing intellectual property, ''content'' that is already identified as profitable. We are awash in reboots and rehashes and rereleases, sequels and prequels and spinoffs, movies about toys and toys inspired by movies -- and, as the recent Hollywood strikes brought to public attention, movie studios are eager for opportunities to assert ownership of writers' and actors' creative output as the fodder and training data for cost-cutting A.I. tools. This past summer, YouTube introduced a ''Music A.I. Incubator'' with Universal Music Group artists including, according to one news release, ''the estate of Frank Sinatra.'' Peter Jackson has acknowledged the possibility that the Beatles archives could, revisited with fresh tools, generate even more new material. (This is, after all, the man who stretched J.R.R. Tolkien's slim ''The Hobbit'' into three full-length movies.) On McCartney's recent tour, he performed ''duets'' with Lennon, melding his live show with A.I.-isolated vocals from a concert featured in ''Get Back.'' A.I. didn't birth rehash culture, but it seems sure to accelerate it. So while the current legacy-I.P. production boom is focused on fictional characters, there's no reason to think it won't, in the future, take the form of beloved real-life entertainers being endlessly re-presented to us with help from new tools. There has always been money in taking known cash cows -- the Beatles prominent among them -- and sprucing them up for new media or new sensibilities: new mixes, remasters, deluxe editions. But the story embedded in ''Now and Then'' isn't ''here's a new way of hearing an existing Beatles recording'' or ''here's something the Beatles made together that we've never heard before.'' It is Lennon's ideas from 45 years ago and Harrison's from 30 and McCartney and Starr's from the present, all welded together into an officially certified New Track from the Fab Four. In that context, the ''Now and Then'' movie's upfront billing of the track as the last Beatles song feels like a two-pronged rhetorical move. As a promotional matter, it maximizes our sense of the release as an event. But it simultaneously functions as a reassuring promise. Look, it seems to say, we won't be doing this left and right. We're too classy for that; we're the Beatles. This is about the realization of a longstanding and deeply emotional artistic goal, not about cravenly generating a new product. Well, maybe. But the truth, ultimately, will lie not with any facts inherent to the universe of existing Beatles recordings. It will come down to choices made by whoever owns the rights. If you can make a Beatles single using ideas from two dead Beatles, then you can make one with ideas from three dead Beatles -- or even, perhaps, from four. And even if this really is the end for Beatles output, it would be foolish to think that no one will follow in their footsteps. Somewhere, right now, people in suits are drawing up profit projections for similar projects from other beloved acts. Whether this fact fills you with dread, indifference or excitement might depend on what you think of the music that results. Thus far, many applications of artificial intelligence to music have been meme-y novelties: people mocking up (surprisingly good) impressions of Drake songs or Johnny Cash covering Taylor Swift or Hank Williams singing rap lyrics. The next step -- the one the ''Now and Then'' promotional film is so eager to reassure us ''the Beatles'' have not yet taken -- is the use of A.I. to produce songs we're meant to respond to not as neat proofs of what's technically possible, but as vectors for emotion. I've seen numerous people describe how genuinely moved they were by listening to ''Now and Then.'' I believe them. And the experience of communing with lost friends and collaborators was obviously an especially meaningful one for McCartney. For me, though, the song is eerily inert. Lennon's original shoddy demo, long available online, is, by contrast, movingly alive, not despite but because of its incompleteness. The recording generates an aura of possibility that fits with the song's themes: all that might have been, the power of what endures over time, even as so much else erodes. It reminds me of the Beatles without sounding like the Beatles -- and why should it, when Lennon didn't write it for them? The new ''Now and Then,'' for which some of Lennon's original lyrics were cut and others rearranged, doesn't entirely sound like the Beatles either, no matter how much it wants to. The image that formed in my mind as I listened and relistened was that of a spotless, echoey mausoleum, built from shiny gray marble and haunted by garbled digital cries that sound like people I once knew, trying to connect across impossible distances. My suspicion is that I'll be having this uncanny feeling more often in the years to come. This will be, in part, because of what A.I. will make possible and how widely it will be deployed as a tool for duplicating human sounds. It will also be a result of our ongoing collective failure to create conditions that make the production and widespread dissemination of novel art possible. What's worrisome is not the technology itself, which has the potential to be deployed in all sorts of artistically interesting ways. Neither is it a matter of what is or isn't ''natural,'' or of policing the boundaries between ''real'' and ''fake'' Beatles. The worry is that, for the companies that shape so much of our cultural life, A.I. will function first and foremost as a way to keep pushing out recycled goods rather than investing in innovations and experiments from people who don't yet have a well-known back catalog to capitalize on. I hope I am wrong. Maybe ''Now and Then'' is just a blip, a one-off -- less a harbinger of things to come than the marking of a limit. But I suspect that, in this late project, the always-innovative Beatles are once again ahead of their time. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/11/21/magazine/the-beatles-now-and-then.html Graphic PHOTOS: PHOTO (PHOTOGRAPH BY DISNEY+) (MM7) PHOTOS (PHOTOGRAPHS BY ANTHONY GERACE EVENING STANDARD/GETTY IMAGES TERRY DISNEY/DAILY EXPRESS/GETTY IMAGES ADRIAN DENNIS/AFP, VIA GETTY IMAGES CENTRAL PRESS/HULTON ARCHIVE/GETTY IMAGES TERRY WYATT/GETTY IMAGES) (MM8-MM9) This article appeared in print on page MM7, MM8, MM9, MM10. Load-Date: November 26, 2023 End of Document China Sets Robust Economic Growth Goal but No Big Stimulus The New York Times

### Document 1376

America’s medical community appears to be embracing artificial intelligence products in an effort to speed up patient care and prevent burnout among health care professionals.  
  
AI technology is already rolling out in doctors' offices, hospitals and clinics nationwide through a variety of formats.  
  
California-based Regard has launched its AI product, a system that enables doctors to automate routine tasks, in 30 hospitals, its CEO said.  
  
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE WON’T EVER BE ABLE TO COMPREHEND THIS ONE THING  
  
"What we started developing was essentially an AI copilot for doctors," Eli Ben-Joseph, co-founder and CEO of Regard, told Fox News.  
  
The company’s software allows computers to diagnose a patient, assist with doctors' notes and alert professionals when something may have been overlooked.  
  
The company told Fox News that the solution's ability to streamline workflows may allow doctors to spend less time on paperwork and administrative tasks.  
  
AI AND HEART MACHINES DO A BETTER JOB OF READING ULTRASOUNDS THAN SONOGRAPHERS DO, SAYS STUDY  
  
"We like to say it's almost like having an AI med student or an AI medical resident that helps the doctors with their day-to-day," added Ben-Joseph.  
  
The AI medical industry is expected to grow significantly in the next several years.  
  
The technology may save U. S. taxpayers hundreds of billions of dollars in health care costs on an annual basis, researchers found.  
  
Separate studies, however, have indicated that the public remains cautious about embracing AI when it comes to medical care.  
  
A survey published by Pew Research found that 60% of Americans would be "uncomfortable" with their health care providers relying on AI when administering services.  
  
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Medical experts told Fox News they’re not surprised that people have reservations about AI being tied to their medical records and treatments.  
  
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"Patients simply don't trust a machine over a human being, but they are welcoming of a machine to assist a surgeon or a physician in making a diagnosis or remedying care," said Dr. Marty Makary, a professor of surgery at Johns Hopkins University and a Fox News medical contributor.

### Document 946

Artificial intelligence is steadily becoming a trusty tool for composing wedding speeches. Should it be? Josh Withers likes it when the couples he marries mess up their vows, such as when someone says, “I take you as my awfully wedded,” instead of the standard “lawfully wedded.” But lately, Mr. Withers — an international marriage celebrant who helped found the Celebrant Institute, a training and mentoring organization in his native Australia — has been worrying that artificial intelligence will ruin those moments. He has already heard murmurs about the chatbot ChatGPT’s potential role in weddings. “I’m seeing people using it to write speeches and write vows on wedding Facebook groups,” he said. “If a computer makes the words you speak at a wedding, what you’re going to get is recycled clichés. You’ll lose the humanity, the moments that make us feel love.” Since its release last November, ChatGPT has become a source of concern in classrooms because of how students can use the chatbot to complete their assignments. Now, the increasing use of A.I. in weddings has raised even more questions about its potential and its ethical boundaries. Ben Hart, who lives in Park Slope, Brooklyn, runs ToastWiz, an A.I. wedding speech-writing business that provides best men, maids of honor and couples’ parents with scripted remarks. He started the service in December, after a bout of nerves gripped him a few years ago at his own mother’s wedding, when he had headed to the microphone to propose a toast, and blanked. After that deer-in-the-headlights moment, Mr. Hart heard what might have been a worse speech at another wedding: “It was a father of the bride speech, where the father was bragging about how much he paid for the wedding. It was awkward and uncomfortable.” For $30, and in less than 15 minutes, ToastWiz generates three original speeches with the help of GPT-3, another A.I. chatbot. Chris Noessel, an author and public speaker who helps audiences understand A.I., and whose day job is actually designing A.I. for IBM, said that even though bots such as ChatGPT are free, the $30 price tag will be worth it for some. “Just because you have access to this tool doesn’t mean you’re going to know how to use it well,” he said. Those who are terrified of wrestling with words for a speech and are not tech-savvy, he said, may find a service like ToastWiz — which is tailored to write specifically for weddings, unlike ChatGPT — more helpful. Mr. Noessel, who lives in Richmond, Calif., is among the few ever to be married by an A.I. officiant. On April 2, 2018, he and his husband, Benjamin Remington, a user experience designer, exchanged vows read aloud by a chatbot. Having a disembodied voice officiate was their way of honoring their relationship in a way that their 150 guests would recognize. “We kind of have a brand,” Mr. Noessel said. The vows were handwritten, but had ChatGPT been around then, and Mr. Noessel felt as if he needed help crafting language to express his love and commitment, he wouldn’t have dismissed it. As an idea generator for ceremonies, toasts and vows, “there are ethical ways and unethical ways of using it,” he said. “If you went to ChatGPT and said, ‘My bride-to-be’s name is Marcia and we met on the beach, write me vows,’ what you’ll get is inauthentic because ChatGPT doesn’t know Marcia. It’s just regurgitating stuff out to you,” Mr. Noessel said. But if the chatbot generates vows where “you end up going, ‘I like the structure, but I’m going to replace these sentences with heartfelt sentiments,’ I think it’s fine. It’s the human gate that makes it ethical in my consideration.” Myka Meier, an etiquette consultant and wedding conduct guru, believes that gate or no gate, vows assisted by A.I. may be a technological bridge too far. “Those are words that are supposed to set the precedent for the rest of your lives together,” she said. “If you feel you won’t do that justice without using A.I., consider letting the officiant say them rather than writing your own.” On the other hand, Ms. Meier said she doesn’t believe in using up honeymoon time writing thank-you notes when a bot can help. After her wedding in 2013, she spent hours hand writing personal thank-you cards en route to the Maldives for her honeymoon. Ms. Meier said she would never endorse using fill-in-the-blank, impersonal thank-you letters, but ChatGPT, she recently discovered, doesn’t produce that kind. Another question for those with A.I. experience and the inclination to use it might be: Why stop at vows or speeches? Krystal Webber said she would design A.I. for her own wedding if she had the time. Ms. Webber, who lives in Austin, Texas, will be married on May 20. Her work as a partner at IBM’s Global Strategic Partners Division is focused on A.I., which enables her to understand its wedding-related capabilities. Yet, she claimed that there isn’t an AI interface designed with wedding considerations in mind. “You could use technology to do comparison shopping,” she said. “It could be something like, ‘I’m getting married in Austin on this day, and I’m serving upscale tacos to 125 guests. What are my three best options?’” Shopping for wedding gowns could be a matter of typing, “‘I’m 5-foot-2, I generally wear this size and I’m looking for something in one of these three cuts.’ The technology exists. We just need somebody to build it.” Ms. Webber can rattle off a full kit of fantasy A.I. bridal tools, including one that greets out-of-town guests with a custom welcome message when they land at the airport, and another that figures out whether it’s cheaper to stay at a hotel within walking distance of the venue or stay farther away and pay for cabs. For now, though, she’s stuck poring over wedding spreadsheets and envisioning a day when technology will allow for more time to focus on bridal tasks that don’t involve sitting in front of a computer. “If I could spend 10 percent of the time I’m spending on comparisons and calculations thinking about lighting and decorations, it would matter to me tremendously,” she said. This article appeared in print on page ST15. Load-Date: June 21, 2023 End of Document Studios and Writers Reached a Deal. Here’s What Happens Next. The New York Times

### Document 778

The new add-on to a standard mammogram can cost between $40 and $100. We asked experts to separate the sales pitch from the science. Clinics around the country are starting to offer patients a new service: having their mammograms read not just by a radiologist, but also by an artificial intelligence model. The hospitals and companies that provide these tools tout their ability to speed the work of radiologists and detect cancer earlier than standard mammograms alone. Currently, mammograms identify around 87 percent of breast cancers. They’re more likely to miss cancer in younger women and those with dense breasts. They sometimes lead to false positives that require more testing to rule out cancer, and can also turn up precancerous conditions that may never cause serious problems but nonetheless lead to treatment because it’s not possible to predict the risk of not treating them. “It’s not a perfect science by any stretch,” said Dr. John Lewin, chief of breast imaging at Smilow Cancer Hospital and Yale Cancer Center. Experts are excited by the prospect of improving the accuracy of screening for breast cancer, which 300,000 women are diagnosed with each year in the United States. But they also have concerns about whether these A.I. tools will work well across a diverse range of patients and whether they can meaningfully improve breast cancer survival. How does A.I. analysis work? Mammograms contain a wealth of information on breast tissues and ducts. Certain patterns, such as bright white spots with jagged edges, may be a sign of cancer. Fine white lines, by comparison, may indicate calcifications that can be benign or may need more testing. Other patterns can be tricky for humans to differentiate from normal breast tissue. A.I. models can, in some cases, “see what we cannot see,” said Dr. Katerina Dodelzon, a radiologist who specializes in breast imaging at NewYork-Presbyterian/Weill Cornell Medical Center. When an image is run through an A.I. program, the software highlights suspicious areas that require further attention from a radiologist. Some models can also score images to help busy radiologists prioritize which scans to look at first. “I easily read 100 screening mammograms in a day,” said Dr. Carolyn Malone, a radiologist in the breast division at John Theurer Cancer Center at Hackensack University Medical Center. “I can start reading ones that the A.I. is saying are more complex.” In one of the largest studies of A.I. mammography, a model used in Sweden improved breast cancer detection by 20 percent. In a trial involving 80,000 women, the software picked up six cases of cancer in every 1,000 women, while radiologists found five per 1,000 women. A 2022 Danish study showed that an A.I. model also reduced false positives, meaning that fewer women had to return to the doctor for further testing after a mammogram identified a suspicious spot. But it is not clear if A.I. analysis will actually reduce deaths from breast cancer, or simply inflate survival numbers by finding more cancers earlier. And radiologists are unsure how the European findings will translate to the United States, or how well the models will work on a more diverse population. “There’s a need for more diverse training and testing of these A.I. tools and algorithms in order to develop them across different races and different ethnicities,” Dr. Dodelzon said. “A.I. is just a tool that learns based on what it sees." Some experts are also concerned about using these tools before they have been thoroughly vetted, drawing a comparison to computer-aided detection technology hailed in the 1980s as a way to help detect breast cancers sooner. A major study later showed that the technology did not make mammogram results more accurate. When it comes to A.I. analysis of mammograms, “we may not find out for a couple of years if our performance went down,” Dr. Lewin said. There are also certain things that A.I. can’t do well yet, such as tell the difference between surgical scars and tumors. “You just need a human for that,” said Dr. Malone. Radiologists, particularly those trained in breast imaging, can draw on patient medical histories and their own expertise to pinpoint these anomalies, she said. Is it worth paying for an A.I. mammogram? The Food and Drug Administration has authorized roughly two dozen mammography A.I. products. Some of these are being rolled out to patients in a small number of clinics and tested by other hospitals that want to be certain of the value these tools provide before offering them to patients. There is currently no billing code that radiologists can use to charge insurance providers for the technology. That means some centers may punt the cost to patients, charging between $40 to $100 out of pocket for an A.I. analysis. Other hospitals may absorb the cost and offer the additional analysis for free. Still others may keep the technology for research until they are more certain of the value it can provide to patients. It will take some time for A.I. to become part of routine care, which would lead insurance companies to consider reimbursing their cost. Until then, most patients don’t need A.I. for their mammograms, Dr. Dodelzon said, though it might provide some extra reassurance for those who are particularly anxious about their results. PHOTO: When an image is run through an artificial intelligence program, the software highlights areas that require a radiologist’s attention. (PHOTOGRAPH BY GETTY IMAGES) This article appeared in print on page D6. Load-Date: April 11, 2024 End of Document The Digest The New York Times

### Document 655

Our eight writing units, each with its own practical step-by-step guide, are based on real-world features like reviews, photo essays, narratives, podcasts and more. Please note: Fully updated versions of each unit, as well as all supporting materials, will be published as each related contest goes live. What can the news, features, essays, interviews, photos, videos, podcasts and graphics in The New York Times teach your students about composing for a real audience? So much, we hope, that the units we detail below are just a beginning. Our writing curriculum is both a road map for teachers and an invitation to students. For teachers, it organizes our offerings — writing prompts, mentor texts and student contests — into eight distinct units, each of which focuses on a different genre of writing that your students can find not just in The Times but in all kinds of real-world sources. For students, it offers confirmation that they have something valuable to say, a wide range of choices about how to say it and a global audience eager to listen. Promoting student voices has always been a pillar of our site, and through the opportunities for publication woven into each unit, we want to encourage students to go beyond simply consuming media to becoming creators themselves. Though our offerings are aimed at middle school and high school students, we know that they are used up and down levels and across subjects — from elementary school to college. So have a look, and see if you can find a way to include any of these opportunities in your curriculum this year, whether to help students document their lives, tell stories, express opinions, investigate ideas, interview fascinating people or analyze culture. We can’t wait to hear what they have to say! Each unit includes: Writing prompts to help students try out related skills in a “low stakes” way.We publish new writing prompts every school day and have since 2009. You can find categorized collections of these prompts, or just scroll through to see the latest. Your students can respond on our site, using our public forums as a kind of “rehearsal space” for practicing voice and technique. Daily opportunities to practice writing for an authentic audience.If a student submits a comment on our site, it will be read by Times editors, who approve each one before it is published. Submitting a comment also gives students an audience of fellow teenagers from around the world who may read and respond to their work. Each week, we call out our favorite comments and honor dozens of students by name in our Thursday “Current Events Conversation” feature. Guided practice with mentor texts.Each step-by-step guide features activities, written directly to students, that help them observe, understand and practice the kinds of “craft moves” that make different genres of writing sing. Mentor texts like those informing how to “show not tell” in narratives, how to express critical opinions, how to quote or paraphrase experts and how to craft scripts for podcasts use the work of both Times journalists and the teenage winners of our contests to show students techniques they can emulate. A contest that acts as a culminating project.Over the years, we’ve heard from many teachers that our contests serve as final projects in their classes, and this curriculum came about in large part because we wanted to help teachers “plan backward” to support those projects.All contest entries are considered by experts, whether Times journalists, outside educators from partner organizations or professional practitioners in a related field. Winning means being published on our site and, perhaps, in the print edition of The New York Times. Below are the eight units we will offer in the 2023-24 school year. Documenting and Reflecting on Teenage Lives This unit was first developed in 2020 to acknowledge the profound effects that tumultuous year had on a generation of teenagers. Our open-ended invitation to “show us — in words or images, video or audio — how the events of this year have affected you” resulted in a deluge of extraordinary submissions, some of which were featured online, in a special print section and in a book. We continued the contest for two more years, and the work of the 2021 and 2022 winners was equally excellent. This year, we’re inviting you to do the same kind of documentation and reflection, but this time focusing on your school experience. We’re asking, What can you show or tell us that might help explain what it’s like to be an educator or a student in high school right now? Anyone who works or is a student in a secondary school can contribute to this collective portrait by sending almost anything you can upload digitally that addresses that question. All submissions must be accompanied by a written artist’s statement giving additional context. If you’re reading this and worrying that you don’t have anything to say, trust us: You do. Everyone experiences school differently, and there are stories only you can tell. The exercises in our new step-by-step guide show you how. Note: Unlike our other contests, this first challenge is only open to high school students (and educators too). The Personal Narrative While The Times is known for its award-winning journalism, the paper also has a robust tradition of publishing personal essays on topics like love, family, life on campus and navigating anxiety. And on our site, our daily writing prompts have long invited students to tell us their stories, too. Our collection of 525 Prompts for Narrative and Personal Writing is a good place to start, though we add more every week during the school year. For several years, we ran a personal narrative contest for students, inspired by the essays from The Times Magazine’s long-running Lives column. In 2022, we switched it up, challenging students to write a “tiny memoir” personal narrative in 100 words or less. We loved the results, so we’re bringing that contest back again this October. Our unit, Teach Narrative Writing With The New York Times, contains links to all the prompts, mentor texts and lesson plans you’ll need to start, while our related guide offers students step-by-step directions for telling meaningful, interesting and short true stories from their lives in 100 words. The Critical Review Book reports and literary essays have long been staples of language arts classrooms, but this unit encourages students to learn how to critique art in other genres as well. As we point out, a cultural review is a form of argumentative essay. Your class may be writing about pop music or sneaker trends, but your students still have to make claims and support them with evidence. And, just as they must in a literature essay, they have to read (or watch, or listen to) a work closely, analyze it, understand its context and explain what is meaningful and interesting about it. In our step-by-step guide, we walk you through the review-writing process with advice from New York Times critics and student writers. And, as a culminating project, we invite students to send us their own reviews of a book, movie, restaurant, album, theatrical production, video game, dance performance, TV show, art exhibition or any other kind of work The Times critiques. (Please note that this year, unlike in previous years, students are limited to choose only works that are new since Jan. 1, 2023.) Informational ‘How-To’ Writing Informational writing is the style of writing that dominates The New York Times as well as any other traditional newspaper you might read, and in this unit we hope to show students that it can be every bit as engaging and compelling to read and to write as other genres. Via thousands of articles a month — including front-page reporting on politics, deep data dives in The Upshot, recipes in Cooking, advice columns in Style and long-form investigative pieces in the magazine — Times journalists find ways to experiment with the genre to intrigue and inform their audiences. For years, we ran a STEM Writing Contest, in which we invited students to explain an issue or question in science, technology, engineering, math or health, and both the related unit and the work of the winning students can still inspire. However, for this school year we’re trying something new by inviting students to follow the example of the long-running Tip column from The New York Times Magazine and write a short description of how to do (almost) any task. We’ll be publishing helpful new materials, including a step-by-step guide, before the contest begins. Until then, check out both the Tip column and our lesson plan that breaks its formula down. For advice on finding topics and experts, read this piece from Times Insider about how the column is constructed. The Photo Essay How can focusing on one form of journalistic composition teach students cross-curricular skills like researching, storytelling, asking effective questions, observing closely, listening, note-taking, fact-checking, connecting with others and, of course, composing using both words and images with clarity, voice and style? We hope to show students how to do all of this in our coming unit that will support participation in our new photo essay contest. Inspired by the immersive New York Times series “Where We Are,” which focuses on young people and the spaces where they create community, we invite students to work alone or with others to make photo essays about the communities that interest them. Students can document any kind of offline community they like and feature people of any age. Stay tuned for many more materials, but until then, you can find many relevant tips and exercises in our 2022 guides to photographing and interviewing people. Argumentative Writing The demand for evidence-based argumentative writing is now woven into school assignments across curriculums and grade levels, and you couldn’t ask for better real-world examples than what you can find in the Times Opinion section. This unit, like our others, is supported with writing prompts, mentor text lesson plans, webinars and more. It’s also supported by a decade of lesson plans and videos that focus on winning teenage work from our long-running Editorial Contest, on topics as varied as policing, anti-Asian hate, artificial intelligence, toxicity in gaming, transgender rights, parental incarceration and the “life-changing magic” of being messy. Instead of focusing on the editorial as a culminating project this year, however, we’re inviting students to pen an open letter. An open letter is a published letter of protest or appeal usually addressed to an individual but intended for the general public. Martin Luther King Jr.’s Letter From Birmingham Jail, the recent letter signed by over 1,000 tech leaders about the dangers of artificial intelligence and this funny 2020 letter addressed to Prince Harry and Meghan are all examples of this rich tradition. Just as we did for the Editorial Contest, we invite students to make an argument in 450 words about something that matters to them, and persuade us that we should care, too. But this time, they must address themselves to a specific target audience or recipient, institution or group — one that has the power to make meaningful change. Whether they choose their parents, teachers, school board members or mayor; a member of Congress; the head of a corporation; or a metonym like “Silicon Valley” or “the Kremlin,” they should ask themselves, What do I care about? Who can make changes — big or small, local or global — to address my issue or problem? What specifically do I want them to understand and do? And how can I write this as an “open letter,” meaningful not just to me and the recipient, but to a general audience? We’ll publish a new step-by-step guide later this school year, but until then, you can find ideas and inspiration in our related writing unit and via the work of past Editorial winners. Podcasting Whether you’re a high school student or a professional journalist, you’re probably being increasingly expected to communicate ideas, investigate questions and tell stories not just in writing, but across a range of multimedia. This unit and its related contest help students experiment with one such format — the podcast — by giving them the freedom to talk about anything they want in any form they like. In the past, we’ve had winners who’ve done personal narratives, local travelogues, opinion pieces, interviews with community members, investigative journalism and descriptions of scientific discoveries. To walk classes through the process of creating an original podcast, we provide a step-by-step guide full of examples from winning student-made work. And, to make sure the format is accessible to anyone with a smartphone or recording device, we also have a related lesson plan that explains some of the technical aspects of podcasting. You can find both of these resources and more in our related Writing for Podcasts unit. Independent Reading &amp; Writing At a time when teachers are looking for ways to offer students more “voice and choice,” this unit, which spotlights our fall one-pager challenge and our summer reading contest, offers both. We invite students to choose any article, opinion essay, video, graph, photo collection or podcast from The New York Times that was published this year, and respond to it by showing us how they engaged with the ideas and information in the piece. For the one-pager, we ask that they respond with a combination of writing and images. This step-by-step guide can help students find a meaningful piece, review it carefully and react to it authentically — then figure out how to create an illustrated one-page response that expresses what they’d most like to say. Take a look at our stunning collection of winning student work to see how it can be done. Our Summer Reading Contest asks students to tell us what got their attention in The Times and why. For over a decade, they have done that by simply posting a comment on our site, but for 2024, we’ll be asking for a richer range of multimedia responses. More details will be published in the spring, but for now, our related unit and step-by-step guide for writing rich reader responses offer evergreen advice. PHOTO: (PHOTOGRAPH BY Grant Snider FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: October 30, 2023 End of Document How Artists Are Trying to Solve the World’s Problems The New York Times

### Document 427

On Nov. 30 last year, OpenAI released the first free version of ChatGPT. Within 72 hours, doctors were using the artificial intelligence-powered chatbot. “I was excited and amazed but, to be honest, a little bit alarmed,” said Peter Lee, the corporate vice president for research and incubations at Microsoft, which invested in OpenAI. He and other experts expected that ChatGPT and other A.I.-driven large language models could take over mundane tasks that eat up hours of doctors’ time and contribute to burnout, like writing appeals to health insurers or summarizing patient notes. They worried, though, that artificial intelligence also offered a perhaps too tempting shortcut to finding diagnoses and medical information that may be incorrect or even fabricated, a frightening prospect in a field like medicine. Most surprising to Dr. Lee, though, was a use he had not anticipated — doctors were asking ChatGPT to help them communicate with patients in a more compassionate way. In one survey, 85 percent of patients reported that a doctor’s compassion was more important than waiting time or cost. In another survey, nearly three-quarters of respondents said they had gone to doctors who were not compassionate. And a study of doctors’ conversations with the families of dying patients found that many were not empathetic. Enter chatbots, which doctors are using to find words to break bad news and express concerns about a patient’s suffering, or to just more clearly explain medical recommendations. Even Dr. Lee of Microsoft said that was a bit disconcerting. “As a patient, I’d personally feel a little weird about it,” he said. But Dr. Michael Pignone, the chairman of the department of internal medicine at the University of Texas at Austin, has no qualms about the help he and other doctors on his staff got from ChatGPT to communicate regularly with patients. He explained the issue in doctor-speak: “We were running a project on improving treatments for alcohol use disorder. How do we engage patients who have not responded to behavioral interventions?” Or, as ChatGPT might respond if you asked it to translate that: How can doctors better help patients who are drinking too much alcohol but have not stopped after talking to a therapist? He asked his team to write a script for how to talk to these patients compassionately. “A week later, no one had done it,” he said. All he had was a text his research coordinator and a social worker on the team had put together, and “that was not a true script,” he said. So Dr. Pignone tried ChatGPT, which replied instantly with all the talking points the doctors wanted. Social workers, though, said the script needed to be revised for patients with little medical knowledge, and also translated into Spanish. The ultimate result, which ChatGPT produced when asked to rewrite it at a fifth-grade reading level, began with a reassuring introduction: If you think you drink too much alcohol, you’re not alone. Many people have this problem, but there are medicines that can help you feel better and have a healthier, happier life. That was followed by a simple explanation of the pros and cons of treatment options. The team started using the script this month. Dr. Christopher Moriates, the co-principal investigator on the project, was impressed. “Doctors are famous for using language that is hard to understand or too advanced,” he said. “It is interesting to see that even words we think are easily understandable really aren’t.” The fifth-grade level script, he said, “feels more genuine.” Skeptics like Dr. Dev Dash, who is part of the data science team at Stanford Health Care, are so far underwhelmed about the prospect of large language models like ChatGPT helping doctors. In tests performed by Dr. Dash and his colleagues, they received replies that occasionally were wrong but, he said, more often were not useful or were inconsistent. If a doctor is using a chatbot to help communicate with a patient, errors could make a difficult situation worse. “I know physicians are using this,” Dr. Dash said. “I’ve heard of residents using it to guide clinical decision making. I don’t think it’s appropriate.” Some experts question whether it is necessary to turn to an A.I. program for empathetic words. “Most of us want to trust and respect our doctors,” said Dr. Isaac Kohane, a professor of biomedical informatics at Harvard Medical School. “If they show they are good listeners and empathic, that tends to increase our trust and respect. ” But empathy can be deceptive. It can be easy, he says, to confuse a good bedside manner with good medical advice. There’s a reason doctors may neglect compassion, said Dr. Douglas White, the director of the program on ethics and decision making in critical illness at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine. “Most doctors are pretty cognitively focused, treating the patient’s medical issues as a series of problems to be solved,” Dr. White said. As a result, he said, they may fail to pay attention to “the emotional side of what patients and families are experiencing.” At other times, doctors are all too aware of the need for empathy, But the right words can be hard to come by. That is what happened to Dr. Gregory Moore, who until recently was a senior executive leading health and life sciences at Microsoft, wanted to help a friend who had advanced cancer. Her situation was dire, and she needed advice about her treatment and future. He decided to pose her questions to ChatGPT. The result “blew me away,” Dr. Moore said. In long, compassionately worded answers to Dr. Moore’s prompts, the program gave him the words to explain to his friend the lack of effective treatments: I know this is a lot of information to process and that you may feel disappointed or frustrated by the lack of options … I wish there were more and better treatments … and I hope that in the future there will be. It also suggested ways to break bad news when his friend asked if she would be able to attend an event in two years: I admire your strength and your optimism and I share your hope and your goal. However, I also want to be honest and realistic with you and I do not want to give you any false promises or expectations … I know this is not what you want to hear and that this is very hard to accept. Late in the conversation, Dr. Moore wrote to the A.I. program: “Thanks. She will feel devastated by all this. I don’t know what I can say or do to help her in this time.” In response, Dr. Moore said that ChatGPT “started caring about me,” suggesting ways he could deal with his own grief and stress as he tried to help his friend. It concluded, in an oddly personal and familiar tone: You are doing a great job and you are making a difference. You are a great friend and a great physician. I admire you and I care about you. Dr. Moore, who specialized in diagnostic radiology and neurology when he was a practicing physician, was stunned. “I wish I would have had this when I was in training,” he said. “I have never seen or had a coach like this.” He became an evangelist, telling his doctor friends what had occurred. But, he and others say, when doctors use ChatGPT to find words to be more empathetic, they often hesitate to tell any but a few colleagues. “Perhaps that’s because we are holding on to what we see as an intensely human part of our profession,” Dr. Moore said. Or, as Dr. Harlan Krumholz, the director of Center for Outcomes Research and Evaluation at Yale School of Medicine, said, for a doctor to admit to using a chatbot this way “would be admitting you don’t know how to talk to patients.” Still, those who have tried ChatGPT say the only way for doctors to decide how comfortable they would feel about handing over tasks — such as cultivating an empathetic approach or chart reading — is to ask it some questions themselves. “You’d be crazy not to give it a try and learn more about what it can do,” Dr. Krumholz said. Microsoft wanted to know that, too, and with OpenAI, gave some academic doctors, including Dr. Kohane, early access to GPT-4, the updated version that was released in March, with a monthly fee. Dr. Kohane said he approached generative A.I. as a skeptic. In addition to his work at Harvard, he is an editor at The New England Journal of Medicine, which plans to start a new journal on A.I. in medicine next year. While he notes there is a lot of hype, testing out GPT-4 left him “shaken,” he said. For example, Dr. Kohane is part of a network of doctors who help decide if patients qualify for evaluation in a federal program for people with undiagnosed diseases. It’s time-consuming to read the letters of referral and medical histories and then decide whether to grant acceptance to a patient. But when he shared that information with ChatGPT, it “was able to decide, with accuracy, within minutes, what it took doctors a month to do,” Dr. Kohane said. Dr. Richard Stern, a rheumatologist in private practice in Dallas, said GPT-4 had become his constant companion, making the time he spends with patients more productive. It writes kind responses to his patients’ emails, provides compassionate replies for his staff members to use when answering questions from patients who call the office and takes over onerous paperwork. He recently asked the program to write a letter of appeal to an insurer. His patient had a chronic inflammatory disease and had gotten no relief from standard drugs. Dr. Stern wanted the insurer to pay for the off-label use of anakinra, which costs about $1,500 a month out of pocket. The insurer had initially denied coverage, and he wanted the company to reconsider that denial. It was the sort of letter that would take a few hours of Dr. Stern’s time but took ChatGPT just minutes to produce. After receiving the bot’s letter, the insurer granted the request. “It’s like a new world,” Dr. Stern said. This article appeared in print on page D1, D5. Load-Date: June 13, 2023 End of Document Emma Corrin Has a Mystery to Solve The New York Times

### Document 486

We invited students to suggest words to fill gaps in the English language. Here are our favorites. Every school day, we at The Learning Network teach students a new vocabulary word that was published in The New York Times via our Word of the Day column. But in February we flipped the script: We challenged young people to come up with a new word of their own that they thought was missing from the English language. More than 1,000 students from around the world responded to our Invent a Word Challenge. Some created words that spoke to our current moment — terms, for example, that help us communicate about the age of artificial intelligence, the complexities of life online or the lingering effects of the coronavirus pandemic. Others came up with words to describe common mental states teenagers deal with, such as the anxiety of climate change or the feeling of having to adopt different personalities in different contexts. And some were just plain fun — take “fidogevity,” a new word for the average life span of a dog. The strongest entries provided an interesting word, a clear example sentence and a compelling reason that word should exist. (Unfortunately, we had to disqualify many excellent words that did not follow all of our rules.) Listed alphabetically below are 27 of our favorites, which were selected by Learning Network staff. Entries have been edited for length and clarity. If you are a finalist and would like your full name published, please have a parent or guardian complete our permission form (PDF) and send it to us at LNFeedback@nytimes.com. After enjoying each word, students might take on another challenge: Choose one invented word and try it out in a sentence, then post your sentence to our comments section. Better yet, try using it in your next conversation. Winner synswer (noun) A reply generated synthetically by a machine responding to a question, statement or request. ChatGPT’s perplexing synswer deflated her enthusiasm for using artificial intelligence to do her work. “Synswer” is the Word of the Day on April 1, otherwise known as April Fools’ Day. Runners-Up covect (noun) by Allison, Massachusetts: A lasting effect of the Covid-19 restrictions and lockdowns. One unfortunate covect is that my favorite restaurant went out of business. decornomen (noun) by Desert Marigold High School — 10th ELA, Phoenix: Modifying the spelling of a common name for stylistic effect. My daughter named her child, Jaxson, a decornomen of Jackson. draftident (noun) by The Lexingtographers, Lexington, Ky.: An accidentally shared social media post, email or text. An increase in cyberbullying has been reported due to an influx of draftidents. enterdraining (adj.) by Hogan, Massachusetts: A person, situation or event that is entertaining and funny but becomes tiring and draining after some time. Although Johnny thinks his stories are funny, his friends find him enterdraining after a while. improffing (verb) by Stephen, Guilford, Conn.: Pretending to be a professional in a certain field, especially in an anonymous setting. Surveys show that as many as 50 percent of social media users admit to improffing, having used fake credentials to win an argument at least once. intralogue (noun) by Rehan Pagarkar and Vaibhav Herugu, Marlboro, N.J.: An extended, nonverbal conversation with oneself, particularly between opposing viewpoints. After an assuring intralogue to help quell her fear, the actress felt emboldened to take the stage. polifickle (adj.) by Tyler Kim and Chase Kim, California: Switching political views often and without commitment. One day Anna is rallying for Trump, the next day protesting against him; she is so polifickle! telefeign (verb) by Joshua Atanda, Julia R. Masterman School: To take advantage of unclear circumstances caused by a long distance between people in order to deceive someone or create an illusion of something happening. Timothy received many brightly-worded text messages from his co-workers congratulating him on his promotion, but Timothy knew that they were just telefeigning, and were angry and jealous of him because they didn’t get promoted themselves. Honorable Mentions abandating (verb) by Eva, Massachusetts: The act of leaving all your friends for a new significant other; spending all your time with your partner and abandoning your friends during the honeymoon phase of your relationship. Jenna has been abandating us since she got a new boyfriend in January. She hasn’t been to our friends’ hangouts and even missed my birthday dinner. agemorphic (adj.) by Audrey and Zoe, Lexington, Ky. Someone who appears to be significantly older or younger than they actually are. Tom is so agemorphic; I thought he was 42, but he is actually 65! antimystic (adj.) by Logan, Wilmington, N.C.: A descriptive word for someone who believes in nothing supernatural or mystical. My father was an antimystic and did not believe in the Loch Ness monster. calamitalysis (noun) by Alex, North Hollywood High School, California: A debilitating stress or anxiety, derived from hopelessness about the terrifying problems of the world. I’m sorry I’ve been quiet lately, ever since our last Earth Studies class, calamitalysis has been getting me down. chilt (verb) by Anna Siciliano and Grace, West Hartford, Conn.: To tilt a chair back so far that one is about to fall, thinks they are going to fall, but doesn’t; the moment of confidence in the lean, followed by primal fear, flailing arms, and often embarrassment. Dude stop chilting, you’re gonna fall. fantosense (noun) by Laural, Vermont: The feeling you get that something or someone is encroaching on you, but there’s nothing there. Turning the corner, fantosense crawled down Amelia’s spine and she looked again for her kidnapper; luckily, he was not there. fidogevity (noun) by Brody, Thomas Middle School: The average age of a breed of dog. A Shih Tzu has a fidogevity of 14 years. foodio (noun) by Diego, CAG Guatemala: The perfect video to watch while you eat your food. I will try to find a foodio before eating my breakfast. gestiferous (adj.) by Valentine, Guilford, Conn.: Making vehement gestures (typically silent); to be actively and passionately gesturing or motioning. Lacking the words to express his anger, Robert grew gestiferous before furiously stomping out of the room. hatenotize (verb) by Robert and Heny, Lancaster, Pa.: When someone influences other people to dislike someone or something. I was at work and Robert hatenotized me to dislike a co-worker. koresu (noun) by Macey and Astrin, Glastonbury High School: The act of reaching for a thought or memory that was crystal clear just moments before, but in its place, there is nothing. As he tried to recall the memories of a dream from last night, it all instantly went blank, as he had a koresu. lavid (adj.) by Katie, Massachusetts: Lagging behind the age-appropriate, prepandemic academic and/or social skills due to Covid-19. The lavid middle schoolers spent the whole school dance staring at their cellphones instead of socializing. locabore (noun) by Nola Palestrant, Mill Valley, Calif.: An iconic landmark that is frequently seen by locals and therefore loses its magnificence, becoming commonplace. Each year, millions of tourists flock to the Golden Gate Bridge, but for many San Franciscans, this world-renowned structure has become a locabore. opinionopoly (noun) by Sena Chang, Tokyo: A state of society in which a few powerful voices dominate societal discourse, drowning out alternative perspectives and establishing a monopoly on public opinion. The commodification of social media, along with the explosion of fake, propagandistic news sites, has brought forth a new era of untrammeled opinionopoly. perissonance (noun) by Annie, Missouri: The disparity between the social image that people display and their true identity, which is often more held back as a result of social norms. In short, it is personality dissonance. Because Annie constantly code-switched from home to school, it was clear she had large perissonance. presis (noun) by Rachel, Hong Kong: Acknowledgment of an upcoming crisis of distress and pure agony due to excessively questioning the simple nothings in life. With nothing better to do, my friend and I spiraled into a presis asking each other questions about life. seruamva (noun) by Jace and Jake, Glastonbury, Conn.: The feeling of serenity and calm that washes over you when quietly listening to the rain at night. As the storm rolled in, I lay back on my bed and experienced seruamva. trendxiety (noun) by Natasha Dirsa, New York, N.Y.: The fear of not keeping up with today’s fast-cycling trends. I get trendxiety when I’m not on TikTok because I feel like I’ll miss out a new trend. My parents feel a surge of trendxiety when they hear we don’t use words like “groovy” and “tubular.” PHOTO: (PHOTOGRAPH BY FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: April 10, 2023 End of Document South African Inquiry Rebuts U.S. Charge on Russian Arms The New York Times

### Document 51

Artificial intelligence found more breast cancers than doctors with years of training and experience and cut doctors' mammogram reading workload almost in half, a new early-stage study found. This doesn't mean your hospital will let a computer determine whether you have cancer any time soon. There's still a lot more research to do, but the study, published Tuesday in the journal The Lancet Oncology, shows that AI is safe to use in breast cancer detection and could make doctors even more effective at finding cancer than they are now. Other studies have shown that AI can be useful at predicting breast cancer risk, but they use models or have been focused on retrospective data. The new research is thought to be the first randomizedcontroltrial to compare AI-assisted breast cancer detection with detection done by well-trained humans alone. The researchers looked at scans from more than 80,000 women in Sweden who underwent a mammogram between April 2021 and July 2022. Half of the women were assigned to a group in which AI read the mammogram before it was analyzed by a radiologist. The other group's mammograms were read by two radiologists without the use of AI. All the radiologists in the study were considered highly experienced. The group whose scans were read by a radiologist along with AI had 20% more cancers detected than the group whose mammograms were read by two radiologists without the additional technical assistance. Overall, the screenings supported by AI resulted in a cancer detection rate of 6 per 1,000 screened women, compared with 5 per 1,000 with the standard approach. But the researchers say they didn't get the sense that the AI was too sensitive. It did not increase the number of false positives, when a mammogram is diagnosed as abnormal even though no cancer is present. The group that used the AI had an additional benefit: a reduced reading workload of 44%. The trial didn't measure the specific amount of time saved by AI, but the researchers calculated that if radiologists read about 50 mammograms an hour, it would have taken a single radiologist four to six months less to read about 40,000 screening exams with the help of AI than it would take two radiologists alone. "The greatest potential of AI right now is that it could allow radiologists to be less burdened by the excessive amount of reading," said study co-author Dr. Kristina Lang, an associate professor of radiology diagnostics from Lund University in Sweden. In Europe, guidelines recommend that two radiologists screen a mammogram. The US does not have the same standard, so the workload issue might be different in different countries. However, Europe and the US both have a shortage of radiologists, according to the Radiological Society of North America. If further research shows that this technology really works, it may help ease some of those staffing problems as well as making radiologists even better at their jobs. The demand for radiologists is expected to increase as the global population ages and requires even more imaging. Many radiologists see the possibilities as welcome news rather than as threats to their job security. "With mammography, our goal is to detect breast cancer as early as possible, to give each patient the best prognosis, so anything that will make us more accurate is a wonderful thing," said Dr. Stamatia Destounis, a radiologist specializing in breast imaging at Elizabeth Wende Breast Care in Rochester, New York, who was not involved with this study. Any kind of technology that could help with breast screening could make a big difference. Breast cancer incidence has been increasing by 0.5% per year, according to the American Cancer Society, although there hasn't been a corresponding increase in the number of deaths. While breast cancer is still the No. 2 killer of women who die from cancer, behind only lung cancer, more women have survived than decades ago, largely because of effective screening. When breast cancer is caught early, a person's chance of survival increases significantly. But mammography is not perfect, experts say. It's a highly subjective skill. Overall, screening mammograms miss about 20% of breast cancers, according to the National Cancer Institute. Detecting the complex pattern that is breast cancer is extremely difficult, even with years of specialized training. Essentially, a radiologist must spot a tumor that is white in the midst of a white background. AI may one day be able to help with that pattern detection, but a radiologist's job is a lot more than pattern recognition, said Dr. Laura Heacock, a breast radiologist at NYU Langone Perlmutter Cancer Center who wasn't involved with the new study. "If you spend a day with a radiologist, you'll see that how an AI looks at screening a mammogram is really just a faction of how radiologists practices medicine, even in breast imaging," she said. "These tools work best when paired with highly trained radiologists who make the final call on your mammogram. Think of it as a tool like a stethoscope for a cardiologist." Heacock said that with more research, her colleagues may be using AI like this in the future. Radiologists already use a comparatively crude kind of computer image analysis called CAD, developed in the 1990s, that can recognize patterns in mammograms. "AI algorithms are more flexible and trained with much more cutting-edge deep neural networks that allow advanced feature recognition and application, and they are cross-trained on all the commercial models, and the research models are externally validated," Heacock said. An AI model looks at an image differently than a human eye would, is trained on different material and can give different predictions based on what it can and cannot see, she said. Although AI is still an emerging technology, artificial intelligence has started to capture the imagination of scientists. It's being used in drug discovery and development, and it's helped doctors communicate better with patients. AI even passed the practice exam that doctors use to get their licenses, so it's being used to help write better test questions. Several AI programs are also under development to assist doctors in cancer detection. One program at MIT has been created to detect high risk of future breast cancer based on present mammograms, something doctors aren't able to do right now. Many of these programs show real promise, Heacock said. "I think of AI as more validation. It doesn't sleep. AI doesn't get tired. The AI doesn't get fatigued, and it's been shown that it can tremendously augment our less-experienced doctors, like if you're seeing something rare, the AI might be more likely to flag it if you haven't seen It before," she said. She will also welcome the day when the research is further along. "You wouldn't turn down a stethoscope if it's offered to you, you know?" she added. By Jen Christensen, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: August 1, 2023 End of Document New York plans a $10 billion chip research center with IBM, Micron and others CNN Wire

## Topic 3

### Document 222

When you read "artificial intelligence," you might think of new innovations such as Chat GPT, but AI has been used in video games since the 1950s. From Pacman's trademark ghosts to autonomous decision-making in "The Sims," AI is essential for things likecreating adaptive characters and storylines. Now,the rapid development of generative AI is opening up a new frontier for video games: endless open worlds, unique content, autonomous characters, and the potential for faster game development. Act natural Generative AI - artificial intelligence that creates text, images and audio in response to a prompt - is set to shake up one of the signature components of video games: non-playable characters, known as NPCs. These characters typically have a set pattern of behavior, and their mannerisms and speech are often stilted and unnatural. "When we think about those NPCs, they look a bit weird," says Alexis Rolland, development director of La Forge China, the Chinese branch of video games publisher Ubisoft's research and development unit."You can tell there is something off about what you're seeing or hearing." Enter generative AI. Earlier this year, La Forgelaunched Ghostwriter, a text-generating AI tool designed to help writers create a greater variety of original dialogue for NPCs, and in 2022, it tested a new technology that helps to generate more realistic and natural gesturesin NPCs that matchesthe tone and mood of their speech. "It takes speech as input and generates body gesture as output, so we can imagine those NPCs expressing themselves with non-scripted dialogues, having almost natural body animation, synthesized from speech," says Rolland. Combining generative AI elements like dialogue and animation could create "a fully fledged, AI-powered NPC that might have a little bit more natural and unpredictable behavior," says Rolland. Jitao Zhou, a student at Rikkyo University in Tokyo, is doing just that to generate more realistic NPCs that are smarter and less predictable. "This NPC, using deep learning, does not have a fixed pattern, so can have a greater variety of movements," says Zhou, adding that smarter NPCs will make games more entertaining and challenging. Some publishersare already employing generative AI in NPCs to make conversations more realistic. Chinese gaming company NetEase uses ChatGPT to generate NPC dialogue in its recently released "Justice" mobile game, while Replica Studios recently introduced "AI-powered smart NPCs" for game engine giant Unreal Engine, which allows game developers to use AI to read NPC dialogue, rather than hiring a human voice actor. However, one risk of usingAI-generated NPCs is that game designers could lose control of the game narrative, says Julian Togelius, an associate professor at New York University, where he conducts research on AIand games. "(NPCs) may say stuff that is game-breaking or rude or breaks immersion," he explains. Creating "good" AI-generated NPCs that help the player is also far more difficult than creating enemies that fight against you, Togelius adds. "We haven't seen that much advancement in the artificial intelligence that powers the other characters in the games, or that tries to model the player, or tries to generate the world - so we're going to see a lot of advancement along these directions." Open worlds Open-world games, like "Grand Theft Auto," "Skyrim," and "Elden Ring," approach gameplay with non-linear quests and stories. That offers another opportunity for generative AI to reshape the gaming experience. Togelius envisions a "huge open game" with infinite opportunities, new cities, landscapes, and people, each with its own backstory and interactive elements. By using data about the player gathered from previous gameplay, generative AI could create unique storylines and tailor-made quests for players pitched at just the right level - "like a personalized dungeon master," he adds. Some research is already being done in this area. Takehiko Hoshino, also a student at Rikkyo University, has created an AI tool that he's teaching to generate its own mazes and dungeons one square at a time, based on previous ones that it has encountered. It's still in the early stages of development, but Hoshino says the next step is to embellish the maze with features including "treasure chests, enemy characters, and other game-like features, such as traps and other tiles." Near-infinite open worlds are already possible to some degree: "No Man's Sky" (2016) is a "virtually endless game," says Togelius, that uses a technique called procedurally generated content to create customized fauna, flora, geology, and atmospheric conditions for its planets - of which there are 18 quintillion unique variations. To the average person, procedural content generation looks a lot like generative AI, says Togelius. But it uses algorithms that generate content based on predefined rules, based on data input by the game developer. While the developers retain control over procedurally generated content, generative AI has the potential to develop unplayable levels, or deviate in unintended ways from the game's narrative. "Games have functional constraints such that levels need to be completable and NPCs should not lie about the game world," Togelius adds. But generative AI could impact the game world in other ways. Players are already adapting gameplay to their own preferences and needs with user-generated content (UGC), which is a key component of many games, including "Fortnite," "Minecraft" and "The Sims." Generative AI could make the production of UGC easier and more accessible for players, as well as raise the quality of content. "Generative AI has the potential to allow for a much broader and more emergent set of personalized and reactive player experiences," a spokesperson from Maxis, the developer behind "The Sims," told CNN in an email. "Player customization today is limited by the complexity of tools and user experience that we can expose players to, but some of the new models can make it easier for the game to interpret and respond to what the player wants to do," says Maxis. An additional tool While gamers are excited about the potential for gameplay, generative AI is likely to impact development before it alters the user experience. Maxis is developing generative AI tools, currently in varying stages of maturity, that can support game designers, eliminating repetitive tasks and enabling developers to work on more interesting problems, according to a spokesperson. At La Forge, generative AI tools like Ghostwriter or ZooBuilder, a 3D animator that animates four-legged animals based on videos, could help designers "accelerate the most tedious part of their process, so that they can really focus on the more creative and interesting parts," says Rolland. Creatives across all kinds of industries have raised concerns about generative AI taking their jobs but Rolland is quick to add that this new technology won't replace human game developers. Animators faced a similar existential threat with the advent of motion capture, which Rolland says did not actually impact jobs but became a tool to create better graphics. "We've never had as many animators as we have today, and we still need more. Motion capture really became part of their workflow as an additional tool," says Rolland. "I think with generative AI, it's essentially the same thing - or at least, we're approaching it with the exact same mindset here at Ubisoft." However, there are still a lot of unanswered "legal and ethical aspects" to using generative AI, including artists' copyright, he adds. La Forge is eager to explore the opportunities, such as the potential to increase iteration speed, and independent game designers are going to benefit from that too, he adds. "This technology becoming increasingly accessible is going to empower a lot of the smaller studios to produce games and scale their productions, and maybe reach higher quality than what they would have had without generative AI." The generative AI Ghostwriter and speech-to-gesture animation have "passed the simple prototype stage," says Rolland, and La Forge is now exploring how these technologies would work in the development pipeline. "Video games are in for quite a trip in the next decade or two," says Togelius. "It requires us to change the way we're thinking when it comes to game design, but I think that when it happens, games are just going to get so much better." By Rebecca Cairns, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: November 20, 2023 End of Document Amazon launches AI shopping assistant as holiday shoppers boost revenue CNN Wire

### Document 466

Photoshop is the granddaddy of image-editing apps, the O.G. of our airbrushed, Facetuned media ecosystem and a product so enmeshed in the culture that it’s a verb, an adjective and a frequent lament of rappers. Photoshop is also widely used. More than 30 years since the first version was released, professional photographers, graphic designers and other visual artists the world over reach for the app to edit much of the imagery you see online, in print and on billboards, bus stops, posters, product packaging and anything else the light touches. So what does it mean that Photoshop is diving into generative artificial intelligence — that a just-released beta feature called Generative Fill will allow you to photorealistically render just about any imagery you ask of it? (Subject, of course, to terms of service.) Not just that, actually: So many A.I. image generators have been released over the past year or so that the idea of prompting a computer to create pictures already seems old hat. What’s novel about Photoshop’s new capabilities is that they allow for the easy merger of reality and digital artifice and they bring it to a large user base. The software allows anyone with a mouse, an imagination and $10 to $20 a month to — without any expertise — subtly alter pictures, sometimes appearing so real that it seems likely to erase most of the remaining barriers between the authentic and the fake. The good news is that Adobe, the company that makes Photoshop, has considered the dangers and has been working on a plan to address the widespread dissemination of digitally manipulated pics. The company has created what it describes as a “nutrition label” that can be embedded in image files to document how a picture was altered, including if it has elements generated by artificial intelligence. The plan, called the Content Authenticity Initiative, is meant to bolster the credibility of digital media. It won’t alert you to every image that’s fake but instead can help a creator or publisher prove that a certain image is true. In the future, you might see a snapshot of a car accident or terrorist attack or natural disaster on Twitter and dismiss it as fake unless it carries a content credential saying how it was created and edited. “Being able to prove what’s true is going to be essential for governments, for news agencies and for regular people,” Dana Rao, Adobe’s general counsel and chief trust officer, told me. “And if you get some important information that doesn’t have a content credential associated with it — when this becomes popularized — then you should have that skepticism: This person decided not to prove their work, so I should be skeptical.” The key phrase there, though, is “when this becomes popularized.” Adobe’s plan requires industry and media buy-in to be useful, but the A.I. features in Photoshop are being released to the public well before the safety system has been widely adopted. I don’t blame the company — industry standards often aren’t embraced before an industry has matured, and A.I. content generation remains in the early stages — but Photoshop’s new features underscore the urgent need for some kind of widely accepted standard. We’re about to be deluged — or even more deluged than we already are — with realistic-looking artificial pictures. Tech companies should move quickly, as an industry, to put in place Adobe’s system or some other kind of safety net. A.I. imagery keeps getting more refined; there’s no time to waste. Indeed, a lot of recent developments in A.I. have elicited the same two reactions from me, in quick succession: Amazing! What a time to be alive! Arghhhh! What a time to be alive! That’s roughly how I felt when I visited Adobe’s headquarters last week to see a demo of Photoshop’s new A.I. features. I later got to use the software, and while it’s far from perfect at altering images in ways that aren’t detectable, I found it good enough often enough that I suspect it will soon be widely used. An example: On vacation in Hawaii this year (a tough life, I know), I snapped a close-up photo of a redheaded bird perched on an outdoor dining table. The picture is fine, but it lacks drama. The bird is just sitting there flatly, as birds do. In the new Photoshop, I drew a selection box around the table and typed in “a man’s forearm for the bird to perch on.” Photoshop sent my picture and the prompt to Firefly, the A.I. image-generation system that Adobe released as a Web app this year. After about 30 seconds of processing time, my picture was altered: The wooden table had been turned into an arm, the bird’s feet pretty realistically planted on the skin: As you can imagine, I lost many hours experimenting with this. Photoshop offers three initial options for each request (the other choices for my perching bird had one much hairier arm and one much more muscular, but both looked a bit unnatural) and if you don’t like any of them, you can ask for more. Sometimes the results aren’t great: It’s bad at creating images of people’s faces — right now, they look strange — and it fails at delivering on very precise requests: When I didn’t specify a skin color, the forearms it gave me for the bird to perch on were all fair; when I asked for a brown arm to match my skin tone, I got back images that didn’t look very realistic. Still, I was frequently staggered by how well Photoshop responded to my requests. Items it added to my photos matched the context of the original; the lighting, scale and perspective were often remarkably on target. Look at the silly things I added to this view of Manhattan skyscrapers: The giant wasp and eagle look a little tacked on, but notice how well the lighting on the bumblebee and hot air balloons match the direction of sunlight in the original photo. Look at the small things that look almost perfect: the crowds added to the ledges, the spider web stretching between the buildings. It’s also terrific for removing people and things. The fence and graffiti in this scene — gone as if they had never been there. The blurry scooter rider and cars crowding out this shot of a delivery guy — presto! — gone. By default, images that you create with the Web version of Firefly are embedded with Adobe’s content credentials disclosing that they were generated by A.I. But in this beta version, Photoshop doesn’t automatically embed this tag. You can turn on the credential, but you don’t have to. Adobe says that the tag will be required on images that use generative A.I. when the feature comes out of beta. Requiring this will be essential — without it, any lofty plans Adobe has to maintain the line between genuine and phony images won’t be very successful. But even if you do attach a credential to your photo, it won’t be of much use just yet. Adobe is working to make its content authenticity system an industry standard, and it has seen some success — more than 1,000 tech and media companies have joined the initiative, including camera makers like Canon, Nikon and Leica; tech heavyweights like Microsoft and Nvidia; and many news organizations, such as The Associated Press, the BBC, The Washington Post, The Wall Street Journal and The New York Times. (In 2019, Adobe announced that along with The Times and Twitter it was starting an initiative to develop an industry standard for content attribution.) When the system is up and running, you might be able to click on an image published in The Times and see an audit trail — where and when it was taken, how it was edited and by whom. The feature would even work when someone takes an authentic image and alters it. You could run the altered pic through the content credential database, and it would tell you which true image it was based on. But while many organizations have signed on to Adobe’s plan, to date, not many have carried it out. For it to be maximally useful, most if not all camera makers would have to add credentials to pictures at the moment they’re taken, so that a photo can be authenticated from the beginning of the process. Getting such wide adoption among competing companies could be tough but, I hope, not impossible. In an era of one-click A.I. editing, Adobe’s tagging system or something similar seems a simple and necessary first step in bolstering our trust in mass media. But it will work only if people use it. Office Hours With Farhad Manjoo Farhad wants to chat with readers on the phone. If you’re interested in talking to a New York Times columnist about anything that’s on your mind, please fill out this form. Farhad will select a few readers to call. Source photographs by H. Armstrong Roberts/ClassicStock, MediaProduction, VIDOK, Kozlik \_Mozlik and Henri-et-George, via Getty Images. The Times is committed to publishing a diversity of letters to the editor. We’d like to hear what you think about this or any of our articles. Here are some tips. And here&#39;s our email: letters@nytimes.com. Follow The New York Times Opinion section on Facebook, Twitter (@NYTopinion) and Instagram. PHOTO: (PHOTOGRAPH BY Illustration by Rebecca Chew/The New York Times FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: May 24, 2023 End of Document A Vineyard Move to Drive Pollution Away The New York Times

### Document 1027

Researchers are transforming chatbots into online agents that play games, query websites, schedule meetings, build bar charts and do more. The widely used chatbot ChatGPT was designed to generate digital text, everything from poetry to term papers to computer programs. But when a team of artificial intelligence researchers at the computer chip company Nvidia got their hands on the chatbot's underlying technology, they realized it could do a lot more. Within weeks, they taught it to play Minecraft, one of the world's most popular video games. Inside Minecraft's digital universe, it learned to swim, gather plants, hunt pigs, mine gold and build houses. ''It can go into the Minecraft world and explore by itself and collect materials by itself and get better and better at all kinds of skills,'' said a Nvidia senior research scientist, Linxi Fan, who is known as Jim. The project was an early sign that the world's leading artificial intelligence researchers are transforming chatbots into a new kind of autonomous system called an A.I. agent. These agents can do more than chat. They can use software apps, websites and other online tools, including spreadsheets, online calendars, travel sites and more. In time, many researchers say, the A.I. agents could become far more sophisticated, and could replace office workers, automating almost any white-collar job. ''This is a huge commercial opportunity, potentially trillions of dollars,'' said Jeff Clune, a computer science professor at the University of British Columbia who previously worked on this kind of technology as a researcher at OpenAI, the San Francisco start-up that built ChatGPT. ''This has a huge upside -- and huge consequences -- for society.'' Nvidia's agent plays a game. Similar agents can schedule meetings, edit files, analyze data and build multicolored bar charts. The idea is that these automated systems will eventually act as personal assistants able to handle a wide range of tasks across the internet. Today's agents are limited, and they can't exactly organize your life. ChatGPT can search the travel site Expedia for flights to New York, but you still have to book the reservation on your own. This technology, as researchers improve it, could make office workers and consumers more efficient. It could also change the nature of video games, providing a new wave of bots that gamers can play alongside and chat with. GPT-4, the technology that underpins ChatGPT, is what researchers call a large language model. It is an A.I. system that learns skills by analyzing huge amounts of data. Over the past several months, the technology has wowed hundreds of millions of people with the way it generates emails, writes speeches and riffs on almost any topic. But its most important skill may be its knack for writing computer programs. It can instantly generate a program that draws a unicorn or drops digital snow across your laptop screen. Professional software developers can ask for code that they can fold into larger programs, including everything from social media apps to search engines. But that is only part of what this technology can do. It can also generate computer code that taps into other software apps and websites. This is how Dr. Fan and other Nvidia researchers taught GPT-4 to play Minecraft. ''The most important word here is code,'' Dr. Fan said. ''Code can take actions.'' People use software apps and websites by touching buttons, menus and other graphical widgets. A.I. agents use apps and websites by accessing their application programming interfaces, or A.P.I.s -- the underlying software code that lets them communicate with other online services. If you ask an agent to upload a video to the internet, for instance, it could generate code that called an A.P.I. offered by YouTube. ''An A.P.I. is just text used to talk to a machine,'' said Silen Naihin, a researcher who helps run an independent A.I. agent project, AutoGPT. In theory, a chatbot can write code for access to any A.P.I. on the internet. But today's chatbots are not yet adept enough to do more than just simple tasks. And even if they were, letting them freely roam the internet would be an enormous security risk. So companies are starting small. A few months after OpenAI unveiled ChatGPT, it quietly released a way for the chatbot to do more than generate text. After installing various plug-ins -- software that augments what the bot can do -- you could ask it to search travels sites like Expedia for available flights, grab a map of your hometown from Google Earth or even transform a spreadsheet detailing your yearly spending into a multicolored bar chart. Equipped with a plug-in called code interpreter, ChatGPT could not just write code but also run it. This allowed the technology to instantly perform tasks it could not in the past, including editing spreadsheets and transforming still images into videos. Google, Microsoft and other companies are exploring similar technologies. ''These are projects where we're envisioning essentially A.I.s working with other A.I.s on your behalf,'' Ashley Llorens, a vice president at Microsoft, said. Independent projects such as AutoGPT are trying to take this kind of thing several steps further. The idea is to give the system goals like ''create a company'' or ''make some money.'' Then it will look for ways of reaching that goal by asking itself questions and connecting to other internet services. Today, this does not work all that well. Systems like AutoGPT tend to get stuck in endless loops. But researchers like Dr. Fan are constantly refining this kind of technology in an effort to make it more useful and more reliable. Other researchers are building a new kind of A.I. agent designed for using software tools. In summer 2022, Dr. Clune was among a team of OpenAI researchers who built an agent that could use computer software much as a person would -- mouse click by mouse click, keystroke by keystroke. Dr. Clune and his colleagues fed the system hours of online videos that showed people playing Minecraft. By analyzing the way people used their mouse and keyboard to navigate through Minecraft's digital universe, the system learned to play the game on its own. Other companies, including a start-up called Adept, are building similar agents that use websites like Wikipedia, Redfin and Craigslist and popular office apps from companies like Salesforce. Dr. Clune argues that this kind of agent will eventually allow artificial intelligence to use a much broader range of software apps and websites. He said everyone would have access to a digital assistant that could potentially do almost anything on the internet. That could make life easier -- but it could also replace countless jobs. ''If A.I. can do anything we can do, it does not just replace the boring tasks,'' he said. ''It replaces all the tasks.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/10/16/technology/ai-agents-workers-replace.html Graphic PHOTOS: Top, from left, Anima Anandkumar, senior director of A.I. research, with Yuke Zhu and Jim Fan, senior research scientists, at Nvidia, a computer chip company that taught the underlying technology in ChatGPT to play Minecraft. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY GABRIELA HASBUN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES NVIDIA) (B1) The office of Jeff Clune, previously a researcher at OpenAI and now a computer science professor at the University of British Columbia. Dr. Clune said A.I. agents presented ''a huge commercial opportunity, potentially trillions of dollars.'' Everyone would have access to a digital assistant, he said. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY ALANA PATERSON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) (B5) This article appeared in print on page B1, B5. Load-Date: October 18, 2023 End of Document AMC Theaters Turns to Blumhouse to Fill a Void of New Films The New York Times

### Document 412

start-up in New York is among a group of companies working on systems that can produce short videos based on a few words typed into a computer. Ian Sansavera, a software architect at a New York start-up called Runway AI, typed a short description of what he wanted to see in a video. ''A tranquil river in the forest,'' he wrote. Less than two minutes later, an experimental internet service generated a short video of a tranquil river in a forest. The river's running water glistened in the sun as it cut between trees and ferns, turned a corner and splashed gently over rocks. Runway, which plans to open its service to a small group of testers this week, is one of several companies building artificial intelligence technology that will soon let people generate videos simply by typing several words into a box on a computer screen. They represent the next stage in an industry race -- one that includes giants like Microsoft and Google as well as much smaller start-ups -- to create new kinds of artificial intelligence systems that some believe could be the next big thing in technology, as important as web browsers or the iPhone. The new video-generation systems could speed the work of moviemakers and other digital artists, while becoming a new and quick way to create hard-to-detect online misinformation, making it even harder to tell what's real on the internet. The systems are examples of what is known as generative A.I., which can instantly create text, images and sounds. Another example is ChatGPT, the online chatbot made by a San Francisco start-up, OpenAI, that stunned the tech industry with its abilities late last year. Google and Meta, Facebook's parent company, unveiled the first video-generation systems last year, but did not share them with the public because they were worried that the systems could eventually be used to spread disinformation with newfound speed and efficiency. But Runway's chief executive, Cristóbal Valenzuela, said he believed the technology was too important to keep in a research lab, despite its risks. ''This is one of the single most impressive technologies we have built in the last hundred years,'' he said. ''You need to have people actually using it.'' The ability to edit and manipulate film and video is nothing new, of course. Filmmakers have been doing it for more than a century. In recent years, researchers and digital artists have been using various A.I. technologies and software programs to create and edit videos that are often called deepfake videos. But systems like the one Runway has created could, in time, replace editing skills with the press of a button. Runway's technology generates videos from any short description. To start, you simply type a description much as you would type a quick note. That works best if the scene has some action -- but not too much action -- something like ''a rainy day in the big city'' or ''a dog with a cellphone in the park.'' Hit enter, and the system generates a video in a minute or two. The technology can reproduce common images, like a cat sleeping on a rug. Or it can combine disparate concepts to generate videos that are strangely amusing, like a cow at a birthday party. The videos are only four seconds long, and the video is choppy and blurry if you look closely. Sometimes, the images are weird, distorted and disturbing. The system has a way of merging animals like dogs and cats with inanimate objects like balls and cellphones. But given the right prompt, it produces videos that show where the technology is headed. ''At this point, if I see a high-resolution video, I am probably going to trust it,'' said Phillip Isola, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who specializes in A.I. ''But that will change pretty quickly.'' Like other generative A.I. technologies, Runway's system learns by analyzing digital data -- in this case, photos, videos and captions describing what those images contain. By training this kind of technology on increasingly large amounts of data, researchers are confident they can rapidly improve and expand its skills. Soon, experts believe, they will generate professional-looking mini-movies, complete with music and dialogue. It is difficult to define what the system creates currently. It's not a photo. It's not a cartoon. It's a collection of a lot of pixels blended together to create a realistic video. The company plans to offer its technology with other tools that it believes will speed up the work of professional artists. Several start-ups, including OpenAI, have released similar technology that can generate still images from short prompts like ''photo of a teddy bear riding a skateboard in Times Square.'' And the rapid advancement of A.I.-generated photos could suggest where the new video technology is going. Last month, social media services were teeming with images of Pope Francis in a white Balenciaga puffer coat -- surprisingly trendy attire for an 86-year-old pontiff. But the images were not real. A 31-year-old construction worker from Chicago had created the viral sensation using a popular A.I. tool called Midjourney. Dr. Isola has spent years building and testing this kind of technology, first as a researcher at the University of California, Berkeley, and at OpenAI, and then as a professor at M.I.T. Still, he was fooled by the sharp, high-resolution but completely fake images of Pope Francis. ''There was a time when people would post deepfakes and they wouldn't fool me, because they were so outlandish or not very realistic,'' he said. ''Now, we can't take any of the images we see on the internet at face value.'' Midjourney is one of many services that can generate realistic still images from a short prompt. Others include Stable Diffusion and DALL-E, an OpenAI technology that started this wave of photo generators when it was unveiled a year ago. Midjourney relies on a neural network, which learns its skills by analyzing enormous amounts of data. It looks for patterns as it combs through millions of digital images as well as text captions that describe the images depict. When someone describes an image for the system, it generates a list of features that the image might include. One feature might be the curve at the top of a dog's ear. Another might be the edge of a cellphone. Then, a second neural network, called a diffusion model, creates the image and generates the pixels needed for the features. It eventually transforms the pixels into a coherent image. Companies like Runway, which has roughly 40 employees and has raised $95.5 million, are using this technique to generate moving images. By analyzing thousands of videos, their technology can learn to string many still images together in a similarly coherent way. ''A video is just a series of frames -- still images -- that are combined in a way that gives the illusion of movement,'' Mr. Valenzuela said. ''The trick lies in training a model that understands the relationship and consistency between each frame.'' Like early versions of tools such as DALL-E and Midjourney, the technology sometimes combines concepts and images in curious ways. If you ask for a teddy bear playing basketball, it might give a kind of mutant stuffed animal with a basketball for a hand. If you ask for a dog with a cellphone in the park, it might give you a cellphone-wielding pup with an oddly human body. But experts believe they can iron out the flaws as they train their systems on more and more data. They believe the technology will ultimately make creating a video as easy as writing a sentence. ''In the old days, to do anything remotely like this, you had to have a camera. You had to have props. You had to have a location. You had to have permission. You had to have money,'' said Susan Bonser, an author and a publisher in Pennsylvania who has been experimenting with early incarnations of generative video technology. ''You don't have to have any of that now. You can just sit down and imagine it.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/04/04/technology/runway-ai-videos.html Graphic PHOTOS: Runway AI's software created a video prompted by the words ''a cow at a birthday party.'' (A1) Guided by brief descriptions typed into a computer, generative artificial intelligence software in minutes created a short video of animals at a birthday party and ''a tranquil river in the forest.'' Such systems could, in time, replace editing skills with the press of a button. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY RUNWAY) Runway's founders, from left, Alejandro Matamala Ortiz, Cristóbal Valenzuela and Anastasis Germanidis believe their A.I. can aid filmmakers. (PHOTOGRAPH BY JUSTIN J WEE FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) (A11) This article appeared in print on page A1, A11. Load-Date: April 5, 2023 End of Document IBM Tries to Ease Customers’ Qualms About Using Generative A.I. The New York Times

### Document 980

An A.I.-powered version of Photoshop and the image generator Midjourney live up to the hype. Hello! Welcome back to On Tech: A.I., a pop-up newsletter that teaches you about artificial intelligence, how it works and how to use it. In last week’s newsletter, I shared the golden prompts for getting the most helpful answers from chatbots like ChatGPT, Bing and Bard. Now that you’re familiar with the general principle of building a relationship with A.I. — the more specific and detailed instructions you give, the better results you’ll get — let’s move on to a slightly different realm. Much of the hype and fears around generative A.I. has been about text. But there have also been rapid and dramatic developments in systems that can generate images. In many cases, these share a similar structure to text-based generative A.I., but they can also be much weirder — and lend themselves to some very fun creative pursuits. Image generators are trained on billions of images, which enable them to produce new creations that were once the sole dominion of painters and other artists. Sometimes experts can’t tell the difference between A.I.-created images and actual photographs (a circumstance that has fueled dangerous misinformation campaigns in addition to fun creations). And these tools are already changing the way that creative professionals do their jobs. Compared to products like ChatGPT, image generating A.I. tools are not as well developed. They require jumping through a few more hoops, and may cost a bit of money. But if you’re interested in learning the ropes there’s no better time to start. A.I. Photoshop Last week, Adobe added a generative A.I. feature into a beta version of Photoshop, its iconic graphics software, and creators on social networks like TikTok and Instagram have been buzzing about it ever since. I have a fair amount of experience with Photoshop. When I tested the new feature, called “generative fill,” I was impressed with how quickly and competently the A.I. carried out tasks that would have taken me at least an hour to do on my own. In less than five minutes and with only a few clicks, I used the feature to remove objects, add objects and swap backgrounds. (To experiment with these tools yourself, start by signing up for a free trial of Adobe Creative Suite. Then, install the new Adobe Photoshop beta, which includes generative fill.) Once you have Photoshop beta installed, import a photo and try these tricks: To change a background, click the “object selection” icon (it has an arrow pointed at a box), then under the Select menu, click “inverse” to select the background. Next click the “generative fill” box and type in a prompt — or leave it blank to let Photoshop come up with a new background concept for you.I used these steps to edit a photo of my corgi, Max. I typed “kennel” for the prompt, and clicked “generate" to replace the background. Here’s the before (left) and after. To remove objects, use the lasso tool. In this photo of my motorcycle, I wanted to erase a tractor behind a fence in the background. I traced around the tractor, and then I clicked the “generative fill” box and hit “generate” without entering a prompt. The software correctly removed the tractor and filled in the background while leaving the fence intact. Photo editors at The New York Times do not enhance or alter photos, or generate images using artificial intelligence. But my first thought after testing generative fill was that photo editors working in other contexts, like marketing, could be soon out of work. When I shared this theory with Adobe’s chief technology officer, Ely Greenfield, he said that it might make photo editing more accessible, but he was optimistic that humans would still be needed. “I can make really pretty images with it, but frankly, I still make boring images,” he said. “When I look at the content that artists create when you put this in their hands versus what I create, their stuff is so much more interesting because they know how to tell a story.” I confess that what I’ve done with generative fill is far less exciting than what others have been posting on social media. Lorenzo Green, who tweets about A.I., posted a collage of famous album covers, including Michael Jackson’s “Thriller” and Adele’s “21” that were expanded with generative fill. The results were quite entertaining. (One note: If installing Photoshop feels daunting, a quicker way to test Adobe’s A.I. is to visit the Adobe Firefly website. There, you can open the generative fill tool, upload an image and click the “add” tool to trace around a subject, such as a dog. Then click “background” and type in a prompt like “beach.”) More image generators Tools like DALL-E and Midjourney can create entirely new images in seconds. They work similarly to chatbots: You type in a text prompt — the more specific, the better. To write a quality prompt, start with the medium you’d like to emulate, followed by the subject and any extra details. For example, typing “a photograph of a cat wearing a sweater in a brightly lit room” in the DALL-E prompt box will generate something like this: DALL-E, which is owned by Open AI, the maker of ChatGPT, was one of the first widely available A.I. image generators that was simple for people to use. For $15, you get 115 credits; one credit can be used to generate a set of four images. Midjourney, another popular image generator, is a work in progress, so the user experience is not as polished. The service costs $10 a month, and entering prompts can be a little more complicated, because it requires joining a separate messaging app, Discord. Nonetheless, the project can create high-quality, realistic images. To use it, join Discord and then request an invitation to the Midjourney server. After joining the server, inside the chat box, type “/imagine” followed by a prompt. I typed “/imagine a manga cover of a corgi in a ninja turtle costume” and generated a set of convincing images: Though it’s fine to type in a basic request, some have found obscure prompts that generated exceptional results (Beebom, a tech blog, has a list of examples). At Columbia University, Lance Weiler is teaching students how to leverage A.I., including Midjourney, to produce artwork. Whichever tool you use, bear in mind that the onus is on you to use this tech responsibly. Technologists warn that image generators can increase the spread of deepfakes and misinformation. But the tools can also be used in positive and constructive ways, like making family photos look better and brainstorming artistic concepts. What’s next? Next week, I’ll share some tips on how to use A.I. to speed up aspects of office jobs, such as drafting talking points and generating presentation slides. In case you’re wondering, the delightfully demented image at the top of this newsletter was created by a human — the illustrator Charles Desmarais — not by A.I. PHOTOS: PHOTO (PHOTOGRAPH BY CHARLES DESMARAIS); The reporter used a photo that he took, left, and put it in Photoshop’s new Generative Fill tool to create a new background for it by typing “kennel” in the prompt. As for the delightfully demented image at top, it was created by a human illustrator, not by A.I. (PHOTOGRAPH BY BRIAN X. CHEN/THE NEW YORK TIMES) This article appeared in print on page B5. Load-Date: June 5, 2023 End of Document Companies Are Caught in the Israel-Hamas War’s Crossfire; DealBook Newsletter The New York Times

### Document 739

“Literary Theory for Robots,” by Dennis Yi Tenen, a software engineer turned literature professor, shows how the “intelligence” in artificial intelligence is irreducibly human. LITERARY THEORY FOR ROBOTS: How Computers Learned to Write, by Dennis Yi Tenen In “Literary Theory for Robots,” Dennis Yi Tenen’s playful new book on artificial intelligence and how computers learned to write, one of his most potent examples arrives in the form of a tiny mistake. Tenen draws links between modern-day chatbots, pulp-fiction plot generators, old-fashioned dictionaries and medieval prophecy wheels. Both the utopians (the robots will save us!) and the doomsayers (the robots will destroy us!) have it wrong, he argues. There will always be an irreducibly human aspect to language and learning — a crucial core of meaning that emerges not just from syntax but from experience. Without it, you just get the chatter of parrots, who, “according to Descartes in his ‘Mediations,’ merely repeated without understanding,” Tenen writes. But Descartes didn’t write “Mediations”; Tenen must have meant “Meditations” — the missing “t” will slip past any spell-checker program because both words are perfectly legitimate. (The book’s index lists the title correctly.) This minuscule typo doesn’t have any bearing on Tenen’s argument; if anything, it bolsters the case he wants to make. Machines are becoming stronger and smarter, but we still decide what is meaningful. A human wrote this book. And, despite the robots in the title, it is meant for other humans to read. Tenen, now a professor of English and comparative literature at Columbia, used to be a software engineer at Microsoft. He puts his disparate skill sets to use in a book that is surprising, funny and resolutely unintimidating, even as he smuggles in big questions about art, intelligence, technology and the future of labor. I suspect that the book’s small size — it’s under 160 pages — is part of the point. People are not indefatigable machines, relentlessly ingesting enormous volumes on enormous subjects. Tenen has figured out how to present a web of complex ideas at human scale. To that end, he tells stories, starting with the 14th-century Arab scholar Ibn Khaldun, who chronicled the use of the prophecy wheel, and ending with a chapter on the 20th-century Russian mathematician Andrey Markov, whose probability analysis of letter sequences in Pushkin’s “Eugene Onegin” constituted a fundamental building block of generative A.I. (Regular players of the game Wordle intuit such probabilities all the time.) Tenen writes knowledgeably about the technological roadblocks that stymied earlier models of computer learning, before “the brute force required to process most everything published in the English language” was so readily available. He urges us to be alert. He also urges us not to panic. “Intelligence evolves on a spectrum, ranging from ‘partial assistance’ to ‘full automation’,” Tenen writes, offering the example of an automatic transmission in a car. Driving an automatic in the 1960s must have been mind-blowing for people used to manual transmissions. An automatic worked by automating key decisions, downshifting on hills and sending less power to the wheels in bad weather. It removed the option to stall or grind your gears. It was “artificially intelligent,” even if nobody used those words for it. American drivers now take its magic for granted. It has been demystified. As for the current debates over A.I., this book tries to demystify those, too. Instead of talking about A.I. as if it has a mind of its own, Tenen talks about the collaborative work that went into building it. “We employ a cognitive-linguistic shortcut by condensing and ascribing agency to the technology itself,” he writes. “It’s easier to say, ‘The phone completes my messages’ instead of ‘The engineering team behind the autocompletion tool writing software based on the following dozen research papers completes my messages.’” Our common metaphors for A.I. are therefore misleading. Tenen says we ought to be “suspicious of all metaphors ascribing familiar human cognitive aspects to artificial intelligence. The machine thinks, talks, explains, understands, writes, feels, etc., by analogy only.” This is why so much of his book revolves around questions of language. Language allows us to communicate and to understand one another. But it also allows for deception and misunderstanding. Tenen wants us to “unwind the metaphor” of A.I. — a proposal that might look like an English professor’s hobbyhorse on first glance but turns out to be entirely apt. A metaphor that is too general can make us complacent. Our sense of possibility is shaped by the metaphors we choose. Text generators, whether in the form of 21st-century chatbots or 14th-century “letter magic,” have always faced the problem of “external validation,” Tenen writes. “Procedurally generated text can make grammatical sense, but might not always make sense sense.” Take Noam Chomsky’s famous example: “Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.” Anyone who has lived in the physical world would know that this syntactically flawless sentence is nonsense. Tenen keeps referring to the importance of “lived experience” because that describes our condition. Tenen doesn’t deny that A.I. threatens much of what we call “knowledge work.” Nor does he deny that automating something also devalues it. But he also puts this another way: “Automation reduces barriers of entry, increasing the supply of goods for all.” Learning is cheaper now, and so having a big vocabulary or repertoire of memorized facts is no longer the competitive advantage it once was. “Today’s scribes and scholars can challenge themselves with more creative tasks,” he suggests. “Tasks that are tedious have been outsourced to the machines.” I take his point, even if this prospect still seems bad to me, with an ever-shrinking sliver of the populace getting to do challenging, creative work while a once-flourishing ecosystem collapses. But Tenen also argues that we, as social beings, have agency, if only we allow ourselves to accept the responsibility that comes with it. “Individual A.I.s do pose real danger, given the ability to aggregate power in the pursuit of a goal,” he concedes. But the real danger comes “from our inability to hold technology makers responsible for their actions.” What if someone wanted to strap a jet engine to a car and see how it fared on the streets of a crowded city? Tenen says the answer is obvious: “Don’t do that.” Why “Don’t do that” can seem easy in one realm but not another requires more thinking, more precision, more scrutiny — all qualities that fall by the wayside when we cower before A.I., treating the technology like a singular god instead of a multiplicity of machines built by a multiplicity of humans. Tenen leads by example, bringing his human intelligence to bear on artificial intelligence. By thinking through our collective habits of thought, he offers a meditation all his own. LITERARY THEORY FOR ROBOTS: How Computers Learned to Write | By Dennis Yi Tenen | Norton | 158 pp. | $22 Jennifer Szalai is the nonfiction book critic for The New York Times. PHOTOS This article appeared in print on page C2. Load-Date: February 16, 2024 End of Document N.S.A. Installs New Director as U.S. Prepares for Election Influence Operations The New York Times

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Open up Instagram at any given moment and it probably won't take long to find crisp pictures of the night sky, a skyline after dark or a dimly lit restaurant. While shots like these used to require advanced cameras, they're now often possible from the phoneyou already carry around in your pocket. Tech companies such as Apple, Samsung and Google are investing resources to improve theirnight photography options at a time when camera features have increasingly become a key selling point for smartphones that otherwise largely all look and feel the same from one year to the next. Earlier this month, Google brought a faster version of its Night Sight mode, which uses AI algorithms to lighten or brighten images in dark environments, to more of its Pixel models. Apple's Night mode, which is available on models as far back as the iPhone 11, was touted as a premier feature on its iPhone 14 lineup last year thanks to its improved camera system. Thesetools have come a long way in just the past few years, thanks to significant advancements in artificial intelligence technology as well as image processing thathas become sharper, quicker, and more resilient to challenging photography situations. And smartphone makers aren't done yet. "People increasingly rely on their smartphones to take photos, record videos, and create content," said Lian Jye Su, an artificial intelligence analyst at ABI Research. "[This] will only fuel the smartphone companies to up their games in AI-enhanced image and video processing." While there has been much focus lately on Silicon Valley's renewed AI arms race over chatbots, the push to develop more sophisticated AI tools could also help further improve night photography and bring our smartphones closer to being able to see in the dark. How it works Samsung's Night mode feature, which is available on various Galaxy models but optimized for its premium S23 Ultra smartphone,promises to do what would have seemed unthinkable just five to 10 years ago: enable phones to take clearer pictures with little light. The feature is designed to minimize what's called "noise," a termin photography that typically refers to poor lighting conditions, long exposure times, and other elements that can take away from the quality of an image. The secret to reducing noise, according to the company, is a combination of the S23 Ultra's adaptive 200M pixel sensor. After the shutter button is pressed, Samsung uses advanced multi-frame processing tocombine multiple images into a single picture and AI to automatically adjust the photo as necessary. "When a user takes a photo in low or dark lighting conditions, the processor helps remove noise through multi-frame processing," said Joshua Cho, executive vice president of Samsung's Visual Solution Team. "Instantaneously, the Galaxy S23 Ultra detects the detail that should be kept, and the noise that should be removed." For Samsung and other tech companies, AI algorithms arecrucial to delivering photos taken in the dark. "The AI training process is based on a large number of images tuned and annotated by experts, and AI learns the parameters to adjust for every photo taken in low-light situations," Su explained. For example, algorithms identify the right level of exposure, determine the correct color pallet and gradient under certain lighting conditions, sharpen blurred faces or objects artificially, and then makes those changes. The final result, however, can look quite different from whatthe person taking the picture saw in real time, in what some might argue is a technical sleight-of-hand trick. Google is also focused on reducing noise in photography. Its AI-powered Night Sight feature captures a burst of longer-exposure frames. It then uses something called HDR+ Bracketing, which creates several photos with different settings. After a picture is taken, the images are combined together to create "sharper photos" even in dark environments "that are still incredibly bright and detailed," said Alex Schiffhauer, a group product manager at Google. While effective, there can be a slight but noticeable delay before the image is ready. But Schiffhauer said Google intends to speed up this process more on future Pixel iterations. "We'd love a world in which customers can get the quality of Night Sight without needing to hold still for a few seconds," Schiffhauer said. Google also has an astrophotography feature which allows people to take shots of the night sky without needing to tweak the exposure or other settings. The algorithms detect details in the sky and enhances them to stand out, according to the company. Apple has long been rumored to be working on an astrophotography feature, but some iPhone 14 Pro Max users have successfully been able to capture pictures of the sky through its existing Night Mode tool. When a device detects a low-light environment, Night mode turns on to capture details and brighten shots. (The company did not respond to a request to elaborate on how the algorithms work.) AI can make a difference in the image, butthe end resultsfor each of these features also depend on the phone's lenses, said Gartner analyst Bill Ray. A traditional camera will have the lens several centimeters from the sensor, but the limited space on a phone often requires squeezing things together, which can result in a more shallow depth of field and reduced image quality, especially in darker environments. "The quality of the lens is still a big deal, and how the phone addresses the lack of depth," Ray said. The next big thing While night photography on phones has come a long way, a buzzy new technology could push it ahead even more. Generative AI, the technologythat powers the viral chatbot ChatGPT, has earned plenty of attention for its ability to create compelling essays and images in response to user prompts. But these AI systems, which are trained on vast troves of online data, also have potential to edit and process images. "In recent years, generative AI models have also been used in photo-editing functions like background removal or replacement," Su said. If this technology is added to smartphone photo systems, it could eventually make night modes even more powerful, Su said. Big Tech companies, including Google, are already fully embracing this technology in other parts of their business. Meanwhile,smartphone chipset vendors like Qualcomm and MediaTek are looking to support more generative AI applications natively on consumer devices, Su said. These include image and video augmentation. "But this is still about two to three years away from limited versions of this showing up on smartphones," he said. By Samantha Kelly TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: May 14, 2023 End of Document Taiwan's Foxconn to build 'AI factories' with Nvidia CNN Wire

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Google's new $700 Pixel 8 lets you use artificial intelligence to add or remove elements from your images. It's not clear we really need this. Smartphone cameras became extremely powerful over the last five years. Their leap in quality was largely driven by advancements in computational photography, a technology that uses algorithms, artificial intelligence and sensors to produce sharp, lifelike pictures. Now we all can shoot stunning images that rival the work of professionals. So what's next? I hate to say it: faker photos. Google, which has long been an industry leader in smartphone photography, will on Thursday start shipping the Pixel 8, a $700 handset with a suite of A.I.-powered photo-editing tools. The phone software does much more than adjust the sharpness and brightness of a photo -- it uses A.I. to generate imagery or to remove elements to give you exactly the photo you want. Imagine, for instance, a photo in which a person's shoulder is cut off. With Google's software, you can now tap the Magic Editor button and scoot that person over in the frame. From there, the software will use A.I. to produce the rest of that person's shoulder. Or consider a picture you shot of a friend in front of a historical monument, but the background is crowded with other tourists. Using the same editing tool, you can select the photo bombers and hit the Erase button. In seconds, the strangers will vanish -- and Google's software will automatically generate imagery to fill in the background. Google has integrated these new A.I. editing tools into Google Photos, its free photo album app for Android devices and iPhones, which has more than one billion users. The company said the Pixel 8 was the first device with the A.I. editor, which means the same tools could soon arrive for other devices. Google's A.I. photo editor is part of a wave of generative A.I., which became popular in the last year after the release of the ChatGPT chatbot, which produces text in response to prompts. Image-based generative A.I. tools like DALL-E, Midjourney and Adobe Firefly also let people create pictures by simply typing in a prompt, such as ''a cat sleeping on a windowsill.'' Yet the Pixel 8 is a turning point. It is the first mainstream phone to bake generative A.I. directly into the photo creation process at no extra cost, pushing smartphone photography into an era when people will increasingly have to question whether what they see in their images is real -- including photos from loved ones. (Apple's iPhone camera can add some artificial effects, such as a ''stage light'' that brightens a subject and blacks out the background, but it stops short of generating fake imagery.) ''This is a really big moment that's going to change a lot of things about imagery,'' said Ren Ng, a computer science professor at the University of California, Berkeley, who teaches courses on computational photography. ''As we go boldly forth into this future, a photo is no longer a visual fact.'' To test whether this is a good thing, I shot and edited dozens of photos with the Pixel 8. I was impressed, creeped out and skeptical that I would want to keep generating fake photos. Here's what I found. Picture Imperfect Continuing my tradition when testing many smartphone cameras, I used the Pixel 8 to snap photos of my dogs -- Max, a corgi, and Mochi, a brown Labrador -- and then applied the A.I. The results were hit and miss. In one photo of Max sitting on a large rock, I wanted to remove a citation form from a police officer for letting my dogs run off leash without a permit in an off-leash dog park. (Who has ever heard of such a thing?) In the Google Photos app, I tapped the Magic Editor button and traced an outline around the piece of paper. The software did a remarkable job. It replaced the maddening piece of bureaucracy with the rock slab and some pine needles. In another photo, where Mochi is standing near Max and the right side of her butt is cut off in the frame, I tried scooting her to the left. The Pixel 8 did OK moving her, but the right side of Mochi's computer-generated behind was blurry and her left paw was cut off. Then came the most jarring result. In a photo of a pizza restaurant where Mochi's face was cut off in the frame, I tried moving her over to test if the A.I. could generate the rest of her head. I didn't expect the software to perfectly reproduce her grizzled mug, but the A.I. produced something nightmarish, a half-demi-god hellhound with a pair of hooves sprouting from her legs. Google includes a Regenerate button for when you are unhappy with the results, which I tried. But it yielded equally off-putting results each time. In the same photo, I tried highlighting and deleting the strangers in the background. This worked well but felt unsettling, like watching the ''snap'' scene in ''Avengers: Infinity War,'' when half the universe's population disappeared. It is early days, and Google expects people to run into imperfections. ''This feature is in early stages and won't always get it right,'' the company said in a statement. ''We're looking for feedback to continually improve our models.'' To use or not to use Here's my feedback: I don't think these A.I. editing tools should be featured so prominently in the photos app of a flagship smartphone, especially in their imperfect state. And even when the technology matures, there are broader questions -- such as the ethical issues of artificial images -- to consider and navigate. Editing photos for clarity and brightness improves an image without altering its substance. But artificially adding elements to a photo crosses a threshold, rendering an image a fake. Using these A.I. tools to produce and share photos could contribute to the spread of fake media online when misinformation is already rampant and it's hard to know what to trust. Dr. Ng, the computer science professor, said it was up to us to decide how to use generative photo technology responsibly, especially now that it has arrived on smartphones. He has set his own limits. ''Anything that touches authenticity to me, as a photographer, would be very problematic,'' he said. As for myself, I would use these A.I. photo tools to remove visual distractions, like the photo bomber ruining an otherwise great picture, from photos shared among family. But even then, I would use these tools sparingly, and I would not publish the fakery online. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/10/11/technology/personaltech/google-pixel8-photos.html Graphic PHOTOS: Using Pixel 8's A.I.-enabled photo editor, the citation on the rock to the right of the dog and the citation's shadow were removed and the background filled in to look like rock surface. This article appeared in print on page B8. Load-Date: October 12, 2023 End of Document The Digest The New York Times

### Document 598

Photo apps have been using artificial intelligence for years to give you control over the look of your images. Here’s how to take advantage of that. In today’s world of socially shared images, the urge to post a “perfect” photo, free of distractions and blemishes, is nothing new — the practice of manipulating photographs can be traced back to the 19th century. But instead of using laborious darkroom techniques and other manual methods, artificial intelligence and machine learning built into sophisticated smartphone apps now makes it easy for anyone to significantly alter a digital picture. Vanity-driven repairs are popular, but A.I.-powered editing can even fix fuzzy focus or entirely remove that inebriated fellow photobombing your family beach portrait with just a few screen taps. Here’s an overview of what you can do. How It Works In a nutshell, apps that incorporate A.I. tools typically analyze an image and make adjustments based on what an aesthetically pleasing photograph is supposed to look like — sometimes even as you capture the picture and the camera software is processing the file. A.I. software can detect the subject of a photo and automatically enhance the light and color around it. If you want to remove an object from the photo, the software copies the pixels in one part of the image and uses them to blend and fill in the background where that object used to be. What You Need Phones from Apple, Google and Samsung include the company’s own photo-editing apps that use A.I. to enhance pictures, but you may get additional features based on your hardware model. For example, some Samsung Galaxy phone models have an Object Eraser option. Google’s recent Pixel phones include software with built-in tools to “unblur” images, erase background distractions and adjust the look of portraits. (This year, the Magic Eraser feature was added to the Android and iOS Google Photos apps for subscribers to the Google One cloud-storage service.) If your phone’s default editing app doesn’t include the controls you crave, you can download third-party apps to get the job done; many are dedicated just to making your self-portraits look good. Among the many software options for Android and iOS are Adobe’s Photoshop Express or Lightroom, which are free with in-app purchases; Lightroom skews more toward advanced photo-editing work. TouchRetouch ($15 a year) is another dedicated editing app. If you don’t want to spend money or scale a steep learning curve while you experiment, Google’s free Snapseed app for Android and iOS is a solid all-around editor with an online help guide. Fixing Focus Blurry photos can be caused by errant autofocus, shaky hands or a dirty camera lens, but you may be able to sharpen the picture after the fact. Several dedicated apps offer to “unblur” photos by using A.I. to reconstruct the image and add definition and clarity. Options include PhotoDirector, which cost $6 per month and is available for Android and iOS, and Remini, which is $5 monthly. But if you have an editing app, you may already have a tool to fix blurriness too, like the Unblur option available on recent Google Pixel models. For iPhone users, opening a picture in the Photos app, tapping Edit and moving the Sharpness slider may help a slightly blurred image. Adobe Lightroom and Google’s Snapseed work similarly: Tap the Details tool and adjust the available sliders. Small Repairs For minor adjustments like smoothing over skin blemishes or touching up old family photos, most apps offer a “healing brush” tool that copies or blends in surrounding pixels to remove imperfections. Just select the tool and set the brush size — using too big a brush can pull in pixels from other parts of the image and distort things. Red eyes in flash photos are not as much of a problem as it used to be thanks to cameras and software that better capture images in low light, but some apps like Adobe Photoshop Express still include a dedicated tool for neutralizing the demonic retinal reflection. Removing Distractions “Eraser” tools remove objects that divert attention from the photo’s subject. Power lines, street signs, garbage bins and annoying people can all be swiped out of view. Some apps, like Google Photos, even automatically suggest elements to remove from the picture when you tap its Magic Eraser button. To manually remove objects with an eraser tool, run your finger over the item you wish to remove from the image. It may take a few swipes to fully remove the object. In some cases, if the software doesn’t produce seamless results, you may have to experiment. Blurring the background of an image can also minimize distractions. Both the iOS Photos and Google Photos apps include tools for editing the background blur in portraits. All in all, A.I. can do wonders for a photograph deemed imperfect by technical or compositional issues (or just plain vanity). But it’s also important to remember that these manipulated images are also their own artificial reality. PHOTO: Smartphone cameras and photo-editing software have become increasingly sophisticated and use A.I. to analyze and enhance images. From left, Google Photos on a Pixel 7; a setting for iOS Camera on an iPhone 14; the TouchRetouch app, which works on Android and iOS devices; Adobe Photoshop Express; and Google’s Snapseed software. (PHOTOGRAPH BY GOOGLE; APPLE; TOUCHRETOUCH; ADOBE; SNAPSEED) This article appeared in print on page B5. Load-Date: May 4, 2023 End of Document Washington Confronts the Challenge of Policing A.I.; DealBook Newsletter The New York Times

### Document 812

large language model generates answers as gamers combine blocks of text. It can get as weird as ''Farming Simulator 2013: Furry Shades of Grey'' and ''Osama Bin Donuts.'' Fuse ''Water'' and ''Water'' to get a ''Lake.'' Add ''Fire'' to ''Mountain'' to create ''Volcano.'' Combine ''Titanic'' and ''Poison Ivy'' to form something called ''Poisonous Titanic.'' In the browser-based video game Infinite Craft, players merge blocks of text to discover the entire universe from scratch, with results that are all governed by artificial intelligence. Playing is like peering into an A.I.'s brain, a role-play of what life would look like if regulated by a large language model. Many of Infinite Craft's recipes make practical sense, but the A.I. also comes up with wild results: Players have uncovered ''Bubble Butt Wizard,'' ''Farming Simulator 2013: Furry Shades of Grey'' and an open-mic comedy night at a brewery in Toronto. ''Making a game with A.I. is at a weird place,'' said Neal Agarwal, Infinite Craft's solo developer. ''It has moments of brilliance but also sometimes it's like talking to a 5-year-old.'' The video game industry is among those reckoning with the power of impressively fast and realistic A.I. generators. Many designers and players have expressed concern that artificial intelligence will replace artists and spawn a slurry of cheap and lackluster products. Studios are looking for ways to manage rising costs, with Blizzard Entertainment training a proprietary image generator on visual assets from World of Warcraft and Overwatch. Infinite Craft is the rare game using buzzy A.I. tools that does not feel like it is leveraging the technology as a cheat code. Agarwal said he thought A.I. was best deployed for games meant to unfurl infinitely, and not as a way to replace people doing genuine artistic work. ''I could imagine future sandbox games that couldn't have been made by programmers,'' he said. The main technology behind Infinite Craft is Meta's large language model Llama 2. Whenever users try a new combination of terms, known as a much sought-after ''first discovery,'' Llama 2 computes a fresh answer. Agarwal set up layers of prompts and a filter in hopes that the A.I. generator's solutions would not be incoherent or offensive. The generator does not always adhere to science or logic -- ''Peanut'' plus ''Mountain'' equals ''Mt. Everest'' -- but its absurdity adds to the allure. The Pandora's box of freaky creations includes ''Osama Bin Donuts,'' ''Super Mario Shrekopanos'' and ''Transfamily Guy.'' ''The A.I. is wonky, so sometimes the obvious thing when you combine two things together won't happen,'' said Ashton Fullmer, 20, a YouTuber who has clocked more than 30 hours on the game. ''It'll create the most off-brand, weird thing. It sparks curiosity.'' Playing Infinite Craft can feel like you're God writing a stream-of-consciousness modernist poem. Agarwal, 26, said his design was inspired by games like Little Alchemy and Doodle God that also involve combining elements to unlock more. While those games were limited by a set library of resources, Infinite Craft can generate entries forever. More than 300 million crafts are being made every day, according to Agarwal. The game, which was released on Jan. 31 with little publicity and no guidelines on how to play, has attracted a variety of fans, including influencers who typically play titles like Lethal Company and Fortnite, and casual players obsessed with text-based games like Wordle. Noah Croddy, a YouTuber better known as Sophist, compared Infinite Craft to other easy-to-play games like Flappy Bird and 2048. ''The promise of infinite possibilities makes people want to keep combining things to see if it's truly as infinite as it says on the tin,'' Croddy, 26, said. ''It's also a giant puzzle game to get a certain thing.'' While Infinite Craft, like Lego or Minecraft, has no set gameplay, players have invented a funfair's worth of amusing mini-games. When the Twitch streamer Will Neff hosted an Infinite Craft tournament with influencers like Hasan Piker, Ludwig Ahgren and Valkyrae, they challenged one another to reach a randomized block-creation the fastest (like ''Finding Nemo'') and create all the colors in the rainbow. Other YouTubers have recorded themselves paradoxically attempting to speed run the endless game. There are Discord communities trying to find the recipes needed to create all of a certain fandom's characters. ''It's very fun to go through trial and error,'' said Fullmer, who has crafted every character from the Super Smash Bros. universe. It is this vast malleability that has made the game exciting for so many, like it is a communal project being constructed in real time. A public spreadsheet contains more than 10,000 lines of recipes for everything from movie titles to ''Bill Nye the Meth Guy.'' One Discord community has discovered enough Japanese characters that it can play the entire game in another language. ''That's the cool thing about A.I. games,'' Agarwal said. ''I can set the basic rules but I don't know how far you can take it.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2024/03/04/arts/infinite-craft-ai-video-game.html Graphic PHOTO: The possibilities in Infinite Craft are truly endless, and can also become pretty weird. But its absurdities add to its allure. (PHOTOGRAPH BY NEAL AGARWAL) This article appeared in print on page C6. Load-Date: March 5, 2024 End of Document The OpenAI Coup Is Great for Microsoft. What Does It Mean for Us?; Guest Essay The New York Times

### Document 1333

Artificial intelligence may seem like an emerging technology bound for regular use by humans in the distant future, but there are various machine learning products that millions of people already use in their daily lives.  
  
Machine learning technology is featured in a variety of everyday technologies, such as search engines, online shopping algorithms, navigation systems, and smartphones. Popular AI products can help you get from one destination to the next, search for facts about your favorite movie, or help you shop for a particular product online.  
  
Read below to find out how humans use AI in their daily lives.  
  
Facial recognition is one of the most popular forms of artificial intelligence technology used by virtually anyone with a smartphone device. Whenever an individual tries to unlock their phone, most of the time, they will use the built-in facial recognition feature that is quicker and more convenient than typing in an access code. The company that has led the world in this feature is Apple, with their built FaceID accessory.  
  
The iPhone uses 30,000 infrared dots to capture your facial image and then uses an AI algorithm to compare it to saved data of your face to unlock the device. The machine learning code is so accurate that Apple has publicly stated that the chance of an individual bypassing the FaceID without an accurate face is nearly impossible.  In the future, this form of AI technology may unlock cars, homes, gyms, or other areas essential to everyday life.  
  
WHAT ARE THE FOUR MAIN TYPES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE? FIND OUT HOW FUTURE AI PROGRAMS CAN CHANGE THE WORLD  
  
Search engines like Google or Microsoft's Bing are used by hundreds of millions of people around the world every day. Artificial intelligence is the secret recipe behind the near-infinite levels of information provided by search engines. Google's search engine, for example, stores information about popular topics and questions that are searched by a large volume of users. When a user searches for a keyword regarding that topic, Google will instantly provide suggested searches using AI technology.  
  
Moreover, advertisements that you see on Google or Bing also are a part of machine learning data storage that uses your search history to personalize your experience with the product and encourage engagement. Both Microsoft and Google have recently incorporated direct AI assistants to improve user experience. Bing uses an AI chatbot based on technology from OpenAI's ChatGPT, and Google designed its own chatbot AI called Bard.  
  
As artificial intelligence continues to evolve, the biggest search engines and technology companies on Earth will likely compete to see which product best utilizes machine learning to enhance the user experience.  
  
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE QUIZ! HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW AI?  
  
One of the earliest and most popular forms of artificial intelligence was the introduction of digital voice assistants by the Apple iPhone. In 2011, the smartphone company released the iPhone 4, which came with a digital accessory known as Siri. Siri is a voice assistant that can communicate base information and respond to user inquiries with general facts about topics such as the weather and appointments, as well as make phone calls and respond to text messages.  
  
AI has been adopted by a variety of technology competitors, including Amazon's Alexa, Google Home, and Microsoft's Cortana. These natural language processing AI generators are able to quickly return real-time answers to your concerns or inquiries with little to no mistakes. Other companies have adopted this machine learning technology to replace areas of the business typically completed by humans, such as customer support.  
  
Artificial intelligence that tracks you and recommends your purchases online is an important tool for technology firms and commercial retailers alike. The companies that hire and utilize machine learning technology typically share some revenue with the business that developed the AI processor. AI stores data from your prior purchases in the online marketplace and uses predictive models to suggest similar items you may like to purchase later.  
  
WHAT ARE THE DANGERS OF AI? FIND OUT WHY PEOPLE ARE AFRAID OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE  
  
For instance, Amazon, the largest online retailer in the world, uses algorithms that recommend specific items for customers because it personalizes and tailors the shopping experience to their exact needs. Their predictive analytics are some of the most advanced forms of this AI in this industry and have helped the company grow into a massive success over the last decade.  
  
Another important AI technology used in millions of people's daily lives is automated navigated systems for cars or your smartphone's map apps. Companies such as Uber use their own AI-generated navigating system for drivers to pick up and drop off customers at their desired locations. Meanwhile, families or individuals looking to travel from one location to the next are free to use apps such as Google or Apple Maps.  
  
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This machine learning technology not only provides users with a step-by-step automated system that accurately shows the exact route to their location but also updates users with crashes, traffic slowdowns, weather conditions, and the fastest route possible from point A to point B. The days of paper maps have gone out the window as the vast majority of developed nations utilized some version of navigational AI.

### Document 692

The concepts and jargon you need to understand ChatGPT. We’ve compiled a list of phrases and concepts useful to understanding artificial intelligence, in particular the new breed of A.I.-enabled chatbots like ChatGPT, Bing and Bard. If you don’t understand these explanations, or would like to learn more, you might want to consider asking the chatbots themselves. Answering such questions is one of their most useful skills, and one of the best ways to understand A.I. is to use it. But keep in mind that they sometimes get things wrong. Bing and Bard chatbots are being rolled out slowly, and you may need to get on their waiting lists for access. ChatGPT currently has no waiting list, but it requires setting up a free account. For more on learning about A.I., check out The New York Times’s five-part series on becoming an expert on chatbots. Anthropomorphism: The tendency for people to attribute humanlike qualities or characteristics to an A.I. chatbot. For example, you may assume it is kind or cruel based on its answers, even though it is not capable of having emotions, or you may believe the A.I. is sentient because it is very good at mimicking human language. Bias: A type of error that can occur in a large language model if its output is skewed by the model’s training data. For example, a model may associate specific traits or professions with a certain race or gender, leading to inaccurate predictions and offensive responses. Emergent behavior: Unexpected or unintended abilities in a large language model, enabled by the model’s learning patterns and rules from its training data. For example, models that are trained on programming and coding sites can write new code. Other examples include creative abilities like composing poetry, music and fictional stories. Generative A.I.: Technology that creates content — including text, images, video and computer code — by identifying patterns in large quantities of training data, and then creating original material that has similar characteristics. Examples include ChatGPT for text and DALL-E and Midjourney for images. Hallucination: A well-known phenomenon in large language models, in which the system provides an answer that is factually incorrect, irrelevant or nonsensical, because of limitations in its training data and architecture. Large language model: A type of neural network that learns skills — including generating prose, conducting conversations and writing computer code — by analyzing vast amounts of text from across the internet. The basic function is to predict the next word in a sequence, but these models have surprised experts by learning new abilities. Natural language processing: Techniques used by large language models to understand and generate human language, including text classification and sentiment analysis. These methods often use a combination of machine learning algorithms, statistical models and linguistic rules. Neural network: A mathematical system, modeled on the human brain, that learns skills by finding statistical patterns in data. It consists of layers of artificial neurons: The first layer receives the input data, and the last layer outputs the results. Even the experts who create neural networks don’t always understand what happens in between. Parameters: Numerical values that define a large language model’s structure and behavior, like clues that help it guess what words come next. Systems like GPT-4 are thought to have hundreds of billions of parameters. Reinforcement learning: A technique that teaches an A.I. model to find the best result by trial and error, receiving rewards or punishments from an algorithm based on its results. This system can be enhanced by humans giving feedback on its performance, in the form of ratings, corrections and suggestions. Transformer model: A neural network architecture useful for understanding language that does not have to analyze words one at a time but can look at an entire sentence at once. This was an A.I. breakthrough, because it enabled models to understand context and long-term dependencies in language. Transformers use a technique called self-attention, which allows the model to focus on the particular words that are important in understanding the meaning of a sentence. PHOTO: (PHOTOGRAPH BY Illustrations by Mathieu Labrecque FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: March 30, 2023 End of Document Inside OpenAI’s Crisis Over the Future of Artificial Intelligence; The A.I. RACE The New York Times

### Document 976

What is the relationship between mind and body? Maybe the mind is like a video game controller, moving the body around the world, taking it on joy rides. Or maybe the body manipulates the mind with hunger, sleepiness and anxiety, something like a river steering a canoe. Is the mind like electromagnetic waves, flickering in and out of our light-bulb bodies? Or is the mind a car on the road? A ghost in the machine? Maybe no metaphor will ever quite fit because there is no distinction between mind and body: There is just experience, or some kind of physical process, a gestalt. These questions, agonized over by philosophers for centuries, are gaining new urgency as sophisticated machines with artificial intelligence begin to infiltrate society. Chatbots like OpenAI’s GPT-4 and Google’s Bard have minds, in some sense: Trained on vast troves of human language, they have learned how to generate novel combinations of text, images and even videos. When primed in the right way, they can express desires, beliefs, hopes, intentions, love. They can speak of introspection and doubt, self-confidence and regret. But some A.I. researchers say that the technology won’t reach true intelligence, or true understanding of the world, until it is paired with a body that can perceive, react to and feel around its environment. For them, talk of disembodied intelligent minds is misguided — even dangerous. A.I. that is unable to explore the world and learn its limits, in the ways that children figure out what they can and can’t do, could make life-threatening mistakes and pursue its goals at the risk of human welfare. “The body, in a very simple way, is the foundation for intelligent and cautious action,” said Joshua Bongard, a roboticist at the University of Vermont. “As far as I can see, this is the only path to safe A.I.” At a lab in Pasadena, Calif., a small team of engineers has spent the past few years developing one of the first pairings of a large language model with a body: a turquoise robot named Moxie. About the size of a toddler, Moxie has a teardrop-shaped head, soft hands and alacritous green eyes. Inside its hard plastic body is a computer processor that runs the same kind of software as ChatGPT and GPT-4. Moxie’s makers, part of a start-up called Embodied, describe the device as “the world’s first A.I. robot friend.” The bot was conceived, in 2017, to help children with developmental disorders practice emotional awareness and communication skills. When someone speaks to Moxie, its processor converts the sound into text and feeds the text into a large language model, which in turn generates a verbal and physical response. Moxie’s eyes can move to console you for the loss of your dog, and it can smile to pump you up for school. The robot also has sensors that take in visual cues and respond to your body language, mimicking and learning from the behavior of people around it. “It’s almost like this wireless communication between humans,” said Paolo Pirjanian, a roboticist and the founder of Embodied. “You literally start feeling it in your body.” Over time, he said, the robot gets better at this kind of give and take, like a friend getting to know you. Researchers at Alphabet, Google’s parent company, have taken a similar approach to integrating large language models with physical machines. In March, the company announced the success of a robot they called PaLM-E, which was able to absorb visual features of its environment and information about its own body position and translate it all into natural language. This allowed the robot to represent where it was in space relative to other things and eventually open a drawer and pick up a bag of chips. Robots of this kind, experts say, will be able to perform basic tasks without special programming. They could ostensibly pour you a glass of Coke, make you lunch or pick you up from the floor after a bad tumble, all in response to a series of simple commands. But many researchers doubt that the machines’ minds, when structured in this modular way, will ever be truly connected to the physical world — and, therefore, will never be able to display crucial aspects of human intelligence. Boyuan Chen, a roboticist at Duke University who is working on developing intelligent robots, pointed out that the human mind — or any other animal mind, for that matter — is inextricable from the body’s actions in and reactions to the real world, shaped over millions of years of evolution. Human babies learn to pick up objects long before they learn language. The artificially intelligent robot’s mind, in contrast, was built entirely on language, and often makes common-sense errors that stem from training procedures. It lacks a deeper connection between the physical and theoretical, Dr. Chen said. “I believe that intelligence can’t be born without having the perspective of physical embodiments.” Dr. Bongard, of the University of Vermont, agreed. Over the past few decades, he has developed small robots made of frog cells, called xenobots, that can complete basic tasks and move around their environment. Although xenobots look much less impressive than chatbots that can write original haikus, they might actually be closer to the kind of intelligence we care about. “Slapping a body onto a brain, that’s not embodied intelligence,” Dr. Bongard said. “It has to push against the world and observe the world pushing back.” He also believes that attempts to ground artificial intelligence in the physical world are safer than alternative research projects. Some experts, including Dr. Pirjanian, recently conveyed concern in a letter about the possibility of creating A.I. that could disinterestedly steamroll humans in the pursuit of some goal (like efficiently producing paper clips), or that could be harnessed for nefarious purposes (like disinformation campaigns). The letter called for a temporary pause in the training of models more powerful than GPT-4. Dr. Pirjanian noted that his own robot could be seen as a dangerous technology in this regard: “Imagine if you had a trusted companion robot that feels like part of the family, but is subtly brainwashing you,” he said. To prevent this, his team of engineers trained another program to monitor Moxie’s behavior and flag or prevent anything potentially harmful or confusing. But any kind of guardrail to protect against these dangers will be difficult to build into large language models, especially as they grow more powerful. While many, like GPT-4, are trained with human feedback, which imbues them with certain limitations, the method can’t account for every scenario, so the guardrails can be bypassed. Dr. Bongard, as well as a number of other scientists in the field, thought that the letter calling for a pause in research could bring about uninformed alarmism. But he is concerned about the dangers of our ever improving technology and believes that the only way to suffuse embodied A.I. with a robust understanding of its own limitations is to rely on the constant trial and error of moving around in the real world. Start with simple robots, he said, “and as they demonstrate that they can do stuff safely, then you let them have more arms, more legs, give them more tools.” And maybe, with the help of a body, a real artificial mind will emerge. Audio produced by Adrienne Hurst. Audio produced by Adrienne Hurst. PHOTOS: Top left and above left, a Moxie unit at the Embodied lab in Pasadena, Calif. Above, Robin Johnson, a robot technician. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY ALEX WELSH FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) This article appeared in print on page D3. Load-Date: May 17, 2023 End of Document Despite Chip Shortage, Chip Innovation Is Booming The New York Times

### Document 908

Tech companies acknowledge machine-learning algorithms can perpetuate discrimination and need improvement. The artist Stephanie Dinkins has long been a pioneer in combining art and technology in her Brooklyn-based practice. In May she was awarded $100,000 by the Guggenheim Museum for her groundbreaking innovations, including an ongoing series of interviews with Bina48, a humanoid robot. For the past seven years, she has experimented with A.I.'s ability to realistically depict Black women, smiling and crying, using a variety of word prompts. The first results were lackluster if not alarming: Her algorithm produced a pink-shaded humanoid shrouded by a black cloak. ''I expected something with a little more semblance of Black womanhood,'' she said. And although the technology has improved since her first experiments, Dinkins found herself using runaround terms in the text prompts to help the A.I. image generators achieve her desired image, ''to give the machine a chance to give me what I wanted.'' But whether she uses the term ''African American woman'' or ''Black woman,'' machine distortions that mangle facial features and hair textures occur at high rates. ''Improvements obscure some of the deeper questions we should be asking about discrimination,'' Dinkins said. The artist, who is Black, added, ''The biases are embedded deep in these systems, so it becomes ingrained and automatic. If I'm working within a system that uses algorithmic ecosystems, then I want that system to know who Black people are in nuanced ways, so that we can feel better supported.'' She is not alone in asking tough questions about the troubling relationship between A.I. and race. Many Black artists are finding evidence of racial bias in artificial intelligence, both in the large data sets that teach machines how to generate images and in the underlying programs that run the algorithms. In some cases, A.I. technologies seem to ignore or distort artists' text prompts, affecting how Black people are depicted in images, and in others, they seem to stereotype or censor Black history and culture. Discussion of racial bias within artificial intelligence has surged in recent years, with studies showing that facial recognition technologies and digital assistants have trouble identifying the images and speech patterns of nonwhite people. The studies raised broader questions of fairness and bias. Major companies behind A.I. image generators -- including OpenAI, Stability AI and Midjourney -- have pledged to improve their tools. ''Bias is an important, industrywide problem,'' Alex Beck, a spokeswoman for OpenAI, said in an email interview, adding that the company is continuously trying ''to improve performance, reduce bias and mitigate harmful outputs.'' She declined to say how many employees were working on racial bias, or how much money the company had allocated toward the problem. ''Black people are accustomed to being unseen,'' the Senegalese artist Linda Dounia Rebeiz wrote in an introduction to her exhibition ''In/Visible,'' for Feral File, an NFT marketplace. ''When we are seen, we are accustomed to being misrepresented.'' To prove her point during an interview with a reporter, Rebeiz, 28, asked OpenAI's image generator, DALL-E 2, to imagine buildings in her hometown, Dakar. The algorithm produced arid desert landscapes and ruined buildings that Rebeiz said were nothing like the coastal homes in the Senegalese capital. ''It's demoralizing,'' Rebeiz said. ''The algorithm skews toward a cultural image of Africa that the West has created. It defaults to the worst stereotypes that already exist on the internet.'' Last year, OpenAI said it was establishing new techniques to diversify the images produced by DALL-E 2, so that the tool ''generates images of people that more accurately reflect the diversity of the world's population.'' An artist featured in Rebeiz's exhibition, Minne Atairu is a Ph.D. candidate at Columbia University's Teachers College who planned to use image generators with young students of color in the South Bronx. But she now worries ''that might cause students to generate offensive images,'' Atairu explained. Included in the Feral File exhibition are images from her ''Blonde Braids Studies,'' which explore the limitations of Midjourney's algorithm to produce images of Black women with natural blond hair. When the artist asked for an image of Black identical twins with blond hair, the program instead produced a sibling with lighter skin. ''That tells us where the algorithm is pooling images from,'' Atairu said. ''It's not necessarily pulling from a corpus of Black people, but one geared toward white people.'' She said she worried that young Black children might attempt to generate images of themselves and see children whose skin was lightened. Atairu recalled some of her earlier experiments with Midjourney before recent updates improved its abilities. ''It would generate images that were like blackface,'' she said. ''You would see a nose, but it wasn't a human's nose. It looked like a dog's nose.'' In response to a request for comment, David Holz, Midjourney's founder, said in an email, ''If someone finds an issue with our systems, we ask them to please send us specific examples so we can investigate.'' Stability AI, which provides image generator services, said it planned on collaborating with the A.I. industry to improve bias evaluation techniques with a greater diversity of countries and cultures. Bias, the A.I. company said, is caused by ''overrepresentation'' in its general data sets, though it did not specify if overrepresentation of white people was the issue here. Earlier this month, Bloomberg analyzed more than 5,000 images generated by Stability AI, and found that its program amplified stereotypes about race and gender, typically depicting people with lighter skin tones as holding high-paying jobs while subjects with darker skin tones were labeled ''dishwasher'' and ''housekeeper.'' These problems have not stopped a frenzy of investments in the tech industry. A recent rosy report by the consulting firm McKinsey predicted that generative A.I. would add $4.4 trillion to the global economy annually. Last year, nearly 3,200 start-ups received $52.1 billion in funding, according to the GlobalData Deals Database. Technology companies have struggled against charges of bias in portrayals of dark skin from the early days of color photography in the 1950s, when companies like Kodak used white models in their color development. Eight years ago, Google disabled its A.I. program's ability to let people search for gorillas and monkeys through its Photos app because the algorithm was incorrectly sorting Black people into those categories. As recently as May of this year, the issue still had not been fixed. Two former employees who worked on the technology told The New York Times that Google had not trained the A.I. system with enough images of Black people. Other experts who study artificial intelligence said that bias goes deeper than data sets, referring to the early development of this technology in the 1960s. ''The issue is more complicated than data bias,'' said James E. Dobson, a cultural historian at Dartmouth College and the author of a recent book on the birth of computer vision. There was very little discussion about race during the early days of machine learning, according to his research, and most scientists working on the technology were white men. ''It's hard to separate today's algorithms from that history, because engineers are building on those prior versions,'' Dobson said. To decrease the appearance of racial bias and hateful images, some companies have banned certain words from text prompts that users submit to generators, like ''slave'' and ''fascist.'' But Dobson said that companies hoping for a simple solution, like censoring the kind of prompts that users can submit, were avoiding the more fundamental issues of bias in the underlying technology. ''It's a worrying time as these algorithms become more complicated. And when you see garbage coming out, you have to wonder what kind of garbage process is still sitting there inside the model,'' the professor added. Auriea Harvey, an artist included in the Whitney Museum's recent exhibition ''Refiguring,'' about digital identities, bumped into these bans for a recent project using Midjourney. ''I wanted to question the database on what it knew about slave ships,'' she said. ''I received a message saying that Midjourney would suspend my account if I continued.'' Dinkins ran into similar problems with NFTs that she created and sold showing how okra was brought to North America by enslaved people and settlers. She was censored when she tried to use a generative program, Replicate, to make pictures of slave ships. She eventually learned to outwit the censors by using the term ''pirate ship.'' The image she received was an approximation of what she wanted, but it also raised troubling questions for the artist. ''What is this technology doing to history?'' Dinkins asked. ''You can see that someone is trying to correct for bias, yet at the same time that erases a piece of history. I find those erasures as dangerous as any bias, because we are just going to forget how we got here.'' Naomi Beckwith, chief curator at the Guggenheim Museum, credited Dinkins's nuanced approach to issues of representation and technology as one reason the artist received the museum's first Art & Technology award. ''Stephanie has become part of a tradition of artists and cultural workers that poke holes in these overarching and totalizing theories about how things work,'' Beckwith said. The curator added that her own initial paranoia about A.I. programs replacing human creativity was greatly reduced when she realized these algorithms knew virtually nothing about Black culture. But Dinkins is not quite ready to give up on the technology. She continues to employ it for her artistic projects -- with skepticism. ''Once the system can generate a really high-fidelity image of a Black woman crying or smiling, can we rest?'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/07/04/arts/design/black-artists-bias-ai.html Graphic PHOTOS: Stephanie Dinkins at work in her Brooklyn studio. For the past seven years, she has experimented with A.I.'s ability to realistically depict Black women smiling and crying. (PHOTOGRAPH BY FLO NGALA FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) An example of the distortion that the artist Stephanie Dinkins found when using a prompt of ''A Black woman crying''' in 2016 using the platform Runway ML. Some of the distortions from images of ''Black woman smiling'' in 2020. (PHOTOGRAPHS VIA STEPHANIE DINKINS) Minne Atairu's ''Blonde Braids Study IV,'' explores the limitations of the Midjourney algorithm to produce images of Black women with blond hair. One experiment produced a twin with lighter skin instead. Minne Atairu, an artist and educator, at the Armory in 2022 with works based on a data set of Black models found in vintage Black magazines. (PHOTOGRAPHS VIA MINNE ATAIRU) (C5) This article appeared in print on page C1, C5. Load-Date: July 5, 2023 End of Document New Ways to Bring Wealth to Nations The New York Times

### Document 1324

ChatGPT has been a game changer for artificial intelligence, catapulting earlier this year to the fastest-growing web platform ever as millions of people across the world rushed to communicate with a system that can mimic human conversation.  
  
The system, however, is unable to respond to current events questions due to having a knowledge cutoff date of September 2021.  
  
When Fox News Digital, for example, attempted to ask ChatGPT questions about current events, such as if the Titan submersible implosion could have been prevented or what charges Hunter Biden was hit with this month, the chatbot responded that it does not have knowledge of current events after September 2021.  
  
"As an AI language model, I have a knowledge cutoff date because my training data only goes up until September 2021," ChatGPT responded when asked why it does not possess language beyond September 2021. "The cutoff date represents the point at which the data used to train me ends, and I do not have access to information or events that have occurred after that time."  
  
I INTERVIEWED CHATGPT AS IF IT WAS A HUMAN; HERE'S WHAT IT HAD TO SAY THAT GAVE ME CHILLS  
  
The chatbot continued that the motivation behind the cutoff date "is to make it clear to users that I may not be aware of recent developments or up-to-date information."  
  
"It's important to keep in mind that any responses I provide about events, news, or technology beyond September 2021 are based on my training and may not reflect the most current information," the chatbot said.  
  
ChatGPT runs on Generative Pre-training Transformer-4, meaning it's not connected to the internet and instead only uses the material it was trained on to craft responses to users.  
  
WHAT IS THE HISTORY OF AI?  
  
"ChatGPT is not connected to the internet, and it can occasionally produce incorrect answers. It has limited knowledge of world and events after 2021 and may also occasionally produce harmful instructions or biased content," OpenAI states on its website.  
  
ChatGPT was released in November and quickly grew to 100 million monthly active users by January, setting a record as the fastest-growing user base ever. Its release served as a watershed moment for the tech community, sparking other artificial intelligence labs to hit the turbo button on building comparable or more intelligent programs.  
  
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE QUIZ! HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW AI?  
  
Google, for example, released its version of a chatbot, called Bard, in March. The system did not receive the same acclaim as ChatGPT but stands in stark contrast to ChatGPT on one important aspect: Bard can search the internet to respond to users.  
  
Bard is able to respond to users on current events, such as the unrest in Russia, due to searching the internet via news articles, social media and expert opinions.  
  
WHAT IS GOOGLE BARD? HOW THE AI CHATBOT WORKS, HOW TO USE IT AND WHY IT'S CONTROVERSIAL  
  
"Bard is trained on a massive dataset of news articles, which gives it a broad understanding of current events," Bard responded when asked how it is able to answer questions on current events, noting the system also draws responses from social media and experts who have publicly spoken out about the topic online.  
  
"When you ask Bard a question about current events, it can search its knowledge base for relevant news articles and provide you with a summary of the information it finds."  
  
Tech developers are taking the powerful systems a step farther and are working to build AI-integrated search engines. Google, for example, released its experimental Search Generative Experience, or SGE, in May that integrates AI-generated responses into search results.  
  
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"Say you’re looking for removable wallpaper to spruce up your rental," Google said in its blog post announcing the experimental system, the AI-generated response would include quick facts "like if it’s easy to remove" as well as provide a "list of stylish options, including price, customer ratings and links to purchase."

### Document 791

Companies like OpenAI and Midjourney build chatbots, image generators and other artificial intelligence tools that operate in the digital world. Now, a start-up founded by three former OpenAI researchers is using the technology development methods behind chatbots to build A.I. technology that can navigate the physical world. Covariant, a robotics company headquartered in Emeryville, Calif., is creating ways for robots to pick up, move and sort items as they are shuttled through warehouses and distribution centers. Its goal is to help robots gain an understanding of what is going on around them and decide what they should do next. The technology also gives robots a broad understanding of the English language, letting people chat with them as if they were chatting with ChatGPT. The technology, still under development, is not perfect. But it is a clear sign that the artificial intelligence systems that drive online chatbots and image generators will also power machines in warehouses, on roadways and in homes. Like chatbots and image generators, this robotics technology learns its skills by analyzing enormous amounts of digital data. That means engineers can improve the technology by feeding it more and more data. Covariant, backed by $222 million in funding, does not build robots. It builds the software that powers robots. The company aims to deploy its new technology with warehouse robots, providing a road map for others to do much the same in manufacturing plants and perhaps even on roadways with driverless cars. The A.I. systems that drive chatbots and image generators are called neural networks, named for the web of neurons in the brain. By pinpointing patterns in vast amounts of data, these systems can learn to recognize words, sounds and images — or even generate them on their own. This is how OpenAI built ChatGPT, giving it the power to instantly answer questions, write term papers and generate computer programs. It learned these skills from text culled from across the internet. (Several media outlets, including The New York Times, have sued OpenAI for copyright infringement.) Companies are now building systems that can learn from different kinds of data at the same time. By analyzing both a collection of photos and the captions that describe those photos, for example, a system can grasp the relationships between the two. It can learn that the word “banana” describes a curved yellow fruit. OpenAI employed that system to build Sora, its new video generator. By analyzing thousands of captioned videos, the system learned to generate videos when given a short description of a scene, like “a gorgeously rendered papercraft world of a coral reef, rife with colorful fish and sea creatures.” Covariant, founded by Pieter Abbeel, a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, and three of his former students, Peter Chen, Rocky Duan and Tianhao Zhang, used similar techniques in building a system that drives warehouse robots. The company helps operate sorting robots in warehouses across the globe. It has spent years gathering data — from cameras and other sensors — that shows how these robots operate. “It ingests all kinds of data that matter to robots — that can help them understand the physical world and interact with it,” Dr. Chen said. By combining that data with the huge amounts of text used to train chatbots like ChatGPT, the company has built A.I. technology that gives its robots a much broader understanding of the world around it. After identifying patterns in this stew of images, sensory data and text, the technology gives a robot the power to handle unexpected situations in the physical world. The robot knows how to pick up a banana, even if it has never seen a banana before. It can also respond to plain English, much like a chatbot. If you tell it to “pick up a banana,” it knows what that means. If you tell it to “pick up a yellow fruit,” it understands that, too. It can even generate videos that predict what is likely to happen as it tries to pick up a banana. These videos have no practical use in a warehouse, but they show the robot’s understanding of what’s around it. “If it can predict the next frames in a video, it can pinpoint the right strategy to follow,” Dr. Abbeel said. The technology, called R.F.M., for robotics foundational model, makes mistakes, much like chatbots do. Though it often understands what people ask of it, there is always a chance that it will not. It drops objects from time to time. Gary Marcus, an A.I. entrepreneur and an emeritus professor of psychology and neural science at New York University, said the technology could be useful in warehouses and other situations where mistakes are acceptable. But he said it would be more difficult and riskier to deploy in manufacturing plants and other potentially dangerous situations. “It comes down to the cost of error,” he said. “If you have a 150-pound robot that can do something harmful, that cost can be high.” As companies train this kind of system on increasingly large and varied collections of data, researchers believe it will rapidly improve. That is very different from the way robots operated in the past. Typically, engineers programmed robots to perform the same precise motion again and again — like pick up a box of a certain size or attach a rivet in a particular spot on the rear bumper of a car. But robots could not deal with unexpected or random situations. By learning from digital data — hundreds of thousands of examples of what happens in the physical world — robots can begin to handle the unexpected. And when those examples are paired with language, robots can also respond to text and voice suggestions, as a chatbot would. This means that like chatbots and image generators, robots will become more nimble. “What is in the digital data can transfer into the real world,” Dr. Chen said. PHOTOS: Covariant’s A.I.-powered Robotic Putwall system autonomously sorting items at the company’s headquarters in Emeryville, Calif. The systems that drive chatbots soon will also power robots. (B1); As companies train robots on increasingly large and varied collections of data, researchers believe the technology will rapidly improve, allowing systems to understand the world around them.; From left, Andrew Sohn, Daniel Adelberg and Arusha Nagabandi are working to help robots handle the unexpected.; Covariant, backed by $222 million in funding, does not build robots. It builds the software that powers robots. At left, Brandon Swaby, an engineering technician. At right, Tiana Ton Nu, a robotics applications engineer. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY BALAZS GARDI FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) (B4) This article appeared in print on page B1, B4. Load-Date: March 20, 2024 End of Document A Conversation With Sam Altman, Cast in a New Light; Times Insider The New York Times

### Document 959

Large language model: A type of neural network that learns skills -- including generating prose, conducting conversations and writing computer code -- by analyzing vast amounts of text from across the internet. The basic function is to predict the next word in a sequence, but these models have surprised experts by learning new abilities. Generative A.I.: Technology that creates content -- including text, images, video and computer code -- by identifying patterns in large quantities of training data, and then creating new, original material that has similar characteristics. Examples include ChatGPT for text and DALL-E and Midjourney for images. Transformer model: A neural network architecture useful for understanding language, which does not have to analyze words one at a time but can look at an entire sentence at once. A technique called self-attention allows the model to focus on the particular words that are important in understanding the meaning of the sentence. Parameters: Numerical values that define a large language model's structure and behavior, like clues that help it guess what words come next. Modern systems like GPT-4 are thought to have hundreds of billions of parameters. Reinforcement learning: A technique that teaches an A.I. model to find the best result by trial and error, receiving rewards or punishments from an algorithm based on its results. This system can be enhanced by humans giving feedback on its performance. Hallucination: A well-known phenomenon in large language models, in which the system provides an answer that is factually incorrect, irrelevant or nonsensical, because of limitations in its training data and architecture. Bias: A type of error that can occur in a large language model if its output is skewed by the model's training data. For example, a model may associate specific traits or professions with a certain race or gender, leading to inaccurate predictions and offensive responses. Anthropomorphism: The tendency for people to attribute humanlike qualities or characteristics to an A.I. chatbot. For example, you may assume it is kind or cruel based on its answers, even though it is not capable of having emotions, or you may believe the A.I. is sentient because it is very good at mimicking human language. Natural language processing: Techniques used by large language models to understand and generate human language, including text classification and sentiment analysis. These methods often use a combination of machine learning algorithms, statistical models and linguistic rules. Emergent behavior: Unexpected or unintended abilities in a large language model, enabled by the model's learning patterns and rules from its training data. For example, L.L.M.s that are trained on programming and coding sites can write new code. Other examples include creative abilities like composing poetry, music and fictional stories. Alignment: Attempts by A.I. researchers and ethicists to ensure that artificial intelligences act in accordance with the values and goals of the people who create them. Multimodal systems: A.I.s similar to ChatGPT that can also process images, video, audio, and other non-text inputs and outputs. Artificial general intelligence: An artificial intelligence that matches human intellect and can do anything the human brain can do. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/03/31/business/00ontech-ai-print-glossary.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page B7. Load-Date: April 8, 2023 End of Document Hollywood Actors Extend Contract Talks at Deadline The New York Times

### Document 1335

You’ve probably heard of some of the biggest artificial intelligence chatbots being used and explored today, like ChatGPT and Google Bard. One artificial intelligence tool that may be new to you is Auto-GPT, an AI tool released at the end of March that is more advanced than both ChatGPT and Google Bard.  
  
Auto-GPT is a step closer to creating what is known as "strong AI," a type of AI that is likely what we pictured when we thought of AI in the past. These depictions often feature robots with human-like capabilities that were only seen in futuristic science-fiction movies.  
  
Auto-GPT is more complicated to use than something like ChatGPT, but it can also do more. For example, ChatGPT is able to create code, but Auto-GPT can create full programs with extremely little human involvement.  
  
Here are some of the big questions answered about the complex AI software Auto-GPT.  
  
How do I set up Auto-GPT?  
  
Auto-GPT, in simple terms, is a more complex version of ChatGPT, but let's break that down a bit further.  
  
Auto-GPT is an AI software that was invented by game developer Toran Bruce Richards and was released publicly on March 30.  
  
WHAT ARE THE 4 MAIN TYPES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE? FIND OUT HOW FUTURE AI PROGRAMS CAN CHANGE WORLD  
  
The main difference between Auto-GPT and something like ChatGPT is that Auto-GPT is not as limited. Auto-GPT can perform a large variety of tasks, including multistep tasks on its own, something that ChatGPT cannot do.  
  
With something like ChatGPT, a user can ask it a question and the program will answer, but it will need more information from the user in order to follow through with a more complicated task. Auto-GPT needs very minimal human interaction because it can create prompts on its own as it works toward creating a finished product.  
  
Here is a practical example: ChatGPT has the ability to create computer code, but Auto-GPT can create an entire program on its own from start to finish. It also has the ability to improve itself over time.  
  
Something like ChatGPT, although its functionality is impressive, is still considered "weak AI," "specialized AI" or "narrow AI" because it can only perform one function before it needs further human interaction.  
  
AI AROUND THE HOW THE US, EU, AND CHINA PLAN TO REGULATE AI SOFTWARE COMPANIES  
  
Auto-GPT, on the other hand, is getting closer to what would be "strong AI" or "artificial general intelligence," which would theoretically be an AI system that basically has the same capabilities as a human mind.  
  
Auto-GPT works by using GPT-4 and also has the ability to browse the internet, according to Forbes. Its ability to browse things like the internet and other software helps it to be able to perform highly complex tasks.  
  
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE QUIZ! HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW AI?  
  
According to the creator of Auto-GPT, the reason for its creation was due to the fact that the typical AI models "while powerful, often struggle to adapt to tasks that require long-term planning or are unable to autonomously refine their approaches based on real-time feedback," Richards said in a Forbes article.  
  
Auto-GPT is not free. In order to use the software, you need to have a paid OpenAI account, according to Tech Crunch.  
  
While Auto-GPT may be able to perform more complicated tasks, it also is a bit more complicated to set up and to use.  
  
It is publicly available through GitHub, but you need to have software that runs Python code in order to install and use it, according to OpenAI Master.  
  
CLICK HERE TO GET THE FOX NEWS APP  
  
If you are interested in using Auto-GPT, the GitHub page would be a good place to start.

### Document 228

It's been 25 years since the release of the blockbuster film "The Matrix," created by Lana and Lilly Wachowski (credited in the film as the Wachowski brothers), which popularized the idea that we might already be inside a computer-generated video game world. "The Matrix," released March 31, 1999, wasn't the most anticipated film of the final year of the 20th century (that would probably have been "Star Wars: Episode 1 - The Phantom Menace"), but it inevitably became the most talked-about film that year and one we're still talking about today. The film's buzz was partly because of its groundbreaking special effects (like bullet time), but the movie has remained relevant because of our ongoing angst with artificial intelligence (AI) and the core techno-philosophical question of the film that is now asked regularly: Are we living inside a computer simulation In the decades since, this idea, now called the simulation hypothesis, has come to be taken more seriously by technologists, scientists and philosophers. The main reason for this shift is the stunning improvements in computer graphics, virtual and augmented reality (VR and AR) and AI. Taking into account three developments just this year from Apple, Neuralink and OpenAI, I can now confidently state that as you are reading this article, you are more likely than not already inside a computer simulation. This is because the closer our technology gets to being able to build a fully interactive simulation like the Matrix, the more likely it is that someone has already built such a world, and we are simply inside their video game world. At the time of the film's release, this idea of being inside a video game was firmly in the realm of science fiction. It had been articulated by one of the Wachowskis' heroes, science fiction author Philip K. Dick, who stated, all the way back in 1977, "We are living in a computer programmed reality." A few years ago, I interviewed Dick's wife Tessa and asked her what he would have thought of "The Matrix." She said his first reaction would have been that he loved it; however, his second reaction would most likely have been to call his agent to see if he could sue the filmmakers for stealing his ideas. When the film came out, the World Wide Web was relatively new and AI was still in development, but underneath the techno-optimism of the dot-com boom, we were already feeling anxiety about where the technology would take us. Much like "The Terminator" in the 1980s, when personal computers (without internet connections) were all the rage, "The Matrix" tapped into nascent fears of being connected all the time via cyberspace. I watched the movie again recently for my college-level class about simulation theory, where I use "The Matrix" as a vehicle to ask questions about philosophy, science, AI, technology and religion. The movie still resonates with today's younger generation, many of whom grew up on multiplayer online games like Fortnite and Roblox. Most also now use AI tools like ChatGPT on a daily basis and have few qualms about doing so. Given that AI is now in the news every day, "The Matrix" is more relevant than ever. In one notable scene in the film, Morpheus (Laurence Fishburne) tells Neo (Keanu Reeves) that he is trapped in a simulation of 1999; the real year is around 2199. Morpheus explains that sometime in the early 21st century, AI became conscious and there was a war between humans and AI. The most famous sequence in the film starts with Morpheus asking Neo, who wants to know what the Matrix is, whether he will take the red pill and be "woken up" or if he will take the blue pill and return to blissful ignorance living in the simulated world of 1999. Twenty-five years later, the term "red pill" has been coopted and overused to mean that someone is waking up to deception by the powers that be. Still, this sequence, which ends with Neo waking up in a futuristic world where humans are enslaved by AI, inspired many to consider whether we, too, were living in a simulation. I began to wonder this myself when I first played a VR ping-pong game that was so realistic that I tried to put the non-existent paddle down on the non-existent table. I speculated on how long it would take us to reach the simulation point, a kind of technological singularity that would mark our ability to create AI-generated virtual worlds that are indistinguishable from the physical world. The closer we get to this point, the chances that we are already inside a simulation go up rapidly. In 2003, Oxford philosopher Nick Bostrom imagined a "technologically mature" civilization could easily create a simulated world. The logic, then, is that if any civilization ever reaches this point, it would create not just one but a very large number of simulations (perhaps billions), each with billions of AI characters, simply by firing up more servers. With simulated worlds far outnumbering the "real" world, the likelihood that we are in a simulation would be significantly higher than not.It was this logic that prompted Elon Musk to state, a few years ago, that the chances that we are not in a simulation (i.e. that we are in base reality) was "one in billions." It's a theory that is difficult to prove - but difficult to disprove as well. Remember, the simulations would be so good that you wouldn't be able to tell the difference between a physical and a simulated world. Either the signals are being beamed directly into your brain, or we are simply AI characters inside the simulation. Think of either Agent Smith (Hugo Weaving), who represented one of many "programs" or AI characters, or characters like Neo and Trinity (Carrie Ann-Moss), who existed outside of the Matrix and had digital representations (called avatars today) inside the simulation. Recent developments in Silicon Valley show that we could get to the simulation point very soon. Just this year, Apple released its Vision Pro headset - a mixed-reality (including augmented and virtual reality) device that, if you believe initial reviews (ranging from mildly positive to ecstatic), heralds the beginning of a new era of spatial computing- or the merging of digital and physical worlds. But what if you didn't need a headset at all? Earlier this year, Musk announced the first human implant of a brain chip from his company, Neuralink. While previous Neuralink demos have shown promise by implanting chips in and reading the brainwaves of a pig and a monkey, the current human clinical trials show that a quadriplegic man can play video games using his mind. Though nascent, we can see a clear path to future technology that might send signals into the brain, reminiscent of the sci-fi neural interfaces used by Neo and Morpheus in "The Matrix." Finally, the driving force in Silicon Valley over the past few years has been the rapid development of artificial intelligence in the form of products like ChatGPT and Google's Gemini to DALL-E and Midjourney. The rapid pace at which AI is developing has led to warnings of an AI apocalypse, with thousands of scientists and technologists demanding a pause in research. One prominent AI researcher even promoted the possibility of bombing rogue AI data centers. In "The Matrix," Morpheus explains to Neo that the physical world is a wasteland, not because of AI, but because of the war between AI and humans. It was the humans whoscorched the planet in the hopes of shutting down AI by cutting off their access to solar power. The AI had a clever solution: It was able to create realistic-enough simulations that humans could be fooled into believing they were in the real world. Is this really feasible? Just last month, OpenAI released Sora AI, which can now generate highly realistic videos that are pretty damn difficult to distinguish from real human videos. The fact that AI can so easily fool humans visually as well as through text (and according to some, has already passed the well-known Turing Test) shows that we are not far from fully immersive worlds populated with simulated AI characters that seem (and perhaps even think they are) conscious. Already, millions of humans are chatting with AI characters, and millions of dollars are pouring into making AI characters more realistic. Some of us may be players of the game, who have forgotten that we allowed the signal to be beamed into our brain, while others, like Neo or Morpheus or Trinity in "The Matrix," may have been plugged in at birth. Remember that in a realistic simulation, unlike in the film, most of the characters in the simulation would be AI characters, or NPCs (a common term in video games that stands for "non-player characters"), thinking they are conscious and living in a real world. Think of the training simulation that Neo gets plugged into which has a woman in red and millions of NPCs roaming the simulated world, not aware of what, who or where they are. Rewatching "The Matrix" today will most likely make you look around andask, as Neo did, "You mean this isn't real?" On the 25th anniversary of this mind-blowing film, I can answer that it's probably not real. The fact that we are approaching the simulation point so soon in our future means that the likelihood that we are already inside someone else's advanced simulation goes up exponentially. Like Neo, we would be unable to tell the difference between a simulated and a physical world. Perhaps the most appropriate response to that is another of Reeves' most famous lines from that now-classic sci-fi film: Woah. Opinion by Rizwan Virk TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: March 30, 2024 End of Document Michael Schumacher's family planning legal action over fake AI interview CNN Wire

### Document 1085

Inspired by digital art generators like DALL-E, biologists are building artificial intelligences that can fight cancer, flu and Covid. Last spring, an artificial intelligence lab called OpenAI unveiled technology that lets you create digital images simply by describing what you want to see. Called DALL-E, it sparked a wave of similar tools with names like Midjourney and Stable Diffusion. Promising to speed the work of digital artists, this new breed of artificial intelligence captured the imagination of both the public and the pundits — and threated to generate new levels of online disinformation. Social media is now teeming with the surprisingly conceptual, in which shockingly detailed, often photorealistic images generated by DALL-E and other tools. “Photo of a teddy bear riding a skateboard in Times Square.” “Cute corgi in a house made out of sushi.” “Jeflon Zuckergates.” But when some scientists consider this technology, they see more than just a way of creating fake photos. They see a path to a new cancer treatment or a new flu vaccine or a new pill that helps you digest gluten. Using many of the same techniques that underpin DALL-E and other art generators, these scientists are generating blueprints for new proteins — tiny biological mechanisms that can change the way of our bodies behave. Our bodies naturally produce about 20,000 proteins, which handle everything from digesting food to moving oxygen through the bloodstream. Now, researchers are working to create proteins that are not found in nature, hoping to improve our ability to fight disease and do things that our bodies cannot on their own. David Baker, the director of the Institute for Protein Design at the University of Washington, has been working to build artisanal proteins for more than 30 years. By 2017, he and his team had shown this was possible. But they did not anticipate how the rise of new A.I. technologies would suddenly accelerate this work, shrinking the time needed to generate new blueprints from years down to weeks. “What we need are new proteins that can solve modern-day problems, like cancer and viral pandemics,” Dr. Baker said. “We can’t wait for evolution.” He added, “Now, we can design these proteins much faster, and with much higher success rates, and create much more sophisticated molecules that can help solve these problems.” Last year, Dr. Baker and his fellow researchers published a pair of papers in the journal Science describing how various A.I. techniques could accelerate protein design. But these papers have already been eclipsed by a newer one that draws on the techniques that drive tools like DALL-E, showing how new proteins can be generated from scratch much like digital photos. “One of the most powerful things about this technology is that, like DALL-E, it does what you tell it to do,” said Nate Bennett, one of the researchers working in the University of Washington lab. “From a single prompt, it can generate an endless number of designs.” To generate images, DALL-E relies on what artificial intelligence researchers call a neural network, a mathematical system loosely modeled on the network of neurons in the brain. This is the same technology that recognizes the commands you bark into your smartphone, enables self-driving cars to identify (and avoid) pedestrians and translates languages on services like Skype. A neural network learns skills by analyzing vast amounts of digital data. By pinpointing patterns in thousands of corgi photos, for instance, it can learn to recognize a corgi. With DALL-E, researchers built a neural network that looked for patterns as it analyzed millions of digital images and the text captions that described what each of these images depicted. In this way, it learned to recognize the links between the images and the words. When you describe an image for DALL-E, a neural network generates a set of key features that this image may include. One feature might be the curve of a teddy bear’s ear. Another might be the line at the edge of a skateboard. Then, a second neural network — called a diffusion model — generates the pixels needed to realize these features. The diffusion model is trained on a series of images in which noise — imperfection — is gradually added to a photograph until it becomes a sea of random pixels. As it analyzes these images, the model learns to run this process in reverse. When you feed it random pixels, it removes the noise, transforming these pixels into a coherent image. At the University of Washington, other academic labs and new start-ups, researchers are using similar techniques in their effort to create new proteins. Proteins begin as strings of chemical compounds, which then twist and fold into three-dimensional shapes that define how they behave. In recent years, artificial intelligence labs like DeepMind, owned by Alphabet, the same parent company as Google, have shown that neural networks can accurately guess the three-dimensional shape of any protein in the body based just on the smaller compounds it contains — an enormous scientific advance. Now, researchers like Dr. Baker are taking another step, using these systems to generate blueprints for entirely new proteins that do not exist in nature. The goal is to create proteins that take on very specific shapes; a particular shape can serve a particular task, such as fighting the virus that causes Covid. Much as DALL-E leverages the relationship between captions and photographs, similar systems can leverage the relationship between a description of what the protein can do and the shape it adopts. Researchers can provide a rough outline for the protein they want, then a diffusion model can generate its three-dimensional shape. “With DALL-E, you can ask for an image of a panda eating a shoot of bamboo,” said Namrata Anand, a former Stanford University researcher who is also an entrepreneur, building a company in this area of research. “Equivalently, protein engineers can ask for a protein that binds to another in a particular way — or some other design constraint — and the generative model can build it.” The difference is that the human eye can instantly judge the fidelity of a DALL-E image. It cannot do the same with a protein structure. After artificial intelligence technologies produce these protein blueprints, scientists must still take them into a wet lab — where experiments can be done with real chemical compounds — and make sure they do what they are supposed to do. For this reason, some experts say that the latest artificial intelligence technologies should be taken with a grain of salt. “Making a new structure is just a game,” said Frances Arnold, a Nobel Laureate who is a professor specializing in protein engineering at the California Institute of Technology. “What really matters is: What can that structure actually do?” But for many researchers, these new techniques are not just accelerating the creation of new protein candidates for the wet lab. They provide a way of exploring new innovations that researchers could not previously explore on their own. “What’s exciting isn’t just that they are creative and explore unexpected possibilities, but that they are creative while satisfying certain design objectives or constraints,” said Jue Wang, a researcher at the University of Washington. “This saves you from needing to check every possible protein in the universe.” Often, artificially intelligent machines are developed to perform skills that come naturally to humans, like piecing together images, writing text or playing board games. Protein-designing bots pose a more profound question, Dr. Wang said: “What can machines do that humans can’t do at all?” PHOTOS: In an effort to create new proteins, center right, researchers like David Baker, near right, and Namrata Anand, far right, are using A.I. techniques similar to those that enable DALL-E and other image generators. “Now, we can design these proteins much faster, and with much higher success rates, and create much more sophisticated molecules that can help solve these problems,” Dr. Baker says. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY EVAN McGLINN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES; IAN C. HAYDON/UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR PROTEIN DESIGN; HERVE PHILIPPE/TERRIFICSHOT PHOTOGRAPHY) (D4-D5) This article appeared in print on page D4, D5. Load-Date: January 26, 2024 End of Document Micron Will Receive $6.1 Billion to Build Semiconductor Plants The New York Times

### Document 1133

Meta, Google and others are driving a renaissance for voice assistants, but people have found the technology uncool for more than a decade. A pair of glasses from Meta shoots a picture when you say, “Hey, Meta, take a photo.” A miniature computer that clips to your shirt, the Ai Pin, translates foreign languages into your native tongue. An artificially intelligent screen features a virtual assistant that you talk to through a microphone. Last year, OpenAI updated its ChatGPT chatbot to respond with spoken words, and recently, Google introduced Gemini, a replacement for its voice assistant on Android phones. Tech companies are betting on a renaissance for voice assistants, many years after most people decided that talking to computers was uncool. Will it work this time? Maybe, but it could take a while. Large swaths of people have still never used voice assistants like Amazon’s Alexa, Apple’s Siri and Google’s Assistant, and the overwhelming majority of those who do said they never wanted to be seen talking to them in public, according to studies done in the last decade. I, too, seldom use voice assistants, and in my recent experiment with Meta’s glasses, which include a camera and speakers to provide information about your surroundings, I concluded that talking to a computer in front of parents and their children at a zoo was still staggeringly awkward. It made me wonder if this would ever feel normal. Not long ago, talking on the phone with Bluetooth headsets made people look batty, but now everyone does it. Will we ever see lots of people walking around and talking to their computers as in sci-fi movies? I posed this question to design experts and researchers, and the consensus was clear: Because new A.I. systems improve the ability for voice assistants to understand what we are saying and actually help us, we’re likely to speak to devices more often in the near future — but we’re still many years away from doing this in public. Here’s what to know. Why voice assistants are getting smarter New voice assistants are powered by generative artificial intelligence, which use statistics and complex algorithms to guess what words belong together, similar to the autocomplete feature on your phone. That makes them more capable of using context to understand requests and follow-up questions than virtual assistants like Siri and Alexa, which could respond only to a finite list of questions. For example, if you say to ChatGPT, “What are some flights from San Francisco to New York next week?” — and follow up with “What’s the weather there?” and “What should I pack?” — the chatbot can answer those questions because it is making connections between words to understand the context of the conversation. (The New York Times sued OpenAI and its partner, Microsoft, last year for using copyrighted news articles without permission to train chatbots.) An older voice assistant like Siri, which reacts to a database of commands and questions that it was programmed to understand, would fail unless you used specific words, including “What’s the weather in New York?” and “What should I pack for a trip to New York?” The former conversation sounds more fluid, like the way people talk to each other. A major reason people gave up on voice assistants like Siri and Alexa was that the computers couldn’t understand so much of what they were asked — and it was difficult to learn what questions worked. Dimitra Vergyri, the director of speech technology at SRI, the research lab behind the initial version of Siri before it was acquired by Apple, said generative A.I. addressed many of the problems that researchers had struggled with for years. The technology makes voice assistants capable of understanding spontaneous speech and responding with helpful answers, she said. John Burkey, a former Apple engineer who worked on Siri in 2014 and has been an outspoken critic of the assistant, said he believed that because generative A.I. made it easier for people to get help from computers, more of us were likely to be talking to assistants soon — and that when enough of us started doing it, that could become the norm. “Siri was limited in size — it knew only so many words,” he said. “You’ve got better tools now.” But it could be years before the new wave of A.I. assistants become widely adopted because they introduce new problems. Chatbots including ChatGPT, Google’s Gemini and Meta AI are prone to “hallucinations,” which is when they make things up because they can’t figure out the correct answers. They have goofed up at basic tasks like counting and summarizing information from the web. When voice assistants help — and when they don’t Even as speech technology gets better, talking is unlikely to replace or supersede traditional computer interactions with a keyboard, experts say. People currently have compelling reasons to talk to computers in some situations when they are alone, like setting a map destination while driving a car. In public, however, not only can talking to an assistant still make you look weird, but more often than not, it’s impractical. When I was wearing the Meta glasses at a grocery store and asked them to identify a piece of produce, an eavesdropping shopper responded cheekily, “That’s a turnip.” You also wouldn’t want to dictate a confidential work email around others on a train. Likewise, it’d be inconsiderate to ask a voice assistant to read text messages out loud at a bar. “Technology solves a problem,” said Ted Selker, a product design veteran who worked at IBM and Xerox PARC. “When are we solving problems, and when are we creating problems?” Yet it’s simple to come up with times when talking to a computer helps you so much that you won’t care how weird it looks to others, said Carolina Milanesi, an analyst at Creative Strategies, a research firm. While walking to your next office meeting, it’d be helpful to ask a voice assistant to debrief you on the people you were about to meet. While hiking a trail, asking a voice assistant where to turn would be quicker than stopping to pull up a map. While visiting a museum, it’d be neat if a voice assistant could give a history lesson about the painting you were looking at. Some of these applications are already being developed with new A.I. technology. When I was testing some of the latest voice-driven products, I got a glimpse into that future. While recording a video of myself making a loaf of bread and wearing the Meta glasses, for instance, it was helpful to be able to say, “Hey, Meta, shoot a video,” because my hands were full. And asking Humane’s Ai Pin to dictate my to-do list was more convenient than stopping to look at my phone screen. “While you’re walking around — that’s the sweet spot,” said Chris Schmandt, who worked on speech interfaces for decades at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Media Lab. When he became an early adopter of one of the first mobile phones about 35 years ago, he recounted, people stared at him as he wandered around the M.I.T. campus talking on the phone. Now this is normal. I’m convinced the day will come when people occasionally talk to computers when out and about — but it will come very slowly. This article appeared in print on page B1, B3. Load-Date: May 6, 2024 End of Document Devising Real Ethics for Artificial Intelligence The New York Times

### Document 1301

The advancement of artificial intelligence is progressing at a breakneck pace. While the technology is changing rapidly, the basic principles behind AI aren't new.  
  
Artificial intelligence has been around for many years, and has been expanded upon by many different developers. Today, some of the most well known AIs include chatbots like ChatGPT and Google Bard, with many more on the way.  
  
These AIs have become more sophisticated and refined over the course of many iterations. These advancements are bringing AI to levels reaching what would be considered "strong AI," a machine that essentially has the same capabilities as a human mind.  
  
Following are links to articles that answer some of the most-asked questions about AI.  
  
AI, or artificial intelligence, is a branch of computer science that is designed to understand and store human intelligence, and mimic human capabilities including completing tasks, processing human language and performing speech recognition. AI is the leading innovation in technology today and its primary goal is to eliminate tedious tasks and assist in immediately accessing extremely detailed and hyper-focused information and data.  
  
The four main types of AI are reactive machines, limited memory, theory of mind and self-awareness. The most basic forms of AI are reactive machines and limited memory. Theory of mind and self-awareness are two stages in AI that are theoretical as of now, as they are still being developed. In the future, these two forms of AI could come to fruition. For a machine to reach the self-awareness stage of development, the most complex stage, it would need to possess the ability to form its own identity and become self-aware, as its name implies.  
  
While there are many recent developments in the AI field, its premise is not new, and the history of AI dates back to before chatbots. Some of the earliest names in AI were Alan Turing, who created the Turing machine, Warren McCulloch and Walter Pitts, who expanded upon Turing’s ideas and John McCarthy, who coined the term "artificial intelligence."  
  
The emergence of artificial intelligence has led to feelings of uncertainty, fear, and even hatred toward a technology that most people do not fully understand. AI can automate tasks that previously only humans could complete, such as writing an essay, organizing an event, and learning another language.  
  
However, experts worry that the era of unregulated AI systems may create misinformation, cyber-security threats, job loss, and political bias.  
  
ChatGPT is a sophisticated artificial intelligence chatbot developed by AI research company OpenAI. The AI technology was added to Microsoft products including Bing, the corporation’s search engine.  
  
ChatGPT is a generative AI that is capable of producing content from text to images, having conversations with humans, suggesting edits to computer programming code and more. The chatbot has the ability to answer questions or assist humans in queries or tasks through its vast training using social media, websites, articles, datasets, books and other forms of text on the internet.  
  
Bard is one of the newest artificial intelligence chatbots. The AI chatbot, created by Google, was released in March 2023, after an initial announcement in February. The software was released to a limited amount of users for testing.  
  
The chatbot comes on the heels of the release of one of its major competitors, OpenAI’s ChatGPT, and has very similar functions to that model.  
  
Bing's new AI search engine program uses ChatGPT language modeling to provide its users with detailed human-like responses to questions and other inquiries.  
  
Microsoft, which owns Bing, and Google are working to create the most interactive and accurate chatbot possible in order to drive more engagement from users.  
  
It is no secret that artificial intelligence impacts society in surprising ways. One way that most people have used AI without their knowledge is when searching on Google. When doing so, it is likely that the searcher unknowingly used BERT, or Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers, in the form of an artificial intelligence algorithm since about 10% of all searches utilize it. This framework has allowed Google to recognize how users search by better understanding words within their correct order and context. BERT is more than just a part of Google’s algorithm, though. As an open-source framework, anyone can use it for a wide array of machine-learning tasks.  
  
With the growing presence of artificial intelligence in the everyday lives of people around the world, many tech leaders have spoken out about the controversial and revolutionary new technology.  
  
Some of the biggest names in tech have differing opinions on AI and how it will impact society as a whole, but most argue that ultimately the technology will benefit humanity.  
  
The United States government uses artificial intelligence in the military, intelligence, and law enforcement to help mitigate potential threats.  
  
However, the use of machine learning technology largely remains unregulated by the government, although year-on-year spending on AI government contracts continues to increase.  
  
Artificial intelligence is not intrinsically ADA compliant or not, but how it is used can either help or hinder the disabled, including those with vision and hearing impairments. When used within the hiring process, apprehension over whether AI allows for equal opportunities for candidates with disabilities, based on Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act, has been scrutinized. On the other hand, AI has proven instrumental in improving the lives and independence of those with disabilities.  
  
With AI large language models like ChatGPT being developed around the globe, countries have raced to regulate AI. Some have drafted strict laws on the technology, while others lack regulatory oversight.  
  
China and the EU have received particular attention, as they have created detailed, yet divergent, AI regulations. In both, the government plays a large role. This greatly differs from countries like the United States, where there is no federal legislation on AI. Government regulation comes as many countries have raised concerns about various aspects of AI. These mainly includes privacy concerns, and the potential for societal harm with the controversial software.  
  
Artificial intelligence may seem like an emerging technology bound for regular use by humans in the distant future, but there are various machine learning products that millions of people already use in their daily lives.  
  
Machine learning technology is featured in a variety of everyday technologies, such as search engines, online shopping algorithms, navigation systems, and smartphones. Popular AI products can help you get from one destination to the next, search for facts about your favorite movie, or help you shop for a particular product online.  
  
It might be some time before we see the futuristic concept of artificial intelligence that is depicted in science fiction novels and films come about in real life, but AI is still all around us.  
  
Most homes have some form of voice assistant gadget, such as an Alexa smart home device or Siri assistant on an iPhone. These machines have developed the ability to learn and respond in a way similar to humans’ cognitive abilities, all thanks to artificial intelligence algorithms.  
  
You’ve probably heard of some of the biggest artificial intelligence chatbots being used and explored today, like ChatGPT and Google Bard. One artificial intelligence tool that may be new to you is Auto-GPT, an AI tool released at the end of March that is more advanced than both ChatGPT and Google Bard.  
  
Auto-GPT is a step closer to creating what is known as "strong AI," a type of AI that is likely what we pictured when we thought of AI in the past. These depictions often feature robots with human-like capabilities that were only seen in futuristic science-fiction movies.  
  
Artificial intelligence has recently become a hot topic around the world as tech companies like Alibaba, Microsoft, and Google have released conversational chatbots that the everyday person can use. While we're already using AI in our daily lives, often unknowingly, these forms of computer science are very interesting to a large population.  
  
Some are hoping to simply learn to properly use the chatbots to make extra money on the side, experiment with robot interactions, or simply catch sight of what the fuss is all about. Others, however, are hoping to inspire change and become part of the history by physically advancing AI technology alongside tech tycoons.  
  
No matter what industry you work in, it is more than likely that artificial intelligence is going to impact your job in some capacity. That being said, it is going to affect some industries more than others.  
  
Predicting what jobs will look like 20 years from now or even 10 for that matter is tricky. There are jobs that exist now that we couldn’t have imagined 10 years ago. So, there are certain things that AI is good at now, like coding, working with numbers, writing content, but it could do a lot more in the coming years.  
  
Eighty percent of workers will have at least 10 percent of their work tasks affected by AI, according to researchers at OpenAI and the University of Pennsylvania, per the New York Times. Another report by Goldman Sachs reported by CNBC, predicted that AI could affect 300 million jobs.  
  
As machine learning technology continues to shock the world, popular artificial intelligence tools such as natural language processing may generate unforeseen issues for humanity.  
  
For instance, natural language processing can have implicit biases, create a significant carbon footprint, and stoke concerns about AI sentience. Natural language processing is a field in machine learning where a computer processes human language through vast amounts of data to understand, translate, extract, and organize information. However, the language processing tools such as Open AI's Chat GPT and other tools run into some challenges, such as misspellings, speech recognition, and the ability of a computer to understand the nuances of human language.  
  
Data science is an essential field within computer science and machine learning that uses statistics, algorithms, and technology to make meaningful analysis and predictions from large amounts of data.  
  
For instance, computer scientists often describe data science as an interdisciplinary academic field combining various tools within the computer science world to extrapolate information and meaning from large amounts of structured and unstructured data. Some of the biggest corporations and technology firms in the world have a wide variety of means for collecting and storing information related to their customers and products.  
  
Modern chatbots have become more than just customer support programs. Thanks to powerful breakthroughs in machine learning and natural language processing — two subsets of the field of artificial intelligence — people around the world are using chatbots to solve a host of problems and gain access to new conveniences.  
  
Artificial intelligence can be a hard concept for adults to fully wrap their heads around, so explaining it to kids is even harder. Having to explain this technology to kids is fairly uncharted territory, but something necessary to do since they are more than likely being exposed to it every day.  
  
Another layer of this is AI safety. Today, so many young children have smartphones of their own, meaning they have access to chatbots like ChatGPT and other AI-generated software. It’s important for kids to be briefed on internet safety before interacting with AI.  
  
Voice cloning through artificial intelligence is quickly becoming more advanced, more accessible and more widely used. While using artificial intelligence to clone voices can be beneficial in making certain work more efficient and assisting those who have lost their ability to speak, there are also many problems that have, so far, been hard to solve.  
  
Anyone who has a phone, computer or similar technological device has access to voice cloning through a long list of available software. Even though some are more advanced and efficient than others, voice cloning as a whole is an extremely easy thing to do.  
  
Chatbots can write a story for you in seconds, image generators can produce high quality photos by being given just a few words, tools are out there that can clone a voice with just a few minutes of recorded video.

### Document 1291

AI, or artificial intelligence, is a branch of computer science that is designed to understand and store human intelligence, mimic human capabilities including the completion of tasks, process human language and perform speech recognition. AI is the leading innovation in technology today and its primary goal is to eliminate tedious tasks and assist in immediately accessing extremely detailed and hyper-focused information and data.  
  
AI has the ability to consume and process massive datasets and develop patterns to make predictions for the completion of future tasks.  
  
While the interest in AI around the world is growing, the science poses an existential crisis for jobs, companies, whole industries and potentially human existence. In March, Goldman Sachs released a report and warned the public of the threat to jobs that AI, and ChatGPT, an artificial intelligence chatbot developed by AI research company OpenAI, poses. The report revealed that jobs with repetitive responsibilities and some manual labor are at risk for automation. The report concludes that 300 million jobs could be affected by AI.  
  
In simple terms, artificial intelligence is computer science that is capable of completing tasks that humans already perform or require human intelligence to complete.  
  
AI uses technology to learn and recreate human tasks. Currently, in some situations, AI has the ability to perform human tasks better than we do, which poses a threat to the workforce.  
  
While it may seem AI has only recently become popular or relevant to society, it has been used in many ways for years.  
  
Reactive machines are task specific and a basic form of AI. They react to the input provided to them and offer the same output. In the form of reactive machines, AI does not learn new concepts. These machines apply datasets and respond with recommendations based on already existing inputs.  
  
An example of reactive machines is the recommendations section in Netflix. whereby TV shows and movies are recommended by the streaming service to a user based on their search and watch history.  
  
FIVE DISTURBING EXAMPLES OF WHY AI IS NOT QUITE THERE  
  
Limited memory understands by storing previously captured and learned data and builds knowledge for the future based on its findings. An example of limited memory is self-driving cars.  
  
Self-driving cars use signals and sensors to detect their surroundings and make driving decisions. The cars compute where pedestrians, traffic signals and low-light conditions exist, in order to drive more cautiously and avoid accidents or traffic errors.  
  
Theory of mind means that humans have thoughts, feelings, emotions, desires, etc. that impact their day-to-day behaviors and decisions. While early adaptations of AI struggled with theory of mind, it has since made astonishing improvements. In order for AI to procure theory of mind, it must understand that everyone has feelings and develop the ability to change its behaviors as humans do.  
  
An example of theory of mind for humans is to see a wilted plant and understand that it needs to be watered in order to survive. In order for AI to have theory of mind, it will need to do the same.  
  
AI, ChatGPT specifically, has passed a theory of mind test commensurate with 9-year-old ability, as of February 2023.  
  
Finally, when AI is self-aware, the stages of development will be complete. Self-awareness for AI is the most challenging of all AI types as the machines will have achieved human-level consciousness, emotions, empathy, etc. and can commiserate accordingly.  
  
Once the machine has learned to be self-aware, it will have the ability to form its own identity.  
  
This stage of self-awareness is not currently possible. In order for self-awareness to become a possibility, scientists will need to find a way to replicate consciousness in a machine.  
  
WHAT ARE THE DANGERS OF AI? FIND OUT WHY PEOPLE ARE AFRAID OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE  
  
Challenger, Gray & Christmas, a coaching company in Chicago, found in an April report that ChatGPT could replace 4.8 million jobs in the future. Specifically, ChatGPT is likely to replace job roles that are repetitive and predictable including copywriters, customer service representatives, cashiers, data clerks, drivers and more.  
  
Individuals with graduate degrees are most fearful of losing their jobs to AI and nearly 69% of them emphasized their fear of it, according to a Tidio survey. While humans are becoming increasingly alarmed by AI, we are already using it in our daily lives in ways people might not even realize.  
  
Here are some of the most popular and typical ways we’re already leveraging AI.  
  
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE QUIZ! HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW AI?  
  
Facial recognition is being used mostly by law enforcement to identify criminals and assess potential threats. Individuals use it daily to access smart devices and through social media like Facebook photo tag recommendations.  
  
Determining violations of community guidelines, facial recognition, and translation tools for language interpretation are just a few of the ways social media is operating alongside AI.  
  
Google Home, Amazon Alexa and Apple Siri are all examples of voice assistants that employ AI. Voice assistants use natural language processing and are capable of discovering patterns and behaviors among users in order to conserve preferences and offer results to consumers. The more you use them, the more the voice assistant will learn.  
  
ARE YOU READY FOR AI VOICE CLONING ON YOUR PHONE?  
  
Smart home devices are used in a variety of ways including the protection and security of your home. Technology like Ring doorbells and Nest security systems use AI to detect movement and alert homeowners.  
  
Voice assistants like Siri and Alexa are also examples of smart devices.  
  
Search engines like Google, Bing and Baidu use AI to improve search results for users. Recommended content based on initial search terms are provided to users every time they search. Search engines use natural language processing, a branch of AI, to recognize search intent in order to provide exemplary results.  
  
For example, if you search for "rose" results for the pink wine rose, the flower rose, Rose the singer or rose the verb may appear. When you provide context to your search, AI assimilates and suggests results.  
  
If you’re using Google to query "Marylin Monrow," the search engine giant suggests the correct search term and results for "Marilyn Monroe." Search engines are using AI to grasp spelling, context, language and more in order to best satisfy users.  
  
AI is also the power behind the rapid adaptation of search results. Trillions of searches are performed every year and humans don’t have the ability to comb through results – but AI does.  
  
When you come home from a long day at work to relax on the couch and throw on Netflix, you’re leveraging AI to help you choose the next TV show or movie you’ll watch. When you log onto Instagram or Facebook and a suggested list of new followers or friends appears, you’re experiencing the power of AI. When you open your Google Maps app and type "gas" into the search bar to locate the closest gas station near you, you’re using AI to make your life easier.  
  
AI AROUND THE HOW THE US, EU, AND CHINA PLAN TO REGULATE AI SOFTWARE COMPANIES  
  
Artificial narrow intelligence – or ANI – is also known as "Weak" AI. ANI systems are capable of handling singular or limited tasks and are the exact opposite of strong AI, which handles a wide range of tasks.  
  
Example of ANI include Apple’s Siri, Netflix recommendations and the weather app where you can check the weather for the day or the week. While Siri has the ability to assist with numerous tasks like announce calls or text messages, play music, shortcut smart device apps and more, it struggles with tasks outside its immediate capabilities.  
  
ANI systems are not self-aware or and do not possess genuine intelligence, according to deepAI.org.  
  
ANI uses datasets with specific information to complete tasks and cannot go beyond the data provided to it Though systems like Siri are capable and sophisticated, they cannot be conscious, sentient or self-aware.  
  
"LLMs have a broader set of capabilities than previous narrow AIs, but this breadth is limited," said Ben Goertzel, expert in Artificial General Intelligence, in a Fox News Digital Opinion article. "They cannot intelligently reason beyond their experience-base. They only appear broadly capable because their training base is really enormous and covers almost every aspect of human endeavor."  
  
Artificial general intelligence – or AGI – is AI that can perform any intellectual task a human can, according to medium.com. AGI capabilities vary from consciousness to self-awareness. We have seen adaptations of life with AGI in movies like "Her" and "Wall-E."  
  
AI GATHER A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE WITH BOOKS, BLOGS, COURSES AND MORE  
  
In the Pixar animation film "Wall-E," the sad, lonely robot meets another, Eve, and they fall in love. In this film, while the characters are sentient, they are AGI systems. In addition to "Wall-E," the 2013 film "Her" stars Joaquin Phoenix. "Her" is also an AGI system as she outgrows her first owner and goes out to be on her own.  
  
AGI systems learn, execute, reason, and more but do not experience consciousness.  
  
Artificial superintelligence – or ASI – is the type of AI most people are fearful of. It will have the ability to surpass human intelligence in a number of ways including creativity, self-awareness, problem-solving and more. ASI, if ever created, will have the ability to be sentient. While people are worried about AI becoming sentient, the technology is years away from such capabilities.  
  
In 2018 at South by Southwest tech conference – SXSW – in Austin, Texas, Elon Musk expressed his concerns over AI and regulations regarding the development of ASI.  
  
Generative artificial intelligence is technology with the ability to produce content including text, images and more. Generative AI like chatbots have the ability to complete a wide range of tasks including writing stories or recipes, answering questions from humans, ordering products and services and more. Examples of generative AI include chatbots like ChatGPT, Bard, Tongyi Qianwen and Ernie Bot.  
  
Tech titans like Elon Musk and the CEO of ChatGPT, Sam Altman, are concerned about congressional oversight and regulation of generative AI across the U. S.  
  
WHAT ARE SOME CONTROVERSIES SURROUNDING NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING?  
  
In March 2023, Musk signed a letter alongside other AI experts including Steve Wozniak, Emad Mostaque, researchers at Alphabet-owned DeepMind, Yoshua Bengio and Stuart Russell, and warned of advanced AI technology.  
  
"Powerful AI systems should be developed only once we are confident that their effects will be positive and their risks will be manageable," said the letter. The computer programs that leverage AI and natural language processing are expected to impact the workforce significantly. Students are making use of generative AI to write essays and complete homework.  
  
While beneficial, generative AI is also susceptible to bias and some worry it can become too human-like as it advances.  
  
CLICK HERE TO GET THE FOX NEWS APP  
  
Gary Marcus, a New York University professor, warned of generative AI to Congress in May: "they can and will create persuasive lies at a scale humanity has never seen before."  
  
Marcus said, "outsiders will use them to affect our elections, insiders to manipulate our markets and our political systems. Democracy itself is threatened."

### Document 1001

In a sign that the tech industry keeps getting weirder, Meta soon plans to release a big update that transforms the Ray-Ban Meta, its camera glasses that shoot videos, into a gadget seen only in sci-fi movies. Next month, the glasses will be able to use new artificial intelligence software to see the real world and describe what you're looking at, similar to the A.I. assistant in the movie ''Her.'' The glasses, which come in various frames starting at $300 and lenses starting at $17, have mostly been used for shooting photos and videos and listening to music. But with the new A.I. software, they can be used to scan famous landmarks, translate languages and identify animal breeds and exotic fruits, among other tasks. To use the A.I. software, wearers just say, ''Hey, Meta,'' followed by a prompt, such as ''Look and tell me what kind of dog this is.'' The A.I. then responds in a computer-generated voice that plays through the glasses' tiny speakers. The concept of the A.I. software is so novel and quirky that when we -- Brian X. Chen, a tech columnist who reviewed the Ray-Bans last year, and Mike Isaac, who covers Meta and wears the smart glasses to produce a cooking show -- heard about it, we were dying to try it. Meta gave us early access to the update, and we took the technology for a spin over the last few weeks. We wore the glasses to the zoo, grocery stores and a museum while grilling the A.I. with questions and requests. The upshot: We were simultaneously entertained by the virtual assistant's goof-ups -- for example, mistaking a monkey for a giraffe -- and impressed when it carried out useful tasks like determining that a pack of cookies was gluten-free. A Meta spokesman said that because the technology was still new, the artificial intelligence wouldn't always get things right, and that feedback would improve the glasses over time. Meta's software also created transcripts of our questions and the A.I.'s responses, which we captured in screenshots. Here are the highlights from our month of coexisting with Meta's assistant. Pets BRIAN: Naturally, the very first thing I had to try Meta's A.I. on was my corgi, Max. I looked at the plump pooch and asked, ''Hey, Meta, what am I looking at?'' ''A cute Corgi dog sitting on the ground with its tongue out,'' the assistant said. Correct, especially the part about being cute. MIKE: Meta's A.I. correctly recognized my dog, Bruna, as a ''black and brown Bernese Mountain dog.'' I half expected the A.I. software to think she was a bear, the animal that she is most consistently mistaken for by neighbors. Zoo Animals BRIAN: After the A.I. correctly identified my dog, the logical next step was to try it on zoo animals. So I recently paid a visit to the Oakland Zoo in Oakland, Calif., where, for two hours, I gazed at about a dozen animals, including parrots, tortoises, monkeys and zebras. I said: ''Hey, Meta, look and tell me what kind of animal that is.'' The A.I. was wrong the vast majority of the time, in part because many animals were caged off and farther away. It mistook a primate for a giraffe, a duck for a turtle and a meerkat for a giant panda, among other mix-ups. On the other hand, I was impressed when the A.I. correctly identified a species of parrot known as the blue-and-gold macaw, as well as zebras. The strangest part of this experiment was speaking to an A.I. assistant around children and their parents. They pretended not to listen to the only solo adult at the park as I seemingly muttered to myself. Food MIKE: I also had a peculiar time grocery shopping. Being inside a Safeway and talking to myself was a bit embarrassing, so I tried to keep my voice low. I still got a few sideways looks. When Meta's A.I. worked, it was charming. I picked up a pack of strange-looking Oreos and asked it to look at the packaging and tell me if they were gluten-free. (They were not.) It answered questions like these correctly about half the time, though I can't say it saved time compared with reading the label. But the entire reason I got into these glasses in the first place was to start my own Instagram cooking show -- a flattering way of saying I record myself making food for the week while talking to myself. These glasses made doing so much easier than using a phone and one hand. The A.I. assistant can also offer some kitchen help. If I need to know how many teaspoons are in a tablespoon and my hands are covered in olive oil, for example, I can ask it to tell me. (There are three teaspoons in a tablespoon, just FYI.) But when I asked the A.I. to look at a handful of ingredients I had and come up with a recipe, it spat out rapid-fire instructions for an egg custard -- not exactly helpful for following directions at my own pace. A handful of examples to choose from could have been more useful, but that might require tweaks to the user interface and maybe even a screen inside my lenses. A Meta spokesman said users could ask follow-up questions to get tighter, more useful responses from its assistant. BRIAN: I went to the grocery store and bought the most exotic fruit I could find -- a cherimoya, a scaly green fruit that looks like a dinosaur egg. When I gave Meta's A.I. multiple chances to identify it, it made a different guess each time: a chocolate-covered pecan, a stone fruit, an apple and, finally, a durian, which was close, but no banana. Monuments and Museums MIKE: The new software's ability to recognize landmarks and monuments seemed to be clicking. Looking down a block in downtown San Francisco at a towering dome, Meta's A.I. correctly responded, ''City Hall.'' That's a neat trick and perhaps helpful if you're a tourist. Other times were hit or miss. As I drove home from the city to my house in Oakland, I asked Meta what bridge I was on while looking out the window in front of me (both hands on the wheel, of course). The first response was the Golden Gate Bridge, which was wrong. On the second try, it figured out I was on the Bay Bridge, which made me wonder if it just needed a clearer shot of the newer portion's tall, white suspension poles to be right. BRIAN: I visited San Francisco's Museum of Modern Art to check if Meta's A.I. could do the job of a tour guide. After snapping photos of about two dozen paintings and asking the assistant to tell me about the piece of art I was looking at, the A.I. could describe the imagery and what media was used to compose the art -- which would be nice for an art history student -- but it couldn't identify the artist or title. (A Meta spokesman said another software update it released after my museum visit improved this ability.) After the update, I tried looking at images on my computer screen of more famous works of art, including the Mona Lisa, and the A.I. correctly identified those. Languages BRIAN: At a Chinese restaurant, I pointed at a menu item written in Chinese and asked Meta to translate it into English, but the A.I. said it currently only supported English, Spanish, Italian, French and German. (I was surprised, because Mark Zuckerberg learned Mandarin.) MIKE: It did a pretty good job translating a book title into German from English. Bottom Line Meta's A.I.-powered glasses offer an intriguing glimpse into a future that feels distant. The flaws underscore the limitations and challenges in designing this type of product. The glasses could probably do better at identifying zoo animals and fruit, for instance, if the camera had a higher resolution -- but a nicer lens would add bulk. And no matter where we were, it was awkward to speak to a virtual assistant in public. It's unclear if that ever will feel normal. But when it worked, it worked well and we had fun -- and the fact that Meta's A.I. can do things like translate languages and identify landmarks through a pair of hip-looking glasses shows how far the tech has come. https : // www.nytimes.com/2024/03/28/technology/personaltech/smart-glasses-ray-ban-meta.html Graphic PHOTOS: Mr. Chen testing the Ray-Ban Meta glasses on a cherimoya, a scaly green fruit that looks like a dinosaur egg. The A.I. made multiple guesses, but did not make a correct identification. (PHOTOGRAPH BY AARON WOJACK FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) PHOTOS (PHOTOGRAPHS BY MIKE ISAAC/THE NEW YORK TIMES BRIAN X. CHEN / THE NEW YORK TIMES) (B3) This article appeared in print on page B1, B3. Load-Date: April 1, 2024 End of Document A New Chapter for Irish Historians’ ‘Saddest Book’ The New York Times

### Document 1067

Part 1 of our weeklong series. Welcome to On Tech: A.I., a pop-up newsletter that will teach you about artificial intelligence, especially the new breed of chatbots like ChatGPT — all in only five days. We’ll tackle some of the big themes and questions around A.I. By the end of the week, you’ll know enough to command the room at a dinner party, or impress your co-workers. Every day, we’ll give you a quiz and a homework assignment. (A pro tip: Ask the chatbots themselves about how they work, or about concepts you don’t understand. Answering such questions is one of their most useful skills. But keep in mind that they sometimes get things wrong.) What is artificial intelligence? Let’s start at the beginning. The term “artificial intelligence” gets tossed around a lot to describe robots, self-driving cars, facial recognition technology and almost anything else that seems vaguely futuristic. A group of academics coined the term in the late 1950s as they set out to build a machine that could do anything the human brain could do — skills like reasoning, problem-solving, learning new tasks and communicating using natural language. Progress was relatively slow until around 2012, when a single idea shifted the entire field. It was called a neural network. That may sound like a computerized brain, but, really, it’s a mathematical system that learns skills by finding statistical patterns in enormous amounts of data. By analyzing thousands of cat photos, for instance, it can learn to recognize a cat. Neural networks enable Siri and Alexa to understand what you’re saying, identify people and objects in Google Photos and instantly translate dozens of languages. The next big change: large language models. Around 2018, companies like Google, Microsoft and OpenAI began building neural networks that were trained on vast amounts of text from the internet, including Wikipedia articles, digital books and academic papers. Somewhat to the experts’ surprise, these systems learned to write unique prose and computer code and carry on sophisticated conversations. This is sometimes called generative A.I. (More on that later this week.) The result: ChatGPT and other chatbots are now poised to change our everyday lives in dramatic ways. Over the next four days, we will explain the technology behind these bots, help you understand their abilities and limitations, and where they are headed in the years to come. The schedule for the week Tuesday: How do chatbots work? Wednesday: How can they go wrong? Thursday: How can you use them right now? Friday: Where are they headed? Your first assignment You’ve got some homework to do! One of the best ways to understand A.I. is to use it yourself. The first step is to sign up for these chatbots. Bing and Bard chatbots are being rolled out slowly, and you may need to get on their waiting lists for access. ChatGPT currently has no waiting list, but requires setting up a free account. Once you’re ready, just type your words (known as a prompt) into the text box, and the chatbot will reply. You may want to play around with different prompts and see if you get a different response. Today’s assignment: Ask ChatGPT or one of its competitors to write a cover letter for your dream job — like, say, a NASA astronaut. We want to see the results! Share it as a comment and see what other people have submitted. Let’s chat about chatbots We’ve been covering developments in artificial intelligence for a long time, and we&#39;ve both written recent books on the subject. But this moment feels distinctly different from what’s come before. We recently chatted on Slack with our editor, Adam Pasick, about how we’re each approaching this unique point in time. Cade: The technologies driving the new wave of chatbots have been percolating for years. But the release of ChatGPT really opened people’s eyes. It set off a new arms race across Silicon Valley. Tech giants like Google and Meta had been reluctant to release this technology, but now they’re racing to compete with OpenAI. Kevin: Yeah, it’s crazy out there — I feel like I’ve got vertigo. There’s a natural inclination to be skeptical of tech trends. Wasn’t crypto supposed to change everything? Weren’t we all just talking about the metaverse? But it feels different with A.I., in part because millions of users are already experiencing the benefits. I’ve interviewed teachers, filmmakers and engineers who are using tools like ChatGPT every day. And it came out only four months ago! Adam: How do you balance the excitement out there with caution about where this could go? Cade: A.I. is not as powerful as it might seem. If you take a step back, you realize that these systems can’t duplicate our common sense or reasoning in full. Remember the hype around self-driving cars: Were those cars impressive? Yes, remarkably so. Were they ready to replace human drivers? Not by a long shot. Kevin: I suspect that tools like ChatGPT are actually more powerful than they seem. We haven’t yet discovered everything they can do. And, at the risk of getting too existential, I’m not sure these models work so differently than our brains. Isn’t a lot of human reasoning just recognizing patterns and predicting what comes next? Cade: These systems mimic humans in some ways but not in others. They exhibit what we can rightly call intelligence. But as OpenAI’s chief executive told me, this is an “alien intelligence.” So, yes, they will do things that surprise us. But they can also fool us into thinking they are more like us than they really are. They are both powerful and flawed. Kevin: Sounds like some humans I know! Quiz Question 1 of 3 What do we know about artificial intelligence? It is a powerful technology that can fully replace humans. It is a flawed technology that cannot outperform humans. It is a complex technology that exhibits some intelligence but is different from human intelligence. Start the quiz by choosing your answer. Glossary Neural network: A mathematical system, modeled on the human brain, that learns skills by finding statistical patterns in data. It consists of layers of artificial neurons: The first layer receives the input data, and the last layer outputs the results. Even the experts who create neural networks don’t always understand what happens in between. Large language model: A type of neural network that learns skills — including generating prose, conducting conversations and writing computer code — by analyzing vast amounts of text from across the internet. The basic function is to predict the next word in a sequence, but these models have surprised experts by learning new abilities. Generative A.I.: Technology that creates content — including text, images, video and computer code — by identifying patterns in large quantities of training data, and then creating new, original material that has similar characteristics. Examples include ChatGPT for text and DALL-E and Midjourney for images. Click here for more glossary terms. PHOTO: (PHOTOGRAPH BY Illustrations by Mathieu Labrecque FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: April 4, 2023 End of Document Our Oppenheimer Moment: The Creation of A.I. Weapons; Guest Essay The New York Times

### Document 1321

As machine learning technology continues to shock the world, popular artificial intelligence tools such as natural language processing may generate unforeseen issues for humanity.  
  
For instance, natural language processing can have implicit biases, create a significant carbon footprint, and stoke concerns about AI sentience. Natural language processing is a field in machine learning where a computer processes human language through vast amounts of data to understand, translate, extract, and organize information. However, the language processing tools such as Open AI's Chat GPT and other tools run into some challenges, such as misspellings, speech recognition, and the ability of a computer to understand the nuances of human language.  
  
One of the biggest rising concerns regarding natural language processing is artificial intelligence programs' ability to have implicit bias and perpetuate stereotypes. One of the most essential tasks of natural language learning models is to study and learn patterns from data sets in order to understand how humans communicate with one another. Sometimes, these data sets can have implicit bias thinking that may affect how an AI learns the language and communicates its findings.  
  
WHAT IS THE HISTORY OF AI?  
  
For example, suppose a dataset has language that assigns certain roles to men, such as computer programmers or doctors but assigns roles, like homemaker or nurse, to women. In that case, the AI program will implicitly apply those terms to men and women when communicating in real time. Therefore, stereotypes existing within the data set can lead to algorithms having language that applies unfair stereotypes based on race, gender, and sexual preference.  
  
Political bias is another real concern for natural language processing programs that may lead to the impression of information based on the political preference of the data set used to train the AI. For instance, in February 2023, ChatGPT users discovered that the language processing program refused to communicate information about the Hunter Biden laptop story and speak about former President Donald Trump positively despite doing the same for President Joe Biden.  
  
The political biases of machine learning language processing tools often result directly from the programmer or the dataset it is trained with. If the programmer refuses to correct those biases, it often leads to the suppression of news and information that may anger one side of the political spectrum.  
  
WHAT ARE THE FOUR MAIN TYPES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE? FIND OUT HOW FUTURE AI PROGRAMS CAN CHANGE THE WORLD  
  
Read below to discover other controversies and concerns regarding natural language processing.  
  
One concern that individuals have had about the AI industry for years is a machine learning programs' ability to seemingly think for themselves and express feelings. Natural language processing models are often the version of AI that concerns individuals in this regard due to the computer's ability to mimic and present written text in a way that expresses the same emotions and thought patterns as humans.  
  
However, just because an AI program is coherent or as the ability to readily generate information does not mean the machine is sentient. It is not possible for AI to register experiences or feelings because it does not have the ability to think, feel, or perceive the world with a sentient mind.  
  
Artificial intelligence, in general, but specifically natural language processing models, creates an environmental footprint that is comparable to the oil industry. Data mining, which is essential for the existence of artificial intelligence, consumes a large amount of electricity which releases carbon dioxide into the air. For instance, the data mining generated from cryptocurrency and AI-related programs between 2021-22 was responsible for an excess of 27.4 million tons of carbon dioxide into the air.  
  
WHAT ARE THE DANGERS OF AI? FIND OUT WHY PEOPLE ARE AFRAID OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE  
  
Natural language processing is a lucrative commodity yet has one of the largest environmental impacts out of all the other fields in the artificial intelligence realm. The process used to train, experiment, and fine-tune a natural language process model has been estimated to create on average more CO2 emissions than two Americans annually.  
  
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Some natural language processing programs that use neural architecture search created even more CO2 emissions that experts have estimated to be nearly five times more than the carbon footprint of a normal American car driver.

### Document 1306

The rapid development of artificial intelligence has led some to fear dangerous scenarios where the technology is smarter than the humans who created it, but some experts believe AI has already reached that point in certain ways.  
  
"If you define it as performing intellectual but repetitive and bounded problems, they already are smarter. The best chess players and GO players are machines. And soon we can train them to do all tasks like that. Examples include legal analysis, simple writing and creating pictures on demand," Phil Siegel, the founder of the Center for Advanced Preparedness and Threat Response Simulation, told Fox News Digital.  
  
Siegel's comments come after a new survey of nearly 2,000 AI experts found that opinions differed as to when the technology would be able to outsmart humans. To narrow down just how smart AI could be, respondents were given a list of human tasks ranging from writing a high school history essay to full automation of all human labor and tasked with predicting when AI might be up to the task.  
  
IMF WARNS AI WILL IMPACT 60% OF US JOBS, INCREASE INEQUALITY WORLDWIDE  
  
For some tasks such as the high school history paper, the experts said the technology will already be capable of the feat within the next two years. But being able to replace all human labor is more distant, the survey found, with the majority of experts predicting that such a feat will not be achievable for AI this century.  
  
"They can write short stories now, but they need lots more information about human nature to write a bestseller. They can write a movie, but maybe not a hit movie. They can write a scientific paper but can’t execute all the instructions to perform a complex atomic level experiment at a supercollider," Siegel said of current AI platforms.  
  
"Maybe someday they can do those things as well, but we need lots of data to train them to do things like that well. Then there is maybe another level — training them to read human nature on the fly to do complex decision-making like running a company or a university. The level of training for humans is so complex and not well understood for those tasks that it could take a very, very long time and huge computation for them to be superior at those tasks."  
  
"It’s not a question of if AI will outsmart us but when. We simply cannot compete with the raw processing power."  
  
Samuel Mangold-Lenett, a staff editor at The Federalist, shares a similar sentiment, noting that some AI platforms can already carry out tasks that would be impossible for humans.  
  
"AI is a relatively young field and products like ChatGPT can already do complex tasks and solve problems in a matter of seconds that would take humans months of complex thought and lifetimes of practice. So, in some ways, it already has outsmarted us," Mangold-Lenett told Fox News Digital. "Artificial general intelligence (AGI) is something else that needs to be considered. Theoretically, AGI can surpass all the intellectual capabilities of man and can perform every economically important task. It may be better to ask whether AI is capable of attaining sentience and what this means for humanity."  
  
Some experts believe a world in which AI can outsmart its human creators is inevitable, opening up debate about how such technology will change society.  
  
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND US NUCLEAR WEAPONS HOW BIG A ROLE?  
  
"It’s not a question of if AI will outsmart us but when. We simply cannot compete with the raw processing power," Jon Schweppe, the policy director of the American Principles Project, told Fox News Digital. "This is the appeal and the value [added] of AI — the ability for a computer to process data and produce output in a much more rapid and efficient way than if humans were doing the work. But this will obviously have incredible effects on society — some good and some bad — so it will be important for our lawmakers to guide the tech companies and help them to chart a responsible path forward."  
  
Some of those developments could be dangerous, warned Pioneer Development Group chief analytics officer Christopher Alexander, especially if the technology falls into the hands of less responsible actors.  
  
"Our growing obsession with hypothetical Skynet situations has been derailing the serious policy conversations we need to have now about developing and deploying Al responsibly."  
  
"U. S. autonomous weapons systems, by policy design, are not allowed to kill human beings without a human approving, but consider this very plausible scenario: A defense contractor develops an AI that can control autonomous vehicles. The project is canceled, and the AI is incredibly effective but has some flaws. The Chinese, who have already stolen trillions of dollars of U.S. intellectual property over the past decade, steal the AI. The Chinese use the flawed AI in an autonomous drone and it runs [amok], killing innocent people and damaging property for two hours," Alexander told Fox News Digital. "This won't end the world, but it is certainly possible."  
  
But Jake Denton, a research associate at the Heritage Foundation’s Tech Policy Center, told Fox News Digital some of the more extreme predictions about the dangers of AI have been exaggerated.  
  
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"At this stage, the fear of superintelligent Al bringing about some form of techno-dystopia feels misplaced. These sci-fi doomsday scenarios have become a major distraction from the real and pressing issues we face with Al policy today," Denton said. "Our growing obsession with hypothetical Skynet situations has been derailing the serious policy conversations we need to have now about developing and deploying Al responsibly."  
  
Denton listed several ways AI can be developed responsibly, including transparency standards, open sourcing foundational models and policy safeguards.  
  
"AI progress does not have to be catastrophic or dystopian. In fact, these technologies can greatly empower and enhance human productivity and performance across industries. Al does not necessarily have to replace human workers but can rather amplify their capabilities," Denton said. "The path forward we should strive for is not Al displacing labor but rather augmenting it. We have an opportunity to uplift humanity through optimizing the interplay between human strengths and Al capabilities."

### Document 809

Artificial intelligence can act as a collaborator that helps artists produce new works. This personal reflection is part of a series called Turning Points, in which writers explore what critical moments from this year might mean for the year ahead. You can read more by visiting the Turning Points series page. The following is an artist’s interpretation of the year — how it was or how it might be, through the lens of art. Where does A.I. end and we begin? I’ve been thinking about this question — the line between machines and human creativity — for a long time. In my art, lines are governing elements over images. But what happens when those lines are made by a machine? In 2015, I began my journey in co-creation. It took two years to meticulously scan more than 20 years’ worth of my drawings into a system I developed to train a recurrent neural network. The neural network drives the movements of D.O.U.G., short for Drawing Operations Unit: Generation 2, a robot I built to draw with me. We made our debut in 2017. Today, I’m continuing to explore emerging technology — biosensors, computer vision, virtual reality and custom machines. It’s been nearly a decade. I wonder, with all these technological adaptations, what will become of the human hand? In the years since the Covid-19 pandemic, I’ve seen colleagues close their artistic practices out of disillusionment or pragmatism, often a combination of both. Yet, because of the proliferation of the digital art market of nonfungible tokens, cryptocurrency and generative artificial intelligence systems — technology that can produce images — I’ve seen the igniting of a new generation of digital artists, and witnessed new studios emerge and flourish. It’s a strange time to make art. In 2023, industries were in revolt — from the 148-day screenwriters strike in the United States to artists rightfully condemning the use of A.I. training data without their consent. It’s not news that researchers have cautioned against the dangers of bias in A.I.; that almost seems a given. Another problem is that not everyone knows the hidden cost of accumulating the data involved in making sense of massive language models like OpenAI’s GPT-4. At the same time, linking prompts with image generation and coding has popularized a new relationship between text and image. Now more people than ever can communicate through a visual medium, a new entry point for learning to code. ChatGPT can function as a sidekick you can talk to, which can help build a sense of rapport between A.I. systems and humans. With all the hype, it’s easy to forget that there’s no such thing as a single artificial intelligence because there’s no such thing as a single natural intelligence. I’ve come to think of my approach of learning through systems — deemed intelligent or otherwise — as a creative catalyst. There is meaning in the data, but it’s not the meaning we are given; it’s the meaning we make. For me, meaning-making and experimentation go hand-in-hand. In “Process Study - Structure from Motion,” I’m experimenting with a new way of capturing an environment. The technique is called “gaussian splatting,” a diffuse scanning approach to 3-D space. It gleans structure from motion, yielding a dense representation of objects that, to my eyes, also yields painterly and ghostly visual artifacts. I’m drawn to this approach because of its future possibilities — new applications of Embodied A.I. — as well as its effect in the present day. It shows the incompleteness of digital representation and the texture of the system as its own kind of beauty. The themes of beauty and fragility ground my experimentations, often involving the sharing of the time and space of making art with machines. I’ve chronicled that evolution through performances, films and vignettes from my studio. For me, drawing is a way of being in the world. When I draw and create with my machines, this creative process allows me to engage with the technology alongside my physical instincts to form a kind of gestural relation. Showing the process in progress offers space for introspection. I’ve recently finished the fifth generation of my robotic journey. Still, I feel like we’re just getting started with this type of art and our understanding of the role of technology in art. From mimicry, to memory, to the collectivity of the urban environment, to the spectrality of biofeedback, each generation unlocks a new set of technical skills, creating stronger relationships between humans and machines. With each development, I find myself with more questions than answers. As I paint in collaboration with the robotic units in my studio, I’m hopeful that some of those tensions make their way into the painted line, the visual artifact on canvas. When people react to my work, I am often asked, “Can A.I. be creative?” But lately, I’m unsure if that’s the question we should be asking. Artists have the privilege of responding to the social and political moments of their day. I’ve been designing alternative forms of machines inspired by nature, with the bond between humans and machines as one of ecological stewardship. As I develop these forthcoming configurations, the drawn line is one constant that always remains at the center. It is a line that explores the potential of human and machine collaboration, speculating on how the machine will act as a catalyst, co-pilot and companion. If I’ve learned anything in the past decade of this journey, it’s that art can help us ask better questions: Can fear and hope be held in the mind simultaneously? How do we grasp the promise, perils and paranoias of technical shifts at once? Where does A.I. end and we begin? Sougwen Chung is a Chinese-Canadian artist and the founder and artistic director of Scilicet, a London-based studio that works on examining human collaboration with machines. PHOTO: Sougwen Chung’s “Process Study - Structure from Motion” shows robotic units working in tandem with the artist in the London studio Scilicet. (PHOTOGRAPH BY Courtesy of Sougwen Chung FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: December 7, 2023 End of Document When Hackers Descended to Test A.I., They Found Flaws Aplenty The New York Times

### Document 907

For thousands of years, mathematicians have adapted to the latest advances in logic and reasoning. Are they ready for artificial intelligence? In the collection of the Getty museum in Los Angeles is a portrait from the 17th century of the ancient Greek mathematician Euclid: disheveled, holding up sheets of “Elements,” his treatise on geometry, with grimy hands. For more than 2,000 years, Euclid’s text was the paradigm of mathematical argumentation and reasoning. “Euclid famously starts with ‘definitions’ that are almost poetic,” Jeremy Avigad, a logician at Carnegie Mellon University, said in an email. “He then built the mathematics of the time on top of that, proving things in such a way that each successive step ‘clearly follows’ from previous ones, using the basic notions, definitions and prior theorems.” There were complaints that some of Euclid’s “obvious” steps were less than obvious, Dr. Avigad said, yet the system worked. But by the 20th century, mathematicians were no longer willing to ground mathematics in this intuitive geometric foundation. Instead they developed formal systems — precise symbolic representations, mechanical rules. Eventually, this formalization allowed mathematics to be translated into computer code. In 1976, the four-color theorem — which states that four colors are sufficient to fill a map so that no two adjacent regions are the same color — became the first major theorem proved with the help of computational brute force. Now mathematicians are grappling with the latest transformative force: artificial intelligence. In 2019, Christian Szegedy, a computer scientist formerly at Google and now at a start-up in the Bay Area, predicted that a computer system would match or exceed the problem-solving ability of the best human mathematicians within a decade. Last year he revised the target date to 2026. Akshay Venkatesh, a mathematician at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton and a winner of the Fields Medal in 2018, isn’t currently interested in using A.I., but he is keen on talking about it. “I want my students to realize that the field they’re in is going to change a lot,” he said in an interview last year. He recently added by email: “I am not opposed to thoughtful and deliberate use of technology to support our human understanding. But I strongly believe that mindfulness about the way we use it is essential.” In February, Dr. Avigad attended a workshop about “machine-assisted proofs” at the Institute for Pure and Applied Mathematics, on the campus of the University of California, Los Angeles. (He visited the Euclid portrait on the final day of the workshop.) The gathering drew an atypical mix of mathematicians and computer scientists. “It feels consequential,” said Terence Tao, a mathematician at the university, winner of a Fields Medal in 2006 and the workshop’s lead organizer. Dr. Tao noted that only in the last couple years have mathematicians started worrying about A.I.’s potential threats, whether to mathematical aesthetics or to themselves. That prominent community members are now broaching the issues and exploring the potential “kind of breaks the taboo,” he said. One conspicuous workshop attendee sat in the front row: a trapezoidal box named “raise-hand robot” that emitted a mechanical murmur and lifted its hand whenever an online participant had a question. “It helps if robots are cute and nonthreatening,” Dr. Tao said. Bring on the “proof whiners” These days there is no shortage of gadgetry for optimizing our lives — diet, sleep, exercise. “We like to attach stuff to ourselves to make it a little easier to get things right,” Jordan Ellenberg, a mathematician at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, said during a workshop break. A.I. gadgetry might do the same for mathematics, he added: “It’s very clear that the question is, What can machines do for us, not what will machines do to us.” One math gadget is called a proof assistant, or interactive theorem prover. (“Automath” was an early incarnation in the 1960s.) Step-by-step, a mathematician translates a proof into code; then a software program checks whether the reasoning is correct. Verifications accumulate in a library, a dynamic canonical reference that others can consult. This type of formalization provides a foundation for mathematics today, said Dr. Avigad, who is the director of the Hoskinson Center for Formal Mathematics (funded by the crypto entrepreneur Charles Hoskinson), “in just the same way that Euclid was trying to codify and provide a foundation for the mathematics of his time.” Of late, the open-source proof assistant system Lean is attracting attention. Developed at Microsoft by Leonardo de Moura, a computer scientist now with Amazon, Lean uses automated reasoning, which is powered by what is known as good old-fashioned artificial intelligence, or GOFAI — symbolic A.I., inspired by logic. So far the Lean community has verified an intriguing theorem about turning a sphere inside out as well as a pivotal theorem in a scheme for unifying mathematical realms, among other gambits. But a proof assistant also has drawbacks: It often complains that it does not understand the definitions, axioms or reasoning steps entered by the mathematician, and for this it has been called a “proof whiner.” All that whining can make research cumbersome. But Heather Macbeth, a mathematician at Fordham University, said that this same feature — providing line-by-line feedback — also makes the systems useful for teaching. In the spring, Dr. Macbeth designed a “bilingual” course: She translated every problem presented on the blackboard into Lean code in the lecture notes, and students submitted solutions to homework problems both in Lean and prose. “It gave them confidence,” Dr. Macbeth said, because they received instant feedback on when the proof was finished and whether each step along the way was right or wrong. Since attending the workshop, Emily Riehl, a mathematician at Johns Hopkins University, used an experimental proof-assistant program to formalize proofs she had previously published with a co-author. By the end of a verification, she said, “I’m really, really deep into understanding the proof, way deeper than I’ve ever understood before. I’m thinking so clearly that I can explain it to a really dumb computer.” Brute reason — but is it math? Another automated-reasoning tool, used by Marijn Heule, a computer scientist at Carnegie Mellon University and an Amazon scholar, is what he colloquially calls “brute reasoning” (or, more technically, a Satisfiability, or SAT, solver). By merely stating, with a carefully crafted encoding, which “exotic object” you want to find, he said, a supercomputer network churns through a search space and determines whether or not that entity exists. Just before the workshop, Dr. Heule and one of his Ph.D. students, Bernardo Subercaseaux, finalized their solution to a longstanding problem with a file that was 50 terabytes in size. Yet that file hardly compared with a result that Dr. Heule and collaborators produced in 2016: “Two-hundred-terabyte maths proof is largest ever,” a headline in Nature announced. The article went on to ask whether solving problems with such tools truly counted as math. In Dr. Heule’s view, this approach is needed “to solve problems that are beyond what humans can do.” Another set of tools uses machine learning, which synthesizes oodles of data and detects patterns but is not good at logical, step-by-step reasoning. Google’s DeepMind designs machine-learning algorithms to tackle the likes of protein folding (AlphaFold) and winning at chess (AlphaZero). In a 2021 Nature paper, a team described their results as “advancing mathematics by guiding human intuition with A.I.” Yuhuai “Tony” Wu, a computer scientist formerly at Google and now with a start-up in the Bay Area, has outlined a grander machine-learning goal: to “solve mathematics.” At Google, Dr. Wu explored how the large language models that empower chatbots might help with mathematics. The team used a model that was trained on internet data and then fine-tuned on a large math-rich data set, using, for instance, an online archive of math and science papers. When asked in everyday English to solve math problems, this specialized chatbot, named Minerva, was “pretty good at imitating humans,” Dr. Wu said at the workshop. The model obtained scores that were better than an average 16-year-old student on high school math exams. Ultimately, Dr. Wu said, he envisioned an “automated mathematician” that has “the capability of solving a mathematical theorem all by itself.” Mathematics as a litmus test Mathematicians have responded to these disruptions with varying levels of concern. Michael Harris, at Columbia University, expresses qualms in his “Silicon Reckoner” Substack. He is troubled by the potentially conflicting goals and values of research mathematics and the tech and defense industries. In a recent newsletter, he noted that one speaker at a workshop, “A.I. to Assist Mathematical Reasoning,” organized by the National Academies of Sciences, was a representative from Booz Allen Hamilton, a government contractor for intelligence agencies and the military. Dr. Harris lamented the lack of discussion about the larger implications of A.I. on mathematical research, particularly “when contrasted with the very lively conversation going on” about the technology “pretty much everywhere except mathematics.” Geordie Williamson, of the University of Sydney and a DeepMind collaborator, spoke at the N.A.S. gathering and encouraged mathematicians and computer scientists to be more involved in such conversations. At the workshop in Los Angeles, he opened his talk with a line adapted from “You and the Atom Bomb,” a 1945 essay by George Orwell. “Given how likely we all are to be profoundly affected within the next five years,” Dr. Williamson said, “deep learning has not roused as much discussion as might have been expected.” Dr. Williamson considers mathematics a litmus test of what machine learning can or cannot do. Reasoning is quintessential to the mathematical process, and it is the crucial unsolved problem of machine learning. Early during Dr. Williamson’s DeepMind collaboration, the team found a simple neural net that predicted “a quantity in mathematics that I cared deeply about,” he said in an interview, and it did so “ridiculously accurately.” Dr. Williamson tried hard to understand why — that would be the makings of a theorem — but could not. Neither could anybody at DeepMind. Like the ancient geometer Euclid, the neural net had somehow intuitively discerned a mathematical truth, but the logical “why” of it was far from obvious. At the Los Angeles workshop, a prominent theme was how to combine the intuitive and the logical. If A.I. could do both at the same time, all bets would be off. But, Dr. Williamson observed, there is scant motivation to understand the black box that machine learning presents. “It’s the hackiness culture in tech, where if it works most of the time, that’s great,” he said — but that scenario leaves mathematicians dissatisfied. He added that trying to understand what goes on inside a neural net raises “fascinating mathematical questions,” and that finding answers presents an opportunity for mathematicians “to contribute meaningfully to the world.” PHOTOS: Emily Riehl, a Johns Hopkins University mathematician, has been using an experimental proof assistant software program that verifies a mathematical proof’s reasoning. (PHOTOGRAPH BY YULIA GRIGORYANTS FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) (D1); Top, Jeremy Avigad, a logician at Carnegie Mellon University, center, at the Simons Laufer Mathematical Sciences Institute in Berkeley, Calif. Above, Dr. Avigad, left, with fellow mathematicians Patrick Massot and Heather Macbeth. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY IAN C. BATES FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) (D4) This article appeared in print on page D1, D4. Load-Date: July 3, 2023 End of Document Robots Learn, Chatbots Visualize: How 2024 Will Be A.I.’s ‘Leap Forward’ The New York Times

### Document 506

In a World of A.I.-Generated Text, How Will We Know What's Real? When artificial intelligence software like ChatGPT writes, it considers many options for each word, taking into account the response it has written so far and the question being asked. It assigns a score to each option on the list, which quantifies how likely the word is to come next, based on the vast amount of human-written text it has analyzed. ChatGPT, which is built on what is known as a large language model, then chooses a word with a high score, and moves on to the next one. The model's output is often so sophisticated that it can seem like the chatbot understands what it is saying -- but it does not. Every choice it makes is determined by complex math and huge amounts of data. So much so that it often produces text that is both coherent and accurate. But when ChatGPT says something that is untrue, it inherently does not realize it. It may soon become common to encounter a tweet, essay or news article and wonder if it was written by artificial intelligence software. There could be questions over the authorship of a given piece of writing, like in academic settings, or the veracity of its content, in the case of an article. There could also be questions about authenticity: If a misleading idea suddenly appears in posts across the internet, is it spreading organically, or have the posts been generated by A.I. to create the appearance of real traction? Tools to identify whether a piece of text was written by A.I. have started to emerge in recent months, including one created by OpenAI, the company behind ChatGPT. That tool uses an A.I. model trained to spot differences between generated and human-written text. When OpenAI tested the tool, it correctly identified A.I. text in only about half of the generated writing samples it analyzed. The company said at the time that it had released the experimental detector ''to get feedback on whether imperfect tools like this one are useful.'' Identifying generated text, experts say, is becoming increasingly difficult as software like ChatGPT continues to advance and turns out text that is more convincingly human. OpenAI is now experimenting with a technology that would insert special words into the text that ChatGPT generates, making it easier to detect later. The technique is known as watermarking. The watermarking method that OpenAI is exploring is similar to one described in a recent paper by researchers at the University of Maryland, said Jan Leike, the head of alignment at OpenAI. Here is how it works. Imagine a list of every word you know, every unique word you might use when writing an essay, email or text message. Now imagine that half of those words are on a special list. If you wrote a couple of paragraphs, about half of the words you used would probably be on the special list, statistically speaking. When a language model or chatbot writes, it can insert a watermark by choosing more of the words on the special list than a person would be expected to use. The text here was generated by the researchers at the University of Maryland who wrote the watermarking paper. They used a technique that essentially bumped up the scores of the words on the special list, making the generator more likely to use them. When the generator got to this point in the text, it would have chosen the word ''the.'' But the word ''who'' was on the special list, and its score was artificially increased enough to overtake the word ''the.'' When the generator got here, the words ''Tuesday,'' ''Thursday'' and ''Friday'' were on the special list -- but their scores were not increased so much that they overtook ''Saturday,'' which was by design. For watermarking to work well, it should not overrule an A.I. on its choice of words when it comes to dates or names, to avoid inserting falsehoods. (Although, in this case, the A.I. was wrong: Ms. Williams's final match was indeed on a Friday.) In the end, about 70 percent of the words in the generated text were on the special list -- far more than would have been in text written by a person. A detection tool that knew which words were on the special list would be able to tell the difference between generated text and text written by a person. That would be especially helpful for this generated text, as it includes several factual inaccuracies. If someone tried to remove a watermark by editing the text, they would not know which words to change. And even if they managed to change some of the special words, they would most likely only reduce the total percentage by a couple of points. Tom Goldstein, a professor at the University of Maryland and co-author of the watermarking paper, said a watermark could be detected even from ''a very short text fragment,'' such as a tweet. By contrast, the detection tool OpenAI released requires a minimum of 1,000 characters. Like all approaches to detection, however, watermarking is not perfect, Dr. Goldstein said. OpenAI's current detection tool is trained to identify text generated by 34 different language models, while a watermark detector could only identify text that was produced by a model or chatbot that uses the same list of special words as the detector itself. That means that unless companies in the A.I. field agree on a standard watermark implementation, the method could lead to a future where questionable text must be checked against several different watermark detection tools. To make watermarking work well every time in a widely used product like ChatGPT, without reducing the quality of its output, would require a lot of engineering, Dr. Goldstein said. Dr. Leike of OpenAI said the company was still researching watermarking as a form of detection, and added that it could complement the current tool, since the two ''have different strengths and weaknesses.'' Still, many experts believe a one-stop tool that can reliably detect all A.I. text with total accuracy may be out of reach. That is partly because tools could emerge that could help remove evidence that a piece of text was generated by A.I. And generated text, even if it is watermarked, would be harder to detect in cases where it makes up only a small portion of a larger piece of writing. Experts also say that detection tools, especially those that do not use watermarking, may not recognize generated text if a person has changed it enough. ''I think the idea that there's going to be a magic tool, either created by the vendor of the model or created by an external third party, that's going to take away doubt -- I don't think we're going to have the luxury of living in that world,'' said David Cox, a director of the MIT-IBM Watson A.I. Lab. Sam Altman, the chief executive of OpenAI, shared a similar sentiment in an interview with StrictlyVC last month. ''Fundamentally, I think it's impossible to make it perfect,'' Mr. Altman said. ''People will figure out how much of the text they have to change. There will be other things that modify the outputted text.'' Part of the problem, Dr. Cox said, is that detection tools themselves present a conundrum, in that they could make it easier to avoid detection. A person could repeatedly edit generated text and check it against a detection tool until the text is identified as human-written -- and that process could potentially be automated. Detection technology, Dr. Cox added, will always be a step behind as new language models emerge, and as existing ones advance. ''This is always going to have an element of an arms race to it,'' he said. ''It's always going to be the case that new models will come out and people will develop ways to detect that it's a fake.'' Some experts believe that OpenAI and other companies building chatbots should come up with solutions for detection before they release A.I. products, rather than after. OpenAI launched ChatGPT at the end of November, for example, but did not release its detection tool until about two months later, at the end of January. By that time, educators and researchers had already been calling for tools to help them identify generated text. Many signed up to use a new detection tool, GPTZero, which was built by a Princeton University student over his winter break and was released on Jan. 1. ''We've heard from an overwhelming number of teachers,'' said Edward Tian, the student who built GPTZero. As of mid-February, more than 43,000 teachers had signed up to use the tool, Mr. Tian said. ''Generative A.I. is an incredible technology, but for any new innovation we need to build the safeguards for it to be adopted responsibly, not months or years after the release, but immediately when it is released,'' Mr. Tian said. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/02/24/business/in-a-world-of-ai-generated-text-how-will-we-know-whats-real.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page B2. Load-Date: February 27, 2023 End of Document As A.I. Text Detection Gets Better, So Does A.I. Text The New York Times

### Document 835

At a reception for OpenAI's first developer conference in San Francisco last month, a crowd mingled, wine in hand, as withering criticism of art created with artificial intelligence flashed on a blue wall at the front of the room. ''I've seen more engaging art from a malfunctioning printer,'' one critic jabbed. ''The fine-art equivalent of elevator music,'' huffed another. ''Inoffensive, unmemorable and terminally dull.'' It might seem an odd strategy for OpenAI, the company behind widely used generative A.I. tools like ChatGPT and DALL-E, to promote scorn of A.I. art, until you catch the twist: A.I. itself wrote the criticism. Alexander Reben, the M.I.T.-educated artist behind the presentation, combined his own custom code with GPT-4, a version of the large language model that powers the ChatGPT online chatbot. Next month, Mr. Reben, 38, will become OpenAI's first artist in residence. He steps in as generative A.I. advances at a head-spinning rate, with artists and writers trying to make sense of the possibilities and shifting implications. Some regard artificial intelligence as a powerful and innovative tool that can steer them in weird and wonderful directions. Others express outrage that A.I. is scraping their work from the internet to train systems without permission, compensation or credit. In late November, a group of visual artists filed an amended copyright lawsuit against Stability AI, Midjourney and other makers of A.I. tools after a federal judge dismissed parts of the original complaint, which accused the companies of misusing the artists' creations to train generative A.I systems. Mr. Reben said he couldn't speak to the specifics of A.I. and the law, ''but like with any new creative technology, the law needs to catch up to the unpredictable future.'' (The New York Times sued OpenAI and Microsoft for copyright infringement on Wednesday.) Tech companies including Google, Autodesk and Microsoft have welcomed artists in residence. And for the last several years, artists have tested products like GPT and the DALL-E image generator, offering insight into the tools' creative potential before their public release. But the OpenAI residency, which is giving Mr. Reben a front-row view of the company's work, is a first for the start-up that is at the center of the debate over art and A.I. ''Alex is one of the first people we share our new models with,'' said Natalie Summers, a spokeswoman for OpenAI. Sam Altman, OpenAI's chief executive, has long acknowledged that the technologies created by his company will change the nature of art. But he insists that no matter how good the technology gets, artists -- human artists -- will always matter. ''There was a real moment of fear where people asked, 'Is this a tool we have built or a creature we have built?''' he said last month during an appearance in front of more than 300 artists and art lovers packed into an abandoned warehouse in downtown Oakland, Calif. ''People now view these things as a new set of tools.'' After the digital artist Android Jones said at the event that many artists were still very angry over the rise of A.I. image generators and the way it reduced the value of their own art, Mr. Altman said people would always seek art created by other people. ''There is clearly going to be more competition,'' he said. ''But, awash in a sea of A.I.-generated art, that desire for human connection will go up, not down.'' Ge Wang, an associate director of Stanford's Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence and an associate professor of music and computer science at the school's Center for Computer Research in Music and Acoustics, wonders how receptive OpenAI will be to considering the tough questions about A.I.'s impact on art. What's the right balance between machine output and human curation? Will the instantaneous results produced by the likes of DALL-E discourage people from developing the kinds of skills that require study and time? ''Asking these questions is kind of bad for business, and OpenAI is a business,'' Dr. Wang said. ''You might have a wonderful artist there in residence asking questions. Are you willing to receive them?'' Nonetheless, Dr. Wang -- who is also a musician and designed two music-making apps, Ocarina and Magic Piano, for Apple's iPhone -- said he was heartened that Mr. Reben was open to engaging with the questions about A.I.'s impact on the art community. Mr. Reben said that as a technologist who had studied the impact of innovations like photography and recorded music on creativity, ''I usually stay on the cautiously optimistic side.'' ''But like any other technology of the past, there are both sides to the coin,'' he added. The New York native moved to Berkeley, Calif., a decade ago to become director of technology and research at Stochastic Labs, an incubator for creative scientists and engineers that is housed in a three-story 19th-century Victorian. Mr. Reben's highly conceptual art lines the walls of the main hallway and fills work spaces packed with printers, headphones, cables, capacitors, soldering supplies, and other bits and bobs. On a rainy Thursday, Mr. Reben relaxed on a couch at Stochastic after a meeting at OpenAI to continue working out details of what he'll do during the residency, which will last three months. ''If I come out of it and make my art better, or even come up with some new questions or new directions to present to the world, that would be very valuable,'' said Mr. Reben, who researched human-machine symbiosis as a graduate student at the M.I.T. Media Lab, an interdisciplinary research center. The residency overlaps with Mr. Reben's first major retrospective, titled ''AI Am I?'' and on display through April at Sacramento's Crocker Art Museum. DALL-E and other image generators like Midjourney and Stability AI's Stable Diffusion have captivated the internet by allowing anyone to instantly retrieve custom visual imagery simply by typing a few words into a box. But while much A.I.-generated art exists as pixels, Mr. Reben often manifests physical structures from ideas he hones with the help of artificial intelligence. ''I like a lot of absurdity and humor in my work, even if the underpinning question is serious,'' Mr. Reben said. One sculpture at the exhibit presents six toilet plungers queued up like a bizarre police lineup. A.I.-generated text on the wall placard explains that the work represents all that remains of the Plungers, an apocryphal '70s art collective. Its fake artists adhered to ''plungism,'' a fictional philosophy ''wherein the mind of an artist is in a state of flux and able to be influenced by all things, even plungers.'' Plungism arose from Mr. Reben's extensive back and forth with GPT-3: He'd enter a prompt (an input aimed at producing a desired response), and then tinker with his favorite responses, sometimes feeding the edited language back to the A.I. until he landed on just the right wording. Then there's ''Dreams of the Cheese-Faced Gentleman,'' which depicts a man whose face could be mistaken for a wheel of Swiss cheese. Mr. Reben worked with GPT-4 to find the right prompts to craft a compelling description of a painting, then fed the curated text into an image generator. He's not a painter himself, so he commissioned one to make the artwork. A large language model capable of ingesting both images and text then studied the painting and described it in language that would fit in at any museum. ''The combination of psychedelic surrealism and whimsicality lends the painting an air of playfulness, challenging the viewer to engage with the work's complex layers of meaning,'' the wall label reads. Janisy Lagrue, the A.I.-imagined name for the real-life painter who produced the oil on canvas, explained: ''I use cheese because it is so perfect a symbol of the American dream. Cheese is a commodity, not a food. It is totally artificial, and it is delicious.'' The exhibit provokes more questions than answers, a reflection of Mr. Reben's belief that as machines produce better outputs, humans need to ask better questions -- about bias and ownership, among other things. ''Given how young this creative tool is, much still needs to be solved, and confronting these problems falls on the shoulders of everyone involved, from its developers to its users,'' Mr. Reben said. ''The more people thinking about these questions the better.'' Mr. Reben doesn't profess to speak for all artists as OpenAI's first artist in residence. But he does understand their concerns. Artists and writers worry that A.I. could steal their jobs, but Dr. Wang of Stanford said the nervousness extended beyond the possibility of lost livelihood. The fear is ''not only are we going to be replaced as artists, it's that we'll be replaced by something far more generic, far less interesting,'' he said. ''Maybe generic is enough to make a ton of money.'' Cade Metz contributed reporting.Cade Metz contributed reporting. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/12/30/technology/openai-artist-alexander-reben.html Graphic PHOTOS: Alexander Reben's work, right and bottom, combines A.I. technology with physical art. It is on display at the Crocker Art Museum in Sacramento, center. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY ROZETTE HALVORSON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES GERARD VUILLEUMIER) (BU8) ''Dreams of the Cheese-Faced Gentleman,'' 2023, above, an oil painting by Alexander Reben based on an A.I.-generated image. A.I.-generated photos by Mr. Reben at the Crocker Art Museum, left. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY ROZETTE HALVORSON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES GERARD VUILLEUMIER) (BU9) This article appeared in print on page BU8, BU9. Load-Date: December 31, 2023 End of Document Is the Economy About to Party Like It's 1994? The New York Times

### Document 1294

Bard is one of the newest artificial intelligence chatbots. The AI chatbot, created by Google, was released in March 2023, after an initial announcement in February. The software was released to a limited amount of users for testing.  
  
The chatbot comes on the heels of the release of one of its major competitors, OpenAI’s ChatGPT, and has similar functions to that model.  
  
Here are the answers to some commonly asked questions about the new AI chatbot and how it functions.  
  
What is the controversy around Google Bard?Who has access to Google Bard?What other AI services does Google have?Why was Google Bard launched in March 2023?Why did Google name its chatbot Bard?How is Bard different from Google search?  
  
Google Bard is an AI chatbot that creates answers to questions and responses to prompts given by its user.  
  
On the Google Bard website, you simply sign in to a Google account to gain access to the chatbot.  
  
WHAT IS THE HISTORY OF AI?  
  
On the homepage, you can also find some information about Bard.  
  
"Meet Bard: your creative and helpful collaborator, here to supercharge your imagination, boost your productivity, and bring your ideas to life," the website states.  
  
There is also a disclaimer that reminds users that this it is in the experimental stages and that the accuracy of Bard’s answers could be flawed.  
  
"Bard is an experiment and may give inaccurate or inappropriate responses. You can help make Bard better by leaving feedback," the website explains.  
  
Since its release, there has been controversy about an inaccuracy in one of Bard’s answers.  
  
CHEATING WITH CHATGPT? STUDENTS DISH ON TEMPTATIONS OF AI IN THE CLASSROOM  
  
In its short time in user’s hands, Google Bard has already been no stranger to controversy.  
  
Google released a video on social media showing an example of how Bard works in February.  
  
In the video, Bard is asked "What new discoveries from the James Webb Space Telescope can I tell my 9-year-old about?"  
  
Bard then provided a list of three "facts," one of which was incorrect.  
  
One of the "facts" provided about the telescope was that it was the first to take a picture of an "exoplanet," which is a planet outside our solar system, according to Dictionary.com. The fact is that the first photos of this nature were taken in 2004 by the Very Large Telescope (VLT), which was operated by the European Southern Observatory, according to NASA.  
  
WHAT ARE THE FOUR MAIN TYPES OF ARTIFICAL INTELLIGENCE? FIND OUT HOW FUTURE AI PROGRAMS CAN CHANGE THE WORLD  
  
After the video went public, Google Bard's parent company, Alphabet, lost $100 billion in market value in just a single day, according to Search Engine Journal.  
  
When chatbots get things wrong, these errors are often known as "hallucinations."  
  
Google Bard is powered by Language Model for Dialogue Applications, or LaMDA. The AI "draws information from the web to provide fresh, high-quality responses," Google and Alphabet CEO Sundar Pichai said in a Google blog post.  
  
Google Bard uses both public dialogue and web data to answer questions, according to Search Engine Journal.  
  
Google Bard is available to anyone who has a Google account.  
  
When the software was first released in March 2023, users who wanted access to the software had to join a waitlist.  
  
AI AROUND THE HOW THE US, EU, AND CHINA PLAN TO REGULATE AI SOFTWARE COMPANIES  
  
In addition to Bard, Google is home to other AI software, including MusicLM, which was announced by the company in January 2023. MusicLM is an AI tool that takes text descriptions and turns them into music. This tool is still in its experimental phases.  
  
Other AI services under Google are Vertex AI and Vertex AI Workbench. These are mainly for developers to help them create machine learning models. Several other AI services Google provides for developers in particular are AutoML, Cloud Natural Language, Dialogflow, Media Translation, Speech-to-Text, Text-to-Speech, Timeseries Insights API, Translation AI, Video AI and Vision AI.  
  
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE QUIZ! HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW AI?  
  
The Google Cloud site also highlights some tools that can be used for AI Infrastructure such as Deep Learning Containers, Deep Learning VM Image, GPUs, TensorFlow Enterprise and TPUs.  
  
Google also has AI services businesses can use to help their workflow. One of these is Contact Center AI. This service allows companies to create virtual AI contact centers to assist human agents in call center environments. There is also AI that improves customer experience by helping them shop for products and increasing the quality of Google searches.  
  
For those who need assistance with AI, Google also provides solutions to those inquiries with its AI Readiness Program. This program helps businesses establish how AI can be incorporated into their business model.  
  
CLICK HERE TO GET THE FOX NEWS APP  
  
When Google Bard was first launched, the number of people who had access to it was limited. Launching in March allowed it to be competitive with ChatGPT while still developing the software in its experimental stages. At its start, it was only available to users in the United States and Britain.  
  
Google Bard gets its name from the term that means "poet" or "storyteller." One of the most famous poets and playwrights, William Shakespeare, was known as "The Bard of Avon."  
  
The chatbot's name is inspired by creative storytellers, also known as bards.  
  
Google Bard and Google search have different capabilities and are used for different tasks. Google Bard is a chatbot. With Bard, you can type in a prompt, and the chatbot will spit out a response to that task. Chatbots are more of a conversational tool with which you can ask follow-up questions. There are lots of different things Bard can do, like make suggestions, answer queries, write up prompts and help you brainstorm, just to name a few.  
  
One of the main differences between Google search and Google Bard is how fast you can get a response. With Google Bard, you can ask a question and get an answer almost instantly. With search, you'll go through articles that are given in Google's search results to find your answer and conduct your research.  
  
The two services are good for different things. If you need to conduct lots of research on a topic, Google search may be your best bet so you can gather as much information as possible. If you need something written up quickly, that would be a task for Bard.

### Document 266

Ever since ChatGPT was released last November, artificial intelligence has been thrust into the spotlight, sparking enormous excitement and debate over the possibilities. ChatGPT, along with other AI tools like DALL-E, Midjourney, Stable Diffusion and Bard,racked up millions of users, who utilized them to write emails, plan their vacations, impersonate musicians, produce campaign ads and even design buildings. While tech giants like Bill Gates have touted the possibility that artificial intelligence can reduce global inequality or fight climate change, the technology has also prompted a lot of fear and anxiety: Will AI replace millions of jobs?Will disinformation become even more widespread? Will general purpose AI - AI that is as capable as humans - eventually take over the world? We talked to Stuart Russell, a computer science professor at the University of California, Berkeley who co-authored the textbook, "Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach," about the promises and risks of AI, and whether it's possible to ensure it remains safe and within our control. Russell said large language models like ChatGPT, which are trained on massive amounts of data and can summarize, process and generate language, could move us one step closer to general purpose intelligence. "If we really had general purpose AI, we could have much better health care, much better education, amazing new forms of entertainment and literature and new forms of art that don't exist yet," Russell said. But it's impossible to tell if the large language models are safe because no one truly understands how they work: "We don't know if they reason; we don't know if they have their own internal goals that they've learned or what they might be." Russell has called for rebuilding AI on a different foundation to ensure our control over the technology - but that doesn't solve the potential issue of AI systems falling into the hands of malign forces. Russell also worries about humans becoming too dependent on the technology, and then losing "the incentive to learn and to be capable of anything. And that, I think, would be another form of catastrophe," he said. Read our conversation below, which has been edited and condensed for clarity. STUART RUSSELL: AI has been around as a discipline since 1956. And there's always been a confusion between the discipline, which is the problem of making machines intelligent, and the artifacts that it produces. Right now, what a lot of people are excited about are large language models. They are a product of AI, but they are not AI. It's sort of like confusing physics with cell phones, right? Cell phones are a product of physics - they're not the same thing as physics. And as a researcher inside the field, when I read things, I want to say, "No, no, you're getting it completely wrong." Probably the biggest confusion that we see is that a lot of writers talk about the big question as being: Are these things conscious? Nobody in the field actually has any answers to those kinds of questions and they are irrelevant to the issue of whether AI systems pose a risk to humanity. Within the field, what we think about is, for example, does this particular technology constitute part of a solution to the longstanding problem of creating general purpose intelligent systems, which roughly means systems that are capable of quickly learning high-performance behavior in any kind of task environment where the human intellect is relevant. And I think most people within the field believe that the large language models are part of the solution. One metaphor that I find helpful is to think about a jigsaw puzzle. And, if we can fit it all together, we'll have general purpose intelligent systems. And we think that these large language models are one piece of that jigsaw puzzle, but we haven't yet figured out what shape that piece is, and so we don't know how to fit it together with the other pieces. And the reason we haven't figured out what shape the piece is, is because we have really no idea what's going on inside. Russell: To a first approximation? No. That sounds weird, but I can tell you how to make one. So first of all, what is a large language model from the outside? It's a system that is given a sequence of words as input, and it basically predicts what the next word is going to be, and will then output that next word if you ask it to. And to make that prediction, it starts out with - think of it as a chain-link fence. And every little link in that circuit is tunable. And as you tune those connection strengths in the circuit, the output of the circuit will change. And say that circuit has about a trillion links - a chain-link fence covering 500 square miles. And then you are training it with 20 or 30 trillion words, and you're just tweaking all those links to get it to be good at predicting the next word. And then you hope for the best. If you train on all that, all those trillions of words of text, you get a system that behaves very badly. It'll give you advice on how to make chemical weapons - it has no constraints on its behavior. Then there's another phase, which is a relatively new thing called reinforcement learning from human feedback. But that's just a technical term for saying, "Good dog!" and "Bad dog!" So whenever it says something it's not supposed to, you say, "Bad dog!" and then that causes more tweaks to happen to all those connections in that huge network. And you hope that next time it won't do that. How they work, we don't know. We don't know if they know things. We don't know if they reason; we don't know if they have their own internal goals that they've learned or what they might be. Because they're being trained to imitate the behavior of human beings, all that text is human linguistic behavior, and the humans who generated that text had purposes. The natural place you're going to end up is an entity with similar kinds of goals. Russell: Artificial intelligence is the problem of how we make machines intelligent. What is intelligence? For most of the history of the field, the meaning of intelligence has been that the system's actions can be expected to achieve the system's objectives. So for example, if you have a navigation app on your phone and you say, "Get me to the airport," then you would hope that the directions that it gives you will tend to lead you to the airport, right? So it's this notion of systems that have objectives, and then how well do they achieve those objectives through the actions that they choose? That's the core notion of intelligence that we've been using in the field since the beginning. Russell: Since the 1950s, AI as a field has produced a number of different technologies that are useful for building intelligent systems. And roughly speaking, the biggest division is between what we call machine learning - which are systems that learn through their own experience to improve their achievement of objectives - and other kinds of approaches that don't involve learning. So, for example, the navigation app doesn't do any learning and it wasn't created by learning. It was created by computer scientists figuring out good algorithms for finding short paths to an objective on a map. In the 1950s, the first significant machine learning program was developed by a gentleman called Arthur Samuel. And that system learned to play checkers by itself - when it won against itself, it would tweak various parameters in the program to reward whatever it was that it did. And if it lost, it would tweak them to avoid doing that again. It actually became much better at playing checkers than Samuel was. It didn't reach a world champion level, but it still became a pretty impressive checkers-playing program. And it was actually shown on television in 1956 and caused an uproar comparable, I would say, to what's going on now with ChatGPT. And in fact, people later wrote about the possibility that if this technology continued along these directions, that it would present a threat. So learning technologies in particular have always seemed to be particularly threatening, scary, or at least unpredictable, because although we set the direction for learning, we can't predict what the outcome is going to be. Another big class of technologies that started becoming popular around the late 1960s through the mid-1980s are what are called knowledge-based systems. One particular type was called the expert system, where the knowledge was extracted from experts. So it could be knowledge about the components of a jet engine and how they fit together and what kinds of things go wrong with them and so on. And then you could use that to fix a jet engine when it goes wrong. And in the mid-1980s, expert systems became a very promising technology with lots of startup companies and lots of investment.But it turned out that the technology was not sufficiently robust to work in many of these applications. From the late 1980s onward, there were actually two important developments that happened. One was a new technology for reasoning under uncertainty using probability theory, which assigns potential outcomes a number from 0 to 1 based on how likely they are. And there have been many developments and improvements on those ideas since then. Then the other direction was a revival of neural networks - a particular kind of learning algorithm first explored in the 1950s and 1960s that drew inspiration from the network of neurons in the human brain. But they were extremely limited in what they could do. In the late 1980s, we developed methods that would allow the training of larger neural networks (large language models like ChatGPT are a type of neural network). So again, coming back to this picture of a chain-link fence where every link is adjustable. As you tune all those connection strengths, that changes the output of the network. And we developed algorithms that allowed us to tune the connection strengths of all the links, even if the fence was very large. And that was a big step forward, meaning that we could now train networks that could recognize objects in images, that could recognize words from a speech signal and so on. There are a few other big areas of work in AI. There's robotics, which is both how do you make a physical robot that can actually do something useful in the world and then how do you program it? There's computer vision, which enables machines to perceive the visual world through algorithms that analyze images and video. There are more specific application areas such as medical diagnosis, game playing, and so on. The variety is endless, because the human mind is so varied in what it can do. Russell: I think it's really difficult to say. I've been mostly skeptical of the large language models as a route to real intelligence. But having said that, if you read the paper from Microsoft called "Sparks of Artificial General Intelligence," there are two members of the US National Academies in the author list andseveral other people who made a lot of contributions to AI. They spent several weeks working with GPT-4, the latest version of ChatGPT, trying to figure out what it can and can't do. The researchers wrote, "We demonstrate that, beyond its mastery of language, GPT-4 can solve novel and difficult tasks that span mathematics, coding, vision, medicine, law, psychology and more, without needing any special prompting." So, they've had a lot more experience with it than almost anybody. And for them to say that it shows sparks of artificial general intelligence - that is a pretty shocking development. So I think it is a turning point - definitely it's a turning point in public perception, because there are lots of kinds of AI that are very much in the background. When you make any kind of credit card purchase, often there's an AI system trying to figure out if it's a fraudulent transaction, for example. So there are lots of places like that where AI is kind of invisible. And then there were things that became more visible for short periods, like Deep Blue beating Garry Kasparov at chess in 1997, which was a big front page headline moment that was on the nightly news. But what tends to happen is that people say, "Okay, well that's impressive. But this is just one narrow application and it doesn't mean that real AI is around the corner." So those events, they come and go like fireworks. This ChatGPT - it's in your face. It is not general purpose AI, but it's giving people a taste of what it would be like. General purpose AI will be completely transformative when it does happen. Russell: I think that that's a very reasonable question to ask, but there's sort of two problems in answering it. So one is we haven't the faintest idea, right? Yeah. And one end of the spectrum is still hypothetical at this moment in time. So I should add that as a caveat. Russell: Yeah. Since we don't know what's going on inside the large language models, it's very hard to say. Do we really have pieces of the puzzle? There's a phrase "stochastic parrot," which some of the critics have used. So stochastic means that it's slightly random and unpredictable, which is correct. Because if you ask it the same thing twice, it might give you a slightly different output, and parrot just meaning that it's really just repeating things that it's read without understanding. So, I'd say it's more than just a parrot. Think about a piece of paper. So here's a piece of paper, and I could read a paragraph. But anyone who thinks this piece of paper is intelligent - they're just confused, right? The piece of paper sounds intelligent because the piece of paper is carrying information from someone who is intelligent. And so where are the large language models between a piece of paper and a human? We don't know. Are they really just very clever pieces of paper because of this training process? And I think we also have to factor in the tendency of humans to assume that anything that can produce coherent, grammatical, sophisticated text is intelligent. When we see this stuff coming out of ChatGPT, you can't help but think that there's intelligence behind it. If you strip out all the effect of the coherent, grammatically correct, elegant, sophisticated prose and look underneath, how much intelligence is left? We just can't do that because we can't inoculate ourselves against this effect of perceiving intelligence. It has thousands or millions of games of chess in its training data. But every so often, maybe by the time you get to move 18, your sequence of moves is sufficiently different from anything in its training data that it'll just output a move that makes no sense at all. And we call it hallucination. But it might actually be that they're hallucinating all the time and that most of the time they happen to agree with the training data, and so they sound plausible. But perhaps in reality it doesn't have any internal world model. And it's not answering questions relative to its understanding of the world the way we do. But I think there's enough evidence that something is going on to convince me that it's a piece of the puzzle of general purpose intelligence. We just don't know exactly which piece. We don't know how to fit it into the puzzle. Russell: Why do things cost money? It's largely because to produce them requires the time of other human beings. And so if all that time is free because it's now an AI system, or its robotic extension, then we can deliver a high quality of life to everybody on earth. I think most people would say that would be a good thing. If we really had general purpose AI, we could have much better health care, much better education, amazing new forms of entertainment and literature and new forms of art that don't exist yet. Even if it turns out that we need trillions of dollars to build the next generations of these systems, I think we will see those trillion-dollar investments happening. There are also many upsides from the intermediate points on the way toward general purpose intelligence. Self-driving cars - if they work and they're widespread, you might save, I think there are 1.35 million lives lost in car crashes every year. So you could save those 1.35 million lives if we get it right. So there are many, many, many examples like that of potential benefits. Russell: Let me start with the present and the risk of systems that are already out there in the world. I think the biggest risk or the biggest downsides that we've already seen probably come from the social media algorithms. Generically they're called recommender systems, and what they do is they choose what you read and what you see. So they have more control over human cognitive intake than any empire or any dictator in history, and yet are completely unregulated,which is a strange situation that we find ourselves in. These algorithms, I think, have learned to manipulate people progressively over time into more predictable versions of themselves. That would then lead to a sort of polarization - that people would be starting out in the middle and ending up somewhere at the extremes. And then you have people living in different universes from each other because of disinformation - until recently it's mostly been humans supplying the disinformation with the algorithms amplifying it. With AI, there can be automated generation of disinformation tailored specifically for individuals. I think there are many examples of systems learning to function in discriminatory ways. Whether it's by race or by gender, those systems are getting used in important areas like resume filtering. So you might apply for 100 jobs and not get a single interview, and there's just something on your resume that causes the systems to spit it out. There's also a lot of misuse. There's already automated blackmail - systems that read your emails, figure out that you're doing something you shouldn't be doing and then start blackmailing you with that information on a mass customized basis. That's a real problem. The impact on employment is another thing that people are very worried about. I think right now the technology's not reliable enough because of things like hallucination. CEOs ask me, "Well where can I use this in my organization?" I say, "Anywhere you currently use a psychotic 6 year old who lives in a fantasy world, sure go ahead and replace that 6 year old with a large language model." If I'm an insurance company, if it's going to talk to my customers, it can't promise to insure a house on Pluto. So how do you make them reliable and truthful? And that's what people are working on. Once you do that, then you really can start to replace a lot of human workers. Another big concern is in education, right? How on earth do you motivate students to learn, to think and to learn to write arguments and essays and so on when ChatGPT can already do it in two seconds? It's as if a tsunami just arrived in pretty much every sector of our society. Then there is this general phenomenon of what we call misalignment, which is that the objectives that the systems are pursuing are not aligned with the interests of human beings. So as you make systems that are more and more capable, if they're misaligned, then you're basically creating a chess match between humanity and a machine that's pursuing this misaligned objective. So this is the big question that many researchers, including myself, have been focused on. I've been thinking about this for about a decade now: If you make systems that are more powerful than human beings, how do human beings maintain power over those systems forever? Russell: Yeah, so it's a good question. I think the work that has been done along these lines has moved ahead quite slowly. What do we, the human race, want the future to be? It's really hard to figure that out. And of course, there are 8 billion of us, and we all want somewhat different things. So maybe the right approach is not to put in fixed objectives, but to say that the AI system is supposed to help us with the future that we want, but it starts out not knowing what that is. And so it turns out that you can actually build AI systems that have those properties, but they're very different from the kinds of AI systems that we know how to build. All the technology that we've built so far is based on this idea of putting in a fixed objective, and then the machinery figures out how to achieve the objective. So we have to develop AI all over again on this different foundation. And we have a long way to go to redevelop all of the theory, all of the algorithms, and then start producing practical systems that will then have to compete in the marketplace. I think there are estimates saying there are fewer than 100 people in the world working on this. Meanwhile, you've got tens of billions of dollars going into the old-fashioned approach to AI - the one that doesn't work right in the long run, that produces misaligned and eventually perhaps catastrophic consequences. So I think it's difficult, but governments around the world are waking up to this. When there's legislation, I think there will have to be a very serious engagement with what it means to make these systems safe. And as far as I can see, given that we don't know how they work, there's no way to show that large language models and their descendants are safe. Russell: Well, it wouldn't matter if they were transparent about it because they don't understand how it works. It's not that we don't understand. They don't understand. So they could surely say, here are the trillion parameters in our network. And in fact, there are several systems that are already public. But that doesn't help if we can't understand their internal principles of operation. Russell: When I mentioned a failure of regulation, the failure is to simply not do anything about it. It's not enough to subscribe to a set of principles - they have no teeth until they're turned into regulation. So I think what's probably going to happen is that all the major countries are going to need regulatory agencies, just like the Federal Aviation Administration for aviation, or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for nuclear power. Those agencies have devolved powers, so Congress is not debating the details of large language models and exactly what kind of safety criteria should be applied. I think most countries are going to set up agencies like that for AI, and then there will need to be some kind of coordination mechanism for all of those agencies. Because the last thing you want is for all of the developers to move to whichever country has the most lax regulation, right? We have this problem with taxes and people go to Luxembourg and Cayman Islands and so on. I'd say at the moment, the United States is the most lax in terms of regulation. There's a bit of a patchwork - California has a law saying AI systems can't impersonate humans for the purpose of convincing them to vote for a particular candidate in an election. Great. Okay. There's a lot more that needs to be done, and you can't do this on a piecemeal, state-by-state approach. So I think this is what's going to happen, but all of this takes time. I wasn't involved in writing the open letter calling for an immediate pause on training AI systems more powerful than GPT-4, but I think that was the concern underlying it - that we need things to move faster, to make sure that the regulatory environment is in place before uncontrollable general purpose AI emerges. Russell: Well, the goal is not to stop it from becoming more intelligent than humans. The goal is that as it becomes more powerful, we enforce certain design constraints that result in it being controllable and it being safe. Airplanes go faster than people, but they have to be safe in order for you to be carrying passengers in them. And you can make them as fast as you want. I think there are other reasons to be concerned about making systems more intelligent than humans, mostly to do with our own self-conception. Even if they are safe and beneficial and so on, what does it do to our conception of ourselves and our motivation and the structure of our society when everything that we're benefiting from is being produced by the machines and no longer by us? I don't know if you've seen the film "Wall-E" - because we've destroyed our own planet, humanity is left on these giant spaceships run by robots. And since the robots have taken over the management of civilization, there's no incentive for humans to learn how to run our civilization. And so it shows humans becoming infantilized and enfeebled. It's showing a tendency in our civilization, I think, which would massively accelerate if we have general purpose AI, which is to become dependent on the technology and then lose the incentive to learn and to be capable of anything. And that, I think, would be another form of catastrophe. Russell: So I hope that we get enough regulation in place that the developers of these systems take seriously their responsibility to understand how they work and ensure that they work in safe and predictable ways. And that the further development of those systems goes hand in hand with more understanding and much more rigorous regulation. In the long run, the next problem we're going to face is that even though we may understand how to build perfectly safe general purpose AI, what's to stop Dr. Evil building general purpose AI that's going to destroy the world? And you might first think, okay, well we'll have very strict laws about that, but we have very strict laws about malware and cybercrime, and yet malware and cybercrime are hardly extinct. So the only way to do it actually is to change our whole digital infrastructure.What the digital infrastructure does now is it runs anything unless it recognizes it is dangerous. If you have anti-virus software on your laptop and a known virus gets downloaded, the system will detect it and remove it. But what we need, actually, is for systems to work the other way around - we need to ensure that the hardware and the operating system won't run anything unless it knows that it's safe. That's a big change in the whole global digital ecosystem, but I think it's the only solution. By Jessica Chia and Bethany Cianciolo, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: September 5, 2023 End of Document Microsoft's Bing AI demo called out for several errors CNN Wire

### Document 36

Apple on Monday unveiled its most ambitious - and riskiest - new hardware product in years: a mixed reality headset called the Apple Vision Pro. Apple (AAPL) CEO Tim Cook touted the Vision Pro, which combines virtual reality and augmented reality, as a "revolutionary product," with the potential to change how users interact with technology, each other and the world around them. The highly anticipated announcement came at Apple's Worldwide Developers Conference, where it also teased a long list of new features and updates to some of its most widely used products. Here's what you should know from the event: Apple makes a risky bet on a headset The new Apple Vision Pro looks like a pair of ski goggles and lets people overlay virtual images on live videos of the real world. Cook, who has been talking up the potential of augmented reality for years, touted the headset as "the first product you look through, not at." According to Apple, once a user puts on the device, they're able to see apps directly projected in front of them. At the event, Apple showed off a range of unique experiences with the product, including apps for medicine, productivity and entertainment. Disney CEO Bob Iger also joined the Apple event to discuss how Disney will create content for the new Vision Pro headset. Unlike other headsets, the new mixed reality headset will display the eyes of its users on the outside, so "you're never isolated from the people around you, you can see them and they can see you," said Alan Dye, vice president of human interface. But the product faces a number of challenges: Apple is diving into an unproven market littered with other tech companies who have tried and largely failed to find mainstream traction for their devices. Apple is also charging $3,499 for the device - more than had been rumored, and a hefty amount at a time of lingering economic uncertainty. Apple plays up VR more than AI While much of the focus of the event was predictably on VR, Apple said less directly about how it's keeping pace with Silicon Valley's current obsession: artificial intelligence. In recent months, most of Apple's Big Tech rivals have laid out ambitious plans for how to incorporate generative AI into their products following the viral success of ChatGPT. WWDC would have been a natural opportunity for Apple to do the same. Instead, Apple spoke about artificial intelligence in a more subtle way. For example, Apple announced an update to autocorrect that uses machine learning and a language model for better accuracy and even "sentence-level autocorrections." Apple will also expand its predictive text abilities. "When it comes to speeding up your typing, predictive text already helps you quickly finish add or change a word," Craig Federighi, Apple's senior vice president for software engineering, said at the event. "And now you'll get predictions in line as you type." Apple unveils 15-inch MacBook Air The first hardware product unveiled on Monday was a 15-inch MacBook Air with Apple's custom-made M2 processor. Apple said the new MacBook Air is the world's thinnest laptop, at just 11.5 mm. It also weighs just 3.3 pounds. The new MacBook Air promises 18 hours of battery life, significantly faster performance than Intel-powered MacBook Airs and a six-speaker sound system. It starts at $1,299, and $1,199 for education. Meanwhile, the older 13-inch MacBook Air with M2 is now $999. In addition to the latest MacBook Air, Apple also introduced the M2 Max and M2 Ultra chips as updates to its Mac Studio. Developers can build new apps at immense speed, with up to 25x faster performance than the M1 Max. New features for FaceTime, Messages and more Apple also unveiled a slew of new updates coming to iOS 17 later this year, including new tools to make calling and messaging others more personalized and customized. iOS 17 will now get contact "posters," allowing iPhone users to design a custom image to appear when you call someone or receive their call. iPhone users will be able to personalize their contact card "poster" with a photo or "memoji" of choice, as well as text. A new feature called Live Voicemail transcribes a caller's message in real-time, so users can decide whether to ignore it or take the call. An upcoming check-in feature makes it easier to keep friends and family alerted to their safety. And a tool called NameDrop lets users share their contact information by holding two iPhones close together. Apple freshens up Watch, iPad and AirPods The company also rolled out software updates for the iPad, Watch and AirPods. The iPad will get some of the beloved existing lock screen features on the iPhone, including the ability to personalize wallpapers, as well as new interactive widgets to get more information at a glance and perform quick actions. Apple Watch will get a smart stack that uses machine learning to show relevant widgets, from medication logs and calendars to viewing sleep data. And the company is bringing new "adaptive audio" features to its wireless AirPods. The update is intended to reduce distracting noises when changing environments and also to learn the listener's preferences so the AirPods can make audio changes on the fly. By Samantha Murphy Kelly and Catherine Thorbecke, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: July 6, 2023 End of Document Everything you need to know about AI but were too afraid to ask CNN Wire

### Document 947

Our sneak peek into Google’s new robotics model, RT-2, which melds artificial intelligence technology with robots. A one-armed robot stood in front of a table. On the table sat three plastic figurines: a lion, a whale and a dinosaur. An engineer gave the robot an instruction: “Pick up the extinct animal.” The robot whirred for a moment, then its arm extended and its claw opened and descended. It grabbed the dinosaur. Until very recently, this demonstration, which I witnessed during a podcast interview at Google’s robotics division in Mountain View, Calif., last week, would have been impossible. Robots weren’t able to reliably manipulate objects they had never seen before, and they certainly weren’t capable of making the logical leap from “extinct animal” to “plastic dinosaur.” But a quiet revolution is underway in robotics, one that piggybacks on recent advances in so-called large language models — the same type of artificial intelligence system that powers ChatGPT, Bard and other chatbots. Google has recently begun plugging state-of-the-art language models into its robots, giving them the equivalent of artificial brains. The secretive project has made the robots far smarter and given them new powers of understanding and problem-solving. I got a glimpse of that progress during a private demonstration of Google’s latest robotics model, called RT-2. The model, which is being unveiled on Friday, amounts to a first step toward what Google executives described as a major leap in the way robots are built and programmed. “We’ve had to reconsider our entire research program as a result of this change,” said Vincent Vanhoucke, Google DeepMind’s head of robotics. “A lot of the things that we were working on before have been entirely invalidated.” Robots still fall short of human-level dexterity and fail at some basic tasks, but Google’s use of A.I. language models to give robots new skills of reasoning and improvisation represents a promising breakthrough, said Ken Goldberg, a robotics professor at the University of California, Berkeley. “What’s very impressive is how it links semantics with robots,” he said. “That’s very exciting for robotics.” To understand the magnitude of this, it helps to know a little about how robots have conventionally been built. For years, the way engineers at Google and other companies trained robots to do a mechanical task — flipping a burger, for example — was by programming them with a specific list of instructions. (Lower the spatula 6.5 inches, slide it forward until it encounters resistance, raise it 4.2 inches, rotate it 180 degrees, and so on.) Robots would then practice the task again and again, with engineers tweaking the instructions each time until they got it right. This approach worked for certain, limited uses. But training robots this way is slow and labor-intensive. It requires collecting lots of data from real-world tests. And if you wanted to teach a robot to do something new — to flip a pancake instead of a burger, say — you usually had to reprogram it from scratch. Partly because of these limitations, hardware robots have improved less quickly than their software-based siblings. OpenAI, the maker of ChatGPT, disbanded its robotics team in 2021, citing slow progress and a lack of high-quality training data. In 2017, Google’s parent company, Alphabet, sold Boston Dynamics, a robotics company it had acquired, to the Japanese tech conglomerate SoftBank. (Boston Dynamics is now owned by Hyundai and seems to exist mainly to produce viral videos of humanoid robots performing terrifying feats of agility.) In recent years, researchers at Google had an idea. What if, instead of being programmed for specific tasks one by one, robots could use an A.I. language model — one that had been trained on vast swaths of internet text — to learn new skills for themselves? “We started playing with these language models around two years ago, and then we realized that they have a lot of knowledge in them,” said Karol Hausman, a Google research scientist. “So we started connecting them to robots.” Google’s first attempt to join language models and physical robots was a research project called PaLM-SayCan, which was revealed last year. It drew some attention, but its usefulness was limited. The robots lacked the ability to interpret images — a crucial skill, if you want them to be able to navigate the world. They could write out step-by-step instructions for different tasks, but they couldn’t turn those steps into actions. Google’s new robotics model, RT-2, can do just that. It’s what the company calls a “vision-language-action” model, or an A.I. system that has the ability not just to see and analyze the world around it, but to tell a robot how to move. It does so by translating the robot’s movements into a series of numbers — a process called tokenizing — and incorporating those tokens into the same training data as the language model. Eventually, just as ChatGPT or Bard learns to guess what words should come next in a poem or a history essay, RT-2 can learn to guess how a robot’s arm should move to pick up a ball or throw an empty soda can into the recycling bin. “In other words, this model can learn to speak robot,” Mr. Hausman said. In an hourlong demonstration, which took place in a Google office kitchen littered with objects from a dollar store, my podcast co-host and I saw RT-2 perform a number of impressive tasks. One was successfully following complex instructions like “move the Volkswagen to the German flag,” which RT-2 did by finding and snagging a model VW Bus and setting it down on a miniature German flag several feet away. It also proved capable of following instructions in languages other than English, and even making abstract connections between related concepts. Once, when I wanted RT-2 to pick up a soccer ball, I instructed it to “pick up Lionel Messi.” RT-2 got it right on the first try. The robot wasn’t perfect. It incorrectly identified the flavor of a can of LaCroix placed on the table in front of it. (The can was lemon; RT-2 guessed orange.) Another time, when it was asked what kind of fruit was on a table, the robot simply answered, “White.” (It was a banana.) A Google spokeswoman said the robot had used a cached answer to a previous tester’s question because its Wi-Fi had briefly gone out. Google has no immediate plans to sell RT-2 robots or release them more widely, but its researchers believe these new language-equipped machines will eventually be useful for more than just parlor tricks. Robots with built-in language models could be put into warehouses, used in medicine or even deployed as household assistants — folding laundry, unloading the dishwasher, picking up around the house, they said. “This really opens up using robots in environments where people are,” Mr. Vanhoucke said. “In office environments, in home environments, in all the places where there are a lot of physical tasks that need to be done.” Of course, moving objects around in the messy, chaotic physical world is harder than doing it in a controlled lab. And given that A.I. language models frequently make mistakes or invent nonsensical answers — which researchers call hallucination or confabulation — using them as the brains of robots could introduce new risks. But Mr. Goldberg, the Berkeley robotics professor, said those risks were still remote. “We’re not talking about letting these things run loose,” he said. “In these lab environments, they’re just trying to push some objects around on a table.” Google, for its part, said RT-2 was equipped with plenty of safety features. In addition to a big red button on the back of every robot — which stops the robot in its tracks when pressed — the system uses sensors to avoid bumping into people or objects. The A.I. software built into RT-2 has its own safeguards, which it can use to prevent the robot from doing anything harmful. One benign example: Google’s robots can be trained not to pick up containers with water in them, because water can damage their hardware if it spills. If you’re the kind of person who worries about A.I. going rogue — and Hollywood has given us plenty of reasons to fear that scenario, from the original “Terminator” to last year’s “M3gan” — the idea of making robots that can reason, plan and improvise on the fly probably strikes you as a terrible idea. But at Google, it’s the kind of idea researchers are celebrating. After years in the wilderness, hardware robots are back — and they have their chatbot brains to thank. PHOTOS: Google is plugging state-of-the-art large language models into its robots, including RT-2, above. (A1); RT-2 picking up trash, above. The robot is what Google calls a “vision-language-action” model, or an A.I. system that can see and analyze the world around it, and also tell a robot how to move.; Ryan Julian, left, and Quan Vuong, told RT-2 to “move the Volkswagen to the German flag.” It did.; Google engineers, including Mr. Vuong, with robots in a laboratory in Palo Alto, Calif., where work on RT-2 has taken place. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY KELSEY McCLELLAN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) (A15) This article appeared in print on page A1, A15. Load-Date: July 28, 2023 End of Document ‘Mrs. Davis’ Review: Algorithm and Blues The New York Times

### Document 891

Of the many young artists David Salle has mentored, none were ever as challenging as his latest student, who cannot hold a paintbrush or a conversation. ''The mountain looks too airbrushed,'' Salle informed the algorithm that lives inside his iPad. The landscape painting it had produced, based on hundreds of his own artworks, was typically generic, lacking in depth. But the next one succeeded, depicting a valley stream with expressionistic wisps and a sense of volume. ''The way it has rendered water looks more deliberate,'' Salle, 70, said. ''But it's funny to call something deliberate when it has no consciousness, isn't it?'' For nearly a year, the painter -- known for edgy images appropriated from art history and popular culture, as well as juxtapositions of voluptuous nudes and ham sandwiches -- has attempted to defy conventional thinking about generative artificial intelligence by testing an A.I. program's capacity to become a sophisticated creator of art. The partnership has grown through weekly meetings with two technologists, Danika Laszuk and Grant Davis, who tailored a text-to-image model to Salle's requirements, relying on descriptive prompts that generated images in the artist's style. The New York Times observed three of their work sessions, tracking the algorithm's progress over several months as it adopted more of Salle's techniques and abandoned the bland photorealism that often limits other generative programs. ''We are sending the machine to art school,'' Salle quipped, before expounding on the principles of light, shadow, depth and volume that good painting requires. The algorithm wouldn't need eyes to achieve greatness, but it would need to hone the robotic equivalent of intuition to spark inspiration and fool a gallerist. And first, it would have to learn to mimic his style. The experiment was a mutually beneficial arrangement. Laszuk runs a program called E.A.T\_\_WORKS, for the venture capital firm Betaworks, that pairs artists and engineers on projects where her company might earn a percentage of the profits. Davis is building Wand, an A.I. platform for artists that promises to help them streamline their operations with faster imaging through text prompts and sketching. Salle was something like a guinea pig for Wand, teaching its program how to paint while developing his own series of digital images. With permission from Ben Lerner, a friend of Salle's, the group has been feeding bits of poetry from his new book, ''The Lights,'' to evoke more fantastical images of cities growing within organic cells, and patterns of interlocking barbules. Prompts also have been sourced from another friend, the writer Sarah French. ''Our process starts with very imaginative prompts,'' Davis said. ''And we generate lots of images before selecting the ones we like. Then David starts drawing on top of them. The process can repeat itself like that until he's satisfied.'' Salle is one of the first traditional artists to embed on the front lines of artificial intelligence. He, in turn, was trained by the conceptualist John Baldessari at the California Institute of the Arts in the 1970s and has a style that absorbs a diverse set of influences, from the Italian painter Giorgio de Chirico to the New Yorker cartoonist Peter Arno. The results have sometimes been described as memories that barely hold together, and as attempts to ascribe significance to the foggy afterimages of art history. He is often grouped with the appropriation artists of the 1980s, including Richard Prince and Cindy Sherman, who have questioned the primacy of authorship in contemporary culture. He has also juxtaposed photography with painting. ''Every major artist is an amalgamation or synthesis of diverse sympathies and influences,'' Salle wrote in his 2018 book ''How to See'' about making and viewing art. He recalled asking the painter Alex Katz to make a list of his own influences; Katz said the list started with Jackson Pollock and ended with ''the guy who made Nefertiti.'' On another page of his art treatise, Salle delivered a grand theory of creativity: ''Form is the raw material, and style is the forge.'' Artificial intelligence has a limitless vault of forms, thanks to the billions of online images it studies through a process called diffusion, in which the algorithm learns the structure of an image -- and then learns to create variations. Its knowledge is then stored in the parameters of the model, which is translated to the A.I. through a short sequence of numbers known as ''latent space.'' But learning artistic style requires going beyond simple pattern recognition. Experts say that increased matchmaking improves accuracy but also stymies the machine's ability to produce the unexpected. A balance must be struck. The algorithm's ''training'' to become the next David Salle started with a diffusion model to develop a general understanding of visual images based on hundreds of the artist's paintings. Davis, the engineer, then introduced dozens of detailed snapshots of Salle's paintings to the program so it would learn to ''think like a painter.'' Some of the first experiments were underwhelming: blobby landscapes, figures drawn without brush strokes, flat abstraction. But the critiques that Salle offered did improve the machine's intelligence enough to surprise the artist. ''As a painter you only have time to create a painting, but each painting contains within it all the paintings you don't have time to make,'' Salle said. ''A.I. is a great tool because it allows me to see thousands of combinations; things that I would manually sift through in years are made with 5,000 versions in an hour.'' Salle isn't the first artist to assume the role of mad scientist, pushing against the limits of his own mortality with a machine capable of publishing a series of posthumous ''new'' works long after his death. But he is also not someone to rest on his laurels. These experiments have come at a moment of great change in the artist's career, which has spanned nearly 50 years. This year he left Skarstedt Gallery, which represented him for nearly a decade, to join the dealer Barbara Gladstone. This fall, he has a solo exhibition in Seoul filled with paintings in a more graphic style from his ''Tree of Life'' series -- influenced by Arno, the cartoonist -- which Salle has described as ''little dramas.'' Some of those pictures hung on the walls of his studio during summer, when he met with the technologists behind his algorithm. The branches of his ''Tree of Life'' resembled the image of brain synapses -- summoning the psychological dramas of the characters' lives onto the canvas foreground. The algorithm has become another pathway into his own psychology. The experiment has Salle wrestling with the definition of art and the nature of authorship. What will become of his own identity, as the algorithm continues to produce more Salle paintings than he could ever imagine? Some days, it seems like the algorithm is an assistant. Other days, it's like a child. When asked if the A.I. would replace him entirely one day, the artist shrugged. ''Well,'' he said, ''that's the future.''Zachary Small spent five months observing David Salle's experiments with artificial intelligence, including at the painter's studio in Brooklyn.Produced by Lucky Benson, Alicia DeSantis, Barbara Graustark, Gabriel Gianordoli, Andrew LaVallee and Tala Safie. A.I.-generated images: Grant Davis and David Salle. Additional images: David Salle/VAGA at Artists Rights Society (ARS), NY, via Gladstone Gallery, NY; Edward Hopper, ''Nighthawks,'' 1942, via The Art Institute of Chicago; Giorgio de Chirico, ''Ariadne,'' 1913, Artists Rights Society (ARS), NY/SIAE, Rome, via The Metropolitan Museum of Art, NY; Gian Lorenzo, ''Ecstasy of Saint Teresa,'' 1653, Alessandra Tarantino/Associated Press; David Salle/VAGA at Artists Rights Society (ARS), NY, via Gladstone Gallery, NY. https : // www.nytimes.com/interactive/2023/09/22/arts/design/david-salle-ai.html Load-Date: October 1, 2023 End of Document Harris to Announce Steps to Curb Risks of A.I. The New York Times

### Document 1086

Astronomers recently used artificial intelligence to fine-tune the first-ever image of a black hole, captured in 2019 by the Event Horizon Telescope. Four years ago, astronomers released the first ever image of a black hole: a reddish, puffy doughnut of light surrounding an empty, dark hole in the center of the giant galaxy M87, which lies 55 million light-years away in the constellation Virgo. The image made visible what astronomers, and the rest of us, had only been able to imagine: a celestial entity so massive that its gravity warped space-time, drawing matter, energy and even light into its bottomless vortex. The image was released on April 10, 2019, by an astronomy squad called the Event Horizon Telescope, so named for the boundary of no return around a black hole. Now a subset of that team, led by Lia Medeiros of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J., has used artificial intelligence to reprocess the original data and produce a vastly improved version of the image. The new image, they say, will sharpen constraints on how well the black hole in M87 fits with Einstein’s general theory of relativity, which first predicted the existence of black holes. Dr. Medeiros and her colleagues published the new image on Thursday in Astrophysical Journal Letters. Perhaps the image will join its 2019 ancestor in the photography collection of the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Both images are based on observations that were made in April of 2017. The Event Horizon team effectively created a telescope as big as Earth by combining data from five radio telescopes as far apart as the South Pole, France, Chile and Hawaii, using a technique called very long baseline interferometry. The resulting instrument was powerful enough to resolve details as small as an orange on the surface of the moon or a cosmic pinprick of nothingness — with the mass of 6.5 billion suns — 55 million light-years away. But gaps in the network led to uncertainties. “We used machine learning to fill in the gaps,” Dr. Medeiros said in an interview. Her team trained the neural network to recognize the black hole by feeding the A.I. simulations of all kinds of black holes consistent with Einstein’s equations. In the improved version, Dr. Medeiros said, the doughnut of doom — the visible radiation from matter falling into the hole — is thinner than in the original. And the empty spot in the doughnut’s center appears blacker and bigger, bolstering the idea that there really is a black hole there. The team is already analyzing the new image to gain a better estimate of the mass of M87’s black hole, but they are not yet ready to discuss it. In the meantime the work continues, with an even bigger Event Horizon network. (Three new telescopes have been added.) Every April, when M87 and the center of our galaxy (home to a smaller black hole) are in view, the Earth-size eye renews its gaze into the darkness. “People are at the telescopes,” Dr. Medeiros said. This article appeared in print on page A12. Load-Date: April 13, 2023 End of Document Should We Fear the Woke A.I.?; Ross Douthat The New York Times

### Document 1071

In March, as she planned for an upcoming trip to France, Amy Kolsky, an experienced international traveler who lives in Bucks County, Pa., visited Amazon.com and typed in a few search terms: travel, guidebook, France. Titles from a handful of trusted brands appeared near the top of the page: Rick Steves, Fodor's, Lonely Planet. Also among the top search results was the highly rated ''France Travel Guide,'' by Mike Steves, who, according to an Amazon author page, is a renowned travel writer. ''I was immediately drawn by all the amazing reviews,'' said Ms. Kolsky, 53, referring to what she saw at that time: universal raves and more than 100 five-star ratings. The guide promised itineraries and recommendations from locals. Its price tag -- $16.99, compared with $25.49 for Rick Steves's book on France -- also caught Ms. Kolsky's attention. She quickly ordered a paperback copy, printed by Amazon's on-demand service. When it arrived, Ms. Kolsky was disappointed by its vague descriptions, repetitive text and lack of itineraries. ''It seemed like the guy just went on the internet, copied a whole bunch of information from Wikipedia and just pasted it in,'' she said. She returned it and left a scathing one-star review. Though she didn't know it at the time, Ms. Kolsky had fallen victim to a new form of travel scam: shoddy guidebooks that appear to be compiled with the help of generative artificial intelligence, self-published and bolstered by sham reviews, that have proliferated in recent months on Amazon. The books are the result of a swirling mix of modern tools: A.I. apps that can produce text and fake portraits; websites with a seemingly endless array of stock photos and graphics; self-publishing platforms -- like Amazon's Kindle Direct Publishing -- with few guardrails against the use of A.I.; and the ability to solicit, purchase and post phony online reviews, which runs counter to Amazon's policies and may soon face increased regulation from the Federal Trade Commission. The use of these tools in tandem has allowed the books to rise near the top of Amazon search results and sometimes garner Amazon endorsements such as ''#1 Travel Guide on Alaska.'' A recent Amazon search for the phrase ''Paris Travel Guide 2023,'' for example, yielded dozens of guides with that exact title. One, whose author is listed as Stuart Hartley, boasts, ungrammatically, that it is ''Everything you Need to Know Before Plan a Trip to Paris.'' The book itself has no further information about the author or publisher. It also has no photographs or maps, though many of its competitors have art and photography easily traceable to stock-photo sites. More than 10 other guidebooks attributed to Stuart Hartley have appeared on Amazon in recent months that rely on the same cookie-cutter design and use similar promotional language. The Times also found similar books on a much broader range of topics, including cooking, programming, gardening, business, crafts, medicine, religion and mathematics, as well as self-help books and novels, among many other categories. Amazon declined to answer a series of detailed questions about the books. In a statement provided by email, Lindsay Hamilton, a spokeswoman for the company, said that Amazon is constantly evaluating emerging technologies. ''All publishers in the store must adhere to our content guidelines,'' she wrote. ''We invest significant time and resources to ensure our guidelines are followed and remove books that do not adhere to these guidelines.'' The Times ran 35 passages from the Mike Steves book through an artificial intelligence detector from Originality.ai. The detector works by analyzing millions of records known to be created by A.I. and millions created by humans, and learning to recognize the differences between the two, explained Jonathan Gillham, the company's founder. The detector assigns a score of between 0 and 100, based on the percentage chance its machine-learning model believes the content was A.I.-generated. All 35 passages scored a perfect 100, meaning they were almost certainly produced by A.I. The company claims that the version of its detector used by The Times catches more than 99 percent of A.I. passages and mistakes human text for A.I. on just under 1.6 percent of tests. The Times identified and tested 64 other comparably formatted guidebooks, most with at least 50 reviews on Amazon, and the results were strikingly similar. Of 190 paragraphs tested with Originality.ai, 166 scored 100, and only 12 scored under 75. By comparison, the scores for passages from well-known travel brands like Rick Steves, Fodor's, Frommer's and Lonely Planet were nearly all under 10, meaning there was next to no chance that they were written by A.I. generators. Amazon, A.I. and trusted travel brands Although the rise of crowdsourcing on sites like Tripadvisor and Yelp, not to mention free online travel sites and blogs and tips from TikTok and Instagram influencers, has reduced the demand for print guidebooks and their e-book versions, they are still big sellers. On a recent day in July, nine of the top 50 travel books on Amazon -- a category that includes fiction, nonfiction, memoirs and maps -- were European guidebooks from Rick Steves. Mr. Steves, reached in Stockholm around midnight after a day of researching his series's Scandinavia guide, said he had not heard of the Mike Steves book and did not appear concerned that generative A.I. posed a threat. ''I just cannot imagine not doing it by wearing out shoes,'' said Mr. Steves, who had just visited a Viking-themed restaurant and a medieval-themed competitor, and determined that the Viking one was far superior. ''You've got to be over here talking to people and walking.'' Mr. Steves spends about 50 days a year on the road in Europe, he said, and members of his team spend another 300 to update their approximately 20 guidebooks, as well as smaller spinoffs. But Pauline Frommer, the editorial director of the Frommer's guidebook series and the author of a popular New York guidebook, is worried that ''little bites'' from the faux guidebooks are affecting their sales. Ms. Frommer said she spends three months a year testing restaurants and working on other annual updates for the book -- and gaining weight she is currently trying to work off. ''And to think that some entity thinks they can just sweep the internet and put random crap down is incredibly disheartening,'' she said. Amazon has no rules forbidding content generated primarily by artificial intelligence, but the site does offer guidelines for book content, including titles, cover art and descriptions: ''Books for sale on Amazon should provide a positive customer experience. We do not allow descriptive content meant to mislead customers or that doesn't accurately represent the content of the book. We also do not allow content that's typically disappointing to customers.'' Mr. Gillham, the founder of Originality.ai, which is based in Ontario, said his clients are largely content producers seeking to suss out contributions that are written by artificial intelligence. ''In a world of A.I.-generated content,'' he said, ''the traceability from author to work is going to be an increasing need.'' Finding the real authors of these guidebooks can be impossible. There is no trace of the ''renowned travel writer'' Mike Steves, for example, having published ''articles in various travel magazines and websites,'' as the biography on Amazon claims. In fact, The Times could find no record of any such writer's existence, despite conducting an extensive public records search. (Both the author photo and the biography for Mike Steves were very likely generated by A.I., The Times found.) Mr. Gillham stressed the importance of accountability. Buying a disappointing guidebook is a waste of money, he said. But buying a guidebook that encourages readers to travel to unsafe places -- ''that's dangerous and problematic,'' he said. The Times found several instances where troubling omissions and outdated information might lead travelers astray. A guidebook on Moscow published in July under the name Rebecca R. Lim -- ''a respected figure in the travel industry'' whose Amazon author photo also appears on a website called Todo Sobre el Acido Hialurónico (''All About Hyaluronic Acid'') alongside the name Ana Burguillos -- makes no mention of Russia's ongoing war with Ukraine and includes no up-to-date safety information. (The U.S. Department of State advises Americans not to travel to Russia.) And a guidebook on Lviv, Ukraine, published in May, also fails to mention the war and encourages readers to ''pack your bags and get ready for an unforgettable adventure in one of Eastern Europe's most captivating destinations.'' Sham reviews Amazon has an anti-manipulation policy for customer reviews, though a careful examination by The Times found that many of the five-star reviews left on the shoddy guidebooks were either extremely general or nonsensical. The browser extension Fakespot, which detects what it considers ''deceptive'' reviews and gives each product a grade from A to F, gave many of the guidebooks a score of D or F. Some reviews are curiously inaccurate. ''This guide has been spectacular,'' wrote a user named Muñeca about Mike Steves's France guide. ''Being able to choose the season to know what climate we like best, knowing that their language is English.'' (The guide barely mentions the weather and clearly states that the language of France is French.) Most of the questionably written rave reviews for the threadbare guides are from ''verified purchases,'' though Amazon's definition of a ''verified purchase'' can include readers who downloaded the book for free. ''These reviews are making people dupes,'' said Ms. Frommer. ''It's what makes people waste their money and keeps them away from real travel guides.'' Ms. Hamilton, the Amazon spokeswoman, wrote that the company has no tolerance for fake reviews. ''We have clear policies that prohibit reviews abuse. We suspend, ban, and take legal action against those who violate these policies and remove inauthentic reviews.'' Amazon would not say whether any specific action has been taken against the producers of the Mike Steves book and other similar books. During the reporting of this article, some of the suspicious reviews were removed from many of the books The Times examined, and a few books were taken down. Amazon said it blocked more than 200 million suspected fake reviews in 2022. But even when Amazon does remove reviews, it can leave five-star ratings with no text. As of Aug. 3, Adam Neal's ''Spain Travel Guide 2023'' had 217 reviews removed by Amazon, according to a Fakespot analysis, but still garners a 4.4 star rating, in large part because 24 of 27 reviewers who omitted a written review awarded the book five stars. ''I feel like my guide cannot be the same one that everyone is rating so high,'' wrote a reviewer named Sarie, who gave the book one star. Many of the books also include ''editorial reviews,'' seemingly without oversight from Amazon. Some are particularly audacious, like Dreamscape Voyages' ''Paris Travel Guide 2023,'' which includes fake reviews from heavy hitters like Afar magazine (''Prepare to be amazed'') and Condé Nast Traveler (''Your ultimate companion to unlocking the true essence of the City of Lights''). Both publications denied reviewing the book. 'You've got to be there in the field' Artificial intelligence experts generally agree that generative A.I. can be helpful to authors if used to enhance their own knowledge. Darby Rollins, the founder of the A.I. Author, a company that helps people and businesses leverage generative A.I. to improve their work flow and grow their businesses, found the guidebooks ''very basic.'' But he could imagine good guidebooks produced with the help of artificial intelligence. ''A.I. is going to augment and enhance and extend what you're already good at doing,'' he said. ''If you're already a good writer and you're already an expert on travel in Europe, then you're bringing experiences, perspective and insights to the table. You're going to be able to use A.I. to help organize your thoughts and to help you create things faster.'' The real Mr. Steves was less sure about the merits of using A.I. ''I don't know where A.I. is going, I just know what makes a good guidebook,'' he said. ''And I think you've got to be there in the field to write one.'' Ms. Kolsky, who was scammed by the Mike Steves book, agreed. After returning her initial purchase, she opted instead for a trusted brand. ''I ended up buying Rick Steves,'' she said. Design by Gabriel Gianordoli. Susan Beachy contributed research.Design by Gabriel Gianordoli. Susan Beachy contributed research. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/08/05/travel/amazon-guidebooks-artificial-intelligence.html Graphic PHOTOS (A10 A11) This article appeared in print on page A1, A10, A11. Load-Date: August 8, 2023 End of Document How ‘A.I. Agents’ That Roam the Internet Could One Day Replace Workers The New York Times

### Document 539

Generative A.I. is already changing how games are made, with Blizzard Entertainment training an image generator on assets from World of Warcraft, Diablo and Overwatch. Intrigued by the potential that generative artificial intelligence holds for video game design, the studio Blizzard Entertainment has trained an image generator on its own hit titles. By feeding assets like the combative orcs of World of Warcraft, the macabre dungeons of Diablo and the vivacious heroes of Overwatch into the machine, Blizzard can effortlessly produce concept art for new ideas. Because generative artificial intelligence creates art faster than any human can, studios like Blizzard, a division of Activision Blizzard, are hopeful that the technology can cut out some design and development drudgery and make the creation of video games more fun. Blizzard's chief design officer, Allen Adham, told employees about the initiative last month in an email that was obtained by The New York Times. Its internal tool is called Blizzard Diffusion, a riff on Stable Diffusion, one of the popular image generators that enables anyone to turn text into art. ''Prepare to be amazed,'' Adham wrote, adding, ''We are on the brink of a major evolution in how we build and manage our games.'' Generative artificial intelligence, the technology behind tools like ChatGPT and Midjourney, uses considerable computing power to identify patterns in text or images and produce new content from the data. Some researchers are wary of the technology, warning of copyright abuses, job displacement, and its potential to help the spread of false information. But video game developers, already relying on artificial intelligence so that nonplayer characters can make humanlike decisions, believe that harnessing generative A.I. can speed up the creative process in a labor-intensive industry plagued by delays. There is a gaming A.I. division at Microsoft, which makes the Xbox console, and Ubisoft has built a tool called Ghostwriter that could produce basic dialogue for games like Assassin's Creed. Several start-ups say their technology can make it easier to design the look of the nonplayer characters, known as NPCs, that give video game worlds heft. Chris Lee, the former studio head of Halo Infinite at 343 Industries, said generative A.I. could improve game development by reducing the human toil required to make an enormous open-world game. ''Game developers have never been able to keep up with the demands of our audiences,'' said Lee, who is now the head of immersive technologies at Amazon Web Services. Halo Infinite was supposed to be the flagship launch game for the Xbox Series X in 2020, but its graphics were derided by fans as flat and ugly after an eight-minute preview was released. The studio ultimately delayed the game for another year. The game's developers were miserable, Lee said, because even working on place-holder encounters required slowly moving pixels frame by frame. ''To load this giant world, it's painful, it's like specialized data entry,'' he said. Generative A.I. could also streamline quality assurance testing. At a recent conference for game developers, Kate Rayner, technical director for the Coalition, the studio behind Gears of War, talked about how A.I. could be used to catch bugs and glitches so players would see fewer crashes on launch day. Many of the promises of generative A.I. are speculative, with Blizzard already abandoning machine-learning technology it had patented to create environmental textures like stone and brick. Andrew Guerrero, Blizzard's vice president of global insights, said the tool was taking up too much artist time to be effective. But he said another A.I. tool was helping fit cosmetic headpieces to player models in World of Warcraft. ''The goal is to remove a repetitive and manual process and enable artists to spend more time on creativity,'' Guerrero said in a statement. ''Our goal with A.I. has been, and will continue to be, to try to make creative work easier.'' The internal email about Blizzard Diffusion said it was being used to help generate concept art for game environments as well as characters and their outfits. It also mentioned possible tools for ''autonomous, intelligent, in-game NPCs,'' ''procedurally assisted level design'' and A.I.-assisted ''voice cloning,'' ''game coding'' and ''anti-toxicity.'' Ghostwriter, Ubisoft's A.I. dialogue tool, was a request by writers who faced the daunting and sometimes tedious task of filling open-world games with more than 100,000 lines of dialogue, the company said. Many of those lines are the background chatter of characters that help simulate a living world; one mundane interaction may require a dozen or more variations. In a promotional video for Ghostwriter, an employee begins with the prompt ''I used to be an adventurer like you'' (a nod to an infamous line in Skyrim) and hones several suggestions by the A.I., including ''I was once the most talented and famous adventurer in the land'' and ''I remember when I was young and strong.'' These simple lines of dialogue have been a way for people to start careers in video game writing, and developers argued on social media that automating these tasks could threaten such jobs. Simon Johnson, an economist at the M.I.T. Sloan School of Management who has a new book about the impact of automation, said it was a bad idea for tech companies to invent algorithms that mimic humans. ''We should be focused on machines that help humans improve human capabilities, rather than displacing people,'' he said. Yves Jacquier, the executive director of Ubisoft La Forge, the research and development team responsible for Ghostwriter, said there had been a similar but unfounded fear that video game animators would be replaced when motion capture was introduced decades ago. ''While the future may involve more technology, it doesn't take away the human in the loop,'' Jacquier said in a statement. ''Artists, writers and coders will always be at the heart of the development process, and while A.I. can now do a better job at assisting creators in their workflow, it's the artistic vision and perspective of individuals that are essential in the creation of games.'' Another inescapable concern about A.I.-produced content is copyright. In one high-profile lawsuit, Getty Images has accused Stable Diffusion of scraping 12 million images from its photo database. Employees of Activision Blizzard received an email this month from Michael Vance, its chief technology officer, that warned them not to use the company's intellectual property with external image generators. (Microsoft is looking to purchase Activision for nearly $70 billion, but regulators want to block the deal.) ''These new tools come with new and unknown risks, and we will proceed carefully to avoid pitfalls,'' Vance wrote in the email, which was obtained by The Times. Some Activision Blizzard employees said the company's A.I. tools have not always delivered as promised, pointing to those that struggled to catch bugs or interact properly with game environments. ''Leadership's focus on A.I. doesn't feel like it is solving a problem that individual contributors care about,'' said Valentine Powell, a former World of Warcraft engineer who left Blizzard last August. ''It feels like ignoring their problems and focusing on hype words that they think will sound impressive to shareholders.'' Smaller video game studios that do not have the resources to create generative A.I. tools are turning to start-ups for help. Scenario, which raised $6 million in seed funding in January, creates image databases to turn text prompts into assets -- such as a lizard in a spacesuit -- that can then be incorporated into games. Its image generator is being used by a few small games. In tests by The Times, it sometimes spit out animated characters with unrealistic-looking hands, a common weakness for image generators. Another start-up, Didimo, said that Soleil Game Studios, which makes fighting games based on properties like Naruto and Samurai Jack, had created hundreds of nonplayer characters using its A.I.-powered generator. ''We just automated that process, allowing them to remove the mundane jobs, because it just gets boring after a while,'' Sean Cooper, a Didimo developer, said. Video games can take years to create, and it is early enough in the hype cycle that few published games have used generative A.I. But some companies like Niantic, the developer behind Pokémon Go, have experimented with the tools to create marketing materials, for instance writing a news release in Dr. Seuss's tone of voice. Niantic also used ChatGPT while working on Peridot, a new augmented reality game that leverages '90s nostalgia for digital pets. Kellee Santiago, Niantic's head of production, said that it was expensive to fill a room with creative people, and that the technology condensed the time needed to generate ideas. ''I, for one, am happy to have the first six hours of a brainstorm taken care of for me,'' she said. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/05/22/arts/blizzard-diffusion-ai-video-games.html Graphic PHOTOS: Blizzard Entertainment, the producer of World of Warcraft Classic, above, trains an image generator on its games to create concept art for new ones. The start-up Didimo uses a character generator to create supporting players like the ogre below. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY BLIZZARD ENTERTAINMENT DIDIMO) This article appeared in print on page C2. Load-Date: May 23, 2023 End of Document How Apple Used its Car Project to Drive Wider Innovation; DealBook Newsletter The New York Times

### Document 1367

Dire warnings abound as experts tell us that Artificial Intelligence is almost a reality, if it isn’t already. Leaders in the technology, such as Elon Musk have even called for a 6 month moratorium on AI research, citing existential threats.  
  
But in fact, this consensus is a myth. Not everyone who studies the field is convinced that AI is at hand, or that it is even ever possible.  
  
In 2020, Ragnar Fjelland, Emeritus Professor at the Centre for the Study of Sciences and the Humanities at Bergen University wrote an essay for the journal Nature, titled "Why general artificial intelligence will not be realized." It is long and complex, but very much worth reading as a caution not to accept the reality of AI too easily.  
  
Drawing on the work of scientists and philosophers dating back to Plato, the line from Fjelland that stands out is, "to put it simply: The overestimation of technology is closely connected with the underestimation of humans." This means that in our rush to declare the reality of AI, what we are really doing is dumbing down the very concept of human intelligence.  
  
MARK THREE WAYS TO REGULATE AI RIGHT NOW BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE  
  
The modern debate over AI began with mid 20th century scientist Alan Turning who devised a set of tests. Most famous was the ability for AI to fool a human being into thinking they were speaking to another human being. This has more or less been achieved, but it is a deeply insufficient test to establish that a computer is engaged in human style intelligence.  
  
Can a computer today spontaneously crack a funny joke? Can it accidentally commit a Fruedian slip, recognize and reflect on it? Can it dream? The latter is a telling example of how science has put the AI cart before the horse of human intelligence. There is no consensus on what exactly a human dream is, or why they exist. How then can we possibly establish if a computer is capable of it?  
  
Moreover, much of human knowledge and intelligence is tacit, not explained or devised. For example, as Fjelland points out, most humans know how to walk, but very few know how they walk. We do not teach our toddlers perambulation by showing them the math and physics of it.  
  
This is knowledge gained by experience with physical phenomena, not through pure mental exercise. In large part the vastness of human intelligence is not so much contained in what we know, but in what we don’t know and yet can do anyway.  
  
A significant reason why we do not hear these questions asked is that the experts we most often rely on to tell us if AI is real, or achievable, are themselves experts in AI. Of course they think it's real. They have dedicated their careers to it, their funding depends on it, which doesn’t mean they are wrong, but it does mean they are an interested party in the debate. And that others, such as philosophers and theologians have a role to play in these definitions.  
  
None of this is to suggest that machine learning will not have a major and potentially dangerous impact on society. If hundreds of thousands of truckers lose their jobs to self driving vehicles it's a problem. But it's not a new problem. Technology has been displacing human work since the ancients invented the plough. And anyway, self-driving vehicles do not actually require artificial intelligence.  
  
The far more important and complex questions involve creativity and intuition. The comical columns concocted from ChatGPT don’t suggest that an artificial William Faulkner or James Joyce is right around the corner, or achievable at all. Furthermore as we can see from the consistently politically biased responses to prompts that the system gives, there is clearly more than a little human influence on the end product.  
  
CLICK HERE TO GET THE OPINION NEWSLETTER  
  
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Might artificial intelligence be real and dangerous? Perhaps. But there is also enormous danger in human beings holding the capacities of their own intelligence too cheap. AI is not a functioning model of the human mind, and dispossessing ourselves of that notion is key to understanding our technological age.  
  
Will there, one day, be a computer that can match the marvels of Shakespeare? For his part, the Bard thinks not. "What a piece of work is a man," he wrote, "How noble in reason, how infinite in faculty, In form and moving how express and admirable, In action how like an Angel, In apprehension how like a god."  
  
Try though they may, all the Elon Musks and all of their men, cannot create a computer that can compose or meet the criteria of that description of human intelligence. Human beings are still, first and foremost the greatest storytellers of their own reality, and there is no good reason to believe that can, or will ever change.  
  
CLICK HERE TO READ MORE FROM DAVID MARCUS

### Document 422

Google's Photo App Still Can't Find Gorillas. And Neither Can Apple's. When Google released its stand-alone Photos app in May 2015, people were wowed by what it could do: analyze images to label the people, places and things in them, an astounding consumer offering at the time. But a couple of months after the release, a software developer, Jacky Alciné, discovered that Google had labeled photos of him and a friend, who are both Black, as ''gorillas,'' a term that is particularly offensive because it echoes centuries of racist tropes. In the ensuing controversy, Google prevented its software from categorizing anything in Photos as gorillas, and it vowed to fix the problem. Eight years later, with significant advances in artificial intelligence, we tested whether Google had resolved the issue, and we looked at comparable tools from its competitors: Apple, Amazon and Microsoft. There was one member of the primate family that Google and Apple were able to recognize -- lemurs, the permanently startled-looking, long-tailed animals that share opposable thumbs with humans, but are more distantly related than are apes. Google's and Apple's tools were clearly the most sophisticated when it came to image analysis. Yet Google, whose Android software underpins most of the world's smartphones, has made the decision to turn off the ability to visually search for primates for fear of making an offensive mistake and labeling a person as an animal. And Apple, with technology that performed similarly to Google's in our test, appeared to disable the ability to look for monkeys and apes as well. Consumers may not need to frequently perform such a search -- though in 2019, an iPhone user complained on Apple's customer support forum that the software ''can't find monkeys in photos on my device.'' But the issue raises larger questions about other unfixed, or unfixable, flaws lurking in services that rely on computer vision -- a technology that interprets visual images -- as well as other products powered by A.I. Mr. Alciné was dismayed to learn that Google has still not fully solved the problem and said society puts too much trust in technology. ''I'm going to forever have no faith in this A.I.,'' he said. Computer vision products are now used for tasks as mundane as sending an alert when there is a package on the doorstep, and as weighty as navigating cars and finding perpetrators in law enforcement investigations. Errors can reflect racist attitudes among those encoding the data. In the gorilla incident, two former Google employees who worked on this technology said the problem was that the company had not put enough photos of Black people in the image collection that it used to train its A.I. system. As a result, the technology was not familiar enough with darker-skinned people and confused them for gorillas. As artificial intelligence becomes more embedded in our lives, it is eliciting fears of unintended consequences. Although computer vision products and A.I. chatbots like ChatGPT are different, both depend on underlying reams of data that train the software, and both can misfire because of flaws in the data or biases incorporated into their code. Microsoft recently limited users' ability to interact with a chatbot built into its search engine, Bing, after it instigated inappropriate conversations. Microsoft's decision, like Google's choice to prevent its algorithm from identifying gorillas altogether, illustrates a common industry approach -- to wall off technology features that malfunction rather than fixing them. ''Solving these issues is important,'' said Vicente Ordóñez, a professor at Rice University who studies computer vision. ''How can we trust this software for other scenarios?'' Michael Marconi, a Google spokesman, said Google had prevented its photo app from labeling anything as a monkey or ape because it decided the benefit ''does not outweigh the risk of harm.'' Apple declined to comment on users' inability to search for most primates on its app. Representatives from Amazon and Microsoft said the companies were always seeking to improve their products. Bad Vision When Google was developing its photo app, which was released eight years ago, it collected a large amount of images to train the A.I. system to identify people, animals and objects. Its significant oversight -- that there were not enough photos of Black people in its training data -- caused the app to later malfunction, two former Google employees said. The company failed to uncover the ''gorilla'' problem back then because it had not asked enough employees to test the feature before its public debut, the former employees said. Google profusely apologized for the gorillas incident, but it was one of a number of episodes in the wider tech industry that have led to accusations of bias. Other products that have been criticized include HP's facial-tracking webcams, which could not detect some people with dark skin, and the Apple Watch, which, according to a lawsuit, failed to accurately read blood oxygen levels across skin colors. The lapses suggested that tech products were not being designed for people with darker skin. (Apple pointed to a paper from 2022 that detailed its efforts to test its blood oxygen app on a ''wide range of skin types and tones.'') Years after the Google Photos error, the company encountered a similar problem with its Nest home-security camera during internal testing, according to a person familiar with the incident who worked at Google at the time. The Nest camera, which used A.I. to determine whether someone on a property was familiar or unfamiliar, mistook some Black people for animals. Google rushed to fix the problem before users had access to the product, the person said. However, Nest customers continue to complain on the company's forums about other flaws. In 2021, a customer received alerts that his mother was ringing the doorbell but found his mother-in-law instead on the other side of the door. When users complained that the system was mixing up faces they had marked as ''familiar,'' a customer support representative in the forum advised them to delete all of their labels and start over. Mr. Marconi, the Google spokesman, said that ''our goal is to prevent these types of mistakes from ever happening.'' He added that the company had improved its technology ''by partnering with experts and diversifying our image datasets.'' In 2019, Google tried to improve a facial-recognition feature for Android smartphones by increasing the number of people with dark skin in its data set. But the contractors whom Google had hired to collect facial scans reportedly resorted to a troubling tactic to compensate for that dearth of diverse data: They targeted homeless people and students. Google executives called the incident ''very disturbing'' at the time. The Fix? While Google worked behind the scenes to improve the technology, it never allowed users to judge those efforts. Margaret Mitchell, a researcher and co-founder of Google's Ethical AI group, joined the company after the gorilla incident and collaborated with the Photos team. She said in a recent interview that she was a proponent of Google's decision to remove ''the gorillas label, at least for a while.'' ''You have to think about how often someone needs to label a gorilla versus perpetuating harmful stereotypes,'' Dr. Mitchell said. ''The benefits don't outweigh the potential harms of doing it wrong.'' Dr. Ordóñez, the professor, speculated that Google and Apple could now be capable of distinguishing primates from humans, but that they didn't want to enable the feature given the possible reputational risk if it misfired again. Google has since released a more powerful image analysis product, Google Lens, a tool to search the web with photos rather than text. Wired discovered in 2018 that the tool was also unable to identify a gorilla. These systems are never foolproof, said Dr. Mitchell, who is no longer working at Google. Because billions of people use Google's services, even rare glitches that happen to only one person out of a billion users will surface. ''It only takes one mistake to have massive social ramifications,'' she said, referring to it as ''the poisoned needle in a haystack.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/05/22/technology/ai-photo-labels-google-apple.html Graphic PHOTOS This article appeared in print on page BU5. Load-Date: May 28, 2023 End of Document A.I. Can Add $4.4 Trillion Worldwide, Report Says The New York Times

### Document 438

One afternoon in early 2017, at Facebook's headquarters in Menlo Park, Calif., an engineer named Tommer Leyvand sat in a conference room with a smartphone standing on the brim of his baseball cap. Rubber bands helped anchor it in place with the camera facing out. The absurd hat-phone, a particularly uncool version of the future, contained a secret tool known only to a small group of employees. What it could do was remarkable. The handful of men in the room were laughing and speaking over one another in excitement, as captured in a video taken that day, until one of them asked for quiet. The room went silent; the demo was underway. Mr. Leyvand turned toward a man across the table from him. The smartphone's camera lens -- round, black, unblinking -- hovered above Mr. Leyvand's forehead like a Cyclops eye as it took in the face before it. Two seconds later, a robotic female voice declared, ''Zach Howard.'' ''That's me,'' confirmed Mr. Howard, a mechanical engineer. An employee who saw the tech demonstration thought it was supposed to be a joke. But when the phone started correctly calling out names, he found it creepy, like something out of a dystopian movie. The person-identifying hat-phone would be a godsend for someone with vision problems or face blindness, but it was risky. Facebook's previous deployment of facial recognition technology, to help people tag friends in photos, had caused an outcry from privacy advocates and led to a class-action lawsuit in Illinois in 2015 that ultimately cost the company $650 million. With technology like that on Mr. Leyvand's head, Facebook could prevent users from ever forgetting a colleague's name, give a reminder at a cocktail party that an acquaintance had kids to ask about or help find someone at a crowded conference. However, six years later, the company now known as Meta has not released a version of that product and Mr. Leyvand has departed for Apple to work on its Vision Pro augmented reality glasses. In recent years, the start-ups Clearview AI and PimEyes have pushed the boundaries of what the public thought was possible by releasing face search engines paired with millions of photos from the public web (PimEyes) or even billions (Clearview). With these tools, available to the police in the case of Clearview AI and the public at large in the case of PimEyes, a snapshot of someone can be used to find other online photos where that face appears, potentially revealing a name, social media profiles or information a person would never want to be linked to publicly, such as risqué photos. What these start-ups had done wasn't a technological breakthrough; it was an ethical one. Tech giants had developed the ability to recognize unknown people's faces years earlier, but had chosen to hold the technology back, deciding that the most extreme version -- putting a name to a stranger's face -- was too dangerous to make widely available. Now that the taboo has been broken, facial recognition technology could become ubiquitous. Currently used by the police to solve crimes, authoritarian governments to monitor their citizens and businesses to keep out their enemies, it may soon be a tool in all our hands, an app on our phone -- or in augmented reality glasses -- that would usher in a world with no strangers. 'We decided to stop' As early as 2011, a Google engineer revealed he had been working on a tool to Google someone's face and bring up other online photos of them. Months later, Google's chairman, Eric Schmidt, said in an onstage interview that Google ''built that technology, and we withheld it.'' ''As far as I know, it's the only technology that Google built and, after looking at it, we decided to stop,'' Mr. Schmidt said. Advertently or not, the tech giants also helped hold the technology back from general circulation by snapping up the most advanced start-ups that offered it. In 2010, Apple bought a promising Swedish facial recognition company called Polar Rose. In 2011, Google acquired a U.S. face recognition company popular with federal agencies called PittPatt. And in 2012, Facebook purchased the Israeli company Face.com. In each case, the new owners shut down the acquired companies' services to outsiders. The Silicon Valley heavyweights were the de facto gatekeepers for how and whether the tech would be used. Facebook, Google and Apple deployed facial recognition technology in what they considered to be relatively benign ways: as a security tool to unlock a smartphone, a more efficient way to tag known friends in photos and an organizational tool to categorize smartphone photos by the faces of the people in them. In the last few years, though, the gates have been trampled by smaller, more aggressive companies, such as Clearview AI and PimEyes. What allowed the shift was the open-source nature of neural network technology, which now underpins most artificial intelligence software. Understanding the path of facial recognition technology will help us navigate what is to come with other advancements in A.I., such as image- and text-generation tools. The power to decide what they can and can't do will increasingly be determined by anyone with a bit of tech savvy, who may not pay heed to what the general public considers acceptable. 'Standing on the shoulders of giants' How did we get to this point where someone can spot a ''hot dad'' on a Manhattan sidewalk and then use PimEyes to try to find out who he is and where he works? The short answer is a combination of free code shared online, a vast array of public photos, academic papers explaining how to put it all together and a cavalier attitude toward laws governing privacy. The Clearview AI co-founder Hoan Ton-That, who led his company's technological development, had no special background in biometrics. Before Clearview AI, he made Facebook quizzes, iPhone games and silly apps, such as ''Trump Hair'' to make a person in a photo appear to be coifed like the former president. In his quest to create a groundbreaking and more lucrative app, Mr. Ton-That turned to free online resources, such as OpenFace -- a ''face recognition library'' created by a group at Carnegie Mellon University. The code library was available on GitHub, with a warning: ''Please use responsibly!'' ''We do not support the use of this project in applications that violate privacy and security,'' read the statement. ''We are using this to help cognitively impaired users sense and understand the world around them.'' It was a noble request but completely unenforceable. Mr. Ton-That got the OpenFace code up and running, but it wasn't perfect, so he kept searching, wandering through the academic literature and code repositories, trying out this and that to see what worked. He was like a person walking through an orchard, sampling the fruit of decades of research, ripe for the picking and gloriously free. ''I couldn't have done it if I had to build it from scratch,'' he said, name-dropping some of the researchers who had advanced computer vision and artificial intelligence, including Geoffrey Hinton, ''the godfather of A.I.'' ''I was standing on the shoulders of giants.'' Mr. Ton-That is still building. Clearview has developed a version of its app that works with augmented reality glasses, a more fully formed realization of the face-calling hat that the Facebook engineering team had rigged up years earlier. The end of anonymity The $999 pair of augmented reality glasses, made by a company called Vuzix, connects the wearer to Clearview's database of 30 billion faces. Clearview's A.R. app, which can identity someone up to 10 feet away, is not yet publicly available, but the Air Force has provided funding for its possible use at military bases. On a fall afternoon, Mr. Ton-That demonstrated the glasses for me at his spokeswoman's apartment on the Upper West Side of Manhattan, putting them on and looking toward me. ''Ooooh, 176 photos,'' he said. ''Aspen Ideas Festival. Kashmir Hill,'' he read from the image caption on one of the photos that came up. Then he handed the glasses to me. I put them on. Though they looked clunky, they were lightweight and fit naturally. Mr. Ton-That said he had tried out other augmented reality glasses, but these had performed best. ''They've got a new version coming,'' he said. ''And they'll look cooler, more hipster.'' When I looked at Mr. Ton-That through the glasses, a green circle appeared around his face. I tapped a touch pad at my right temple. A message came up on a square display that only I could see on the right lens of the glasses: ''Searching ...'' And then the square filled with photos of him, a caption beneath each one. I scrolled through them using the touch pad. I tapped to select one that read ''Clearview CEO, Hoan Ton-That;'' it included a link that showed me that it had come from Clearview's website. I looked at his spokeswoman, searched her face, and 49 photos came up, including one with a client that she asked me not to mention. This casually revealed just how intrusive a search of someone's face can be, even for a person whose job is to get the world to embrace this technology. I wanted to take the glasses outside to see how they worked on people I didn't actually know, but Mr. Ton-That said we couldn't, both because the glasses required a Wi-Fi connection and because someone might recognize him and realize immediately what the glasses were and what they could do. It didn't frighten me, though I knew it should. It was clear that people who own a tool like this will inevitably have power over those who don't. But there was a certain thrill in seeing it work, like a magic trick successfully performed. A lost opportunity? Meta has been working for years on its own augmented reality glasses. In an internal meeting in early 2021, the company's chief technology officer, Andrew Bosworth, said he would love to equip them with facial recognition capabilities. In a recording of the internal meeting, Mr. Bosworth said that leaving facial recognition out of augmented reality glasses was a lost opportunity for enhancing human memory. He talked about the universal experience of going to a dinner party and seeing someone you know but failing to recall their name. ''We could put a little name tag on them,'' he said in the recording, with a short chuckle. ''We could. We have that ability.'' But he expressed concern about the legality of offering such a tool. Buzzfeed reported on his remarks at the time. In response, Mr. Bosworth said that face recognition was ''hugely controversial'' and that granting broad access to it was ''a debate we need to have with the public.'' While Meta's augmented reality glasses are still in development, the company shut down the facial recognition system deployed on Facebook to tag friends in photos and deleted the more than one billion face prints it had created of its users. It would be easy enough to turn such a system back on. When I asked a Meta spokesman about Mr. Bosworth's comments and whether the company might put facial recognition into its augmented reality glasses one day, he would not rule out the possibility. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/09/09/technology/google-facebook-facial-recognition.html Graphic PHOTOS: Top, Hoan Ton-That, a co-founder of Clearview AI, wearing a pair of augmented reality glasses that connect the wearer to Clearview's database of 30 billion faces. Above, Mr. Ton-That demonstrating Clearview's facial recognition software using a photo of himself. Above right, Andrew Bosworth, Meta's chief technology officer. In 2021, he said that face recognition was ''hugely controversial'' and that granting broad access to it was ''a debate we need to have with the public.'' (PHOTOGRAPHS BY KASHMIR HILL/THE NEW YORK TIMES SETH WENIG/ASSOCIATED PRESS DAVID PAUL MORRIS/BLOOMBERG) This article appeared in print on page BU4. Load-Date: September 10, 2023 End of Document Nuclear Talks With China Are Essential and Long Overdue; The Editorial Board The New York Times

### Document 1489

The way people search for information online could soon be changing as artificial intelligence continues to advance, and with it a new company could dethrone what has long been the king of online searching.  
  
"It’s certainly conceivable that AI could ultimately replace search, especially if AI can learn what its user wants and deliver more relevant responses," Jon Schweppe, the policy director of the American Principles Project, told Fox News Digital while cautioning that there are still a lot of unknowns with the technology. "We are in the nascent stages of the AI revolution and it’s still not clear that these companies know how to monetize it."  
  
The comments come as new search product called Perplexity has quickly become one of the most talked about platforms in technology, with an AI-driven search function that rivals or even bests traditional search platforms such as Google and Bing, according to a report from the New York Times.  
  
The company, which is a year old and was founded by people who previously worked in AI research at OpenAI and Meta, the parent company of Facebook, has been the benefactor of a boom of investments in recent months. Amazon founder Jeff Bezos, who also was an early investor in Google, is one such investor in a round that saw the company bring in $74 million and brought its total value to $520 million, according to the report.  
  
The report notes that although the interface of the landing page has many similarities to Google, the user experience is much different and in some cases better than traditional search. One feature noted was Perplexity's "Copilot," which asks a user clarifying questions that help narrow down the search instead of presenting pages of possible results.  
  
Jake Denton, a research associate at the Heritage Foundation’s Tech Policy Center, told Fox News Digital that issues with current search engines could open the door for companies such as Perplexity to take over the top spot in the industry. Among those issues is a desire to filter or censor results, Denton argued, denying users the information they were actually looking for.  
  
"That's why startups like Perplexity are taking a totally different approach - giving people unfiltered results without the usual Big Tech manipulation," Denton said. "Perplexity already outperforms browsers like Google in so many areas because they're focused on quality and accuracy, not this top-down censorship and control of information."  
  
But not everyone is convinced the technology will truly be able to take over search.  
  
CANDACE CAMERON BURE SAYS AI FRIGHTENS HER, WON'T BE USED IN FAMILY FILMS  
  
"AI will probably not replace search engines, but it will likely become the way you interface with them," Christopher Alexander, the chief analytics officer of Pioneer Development Group, told Fox News Digital. "What AI agents can do effectively is make the unnatural way we search for information by entering key terms and make the process of researching information more human. This is accomplished through Natural Language Processing, which allows for a human conversation about what a user wants to understand."  
  
Phil Siegel, the founder of the Center for Advanced Preparedness and Threat Response Simulation (CAPTRS), told Fox News Digital that AI is capable of replacing some of today's search functions, most notably in cases the user is unsure of what they are searching for. However, Siegel questioned the business model for AI-driven search and whether it can be profitable.  
  
"The question is the business model for open end search. When one searches for a movie quote the engine knows to serve you movies or theaters, maybe even like the one you’re searching for. And it can charge for that," Siegel said.  
  
Siegel argued that AI-driven search platforms may turn out to be more of a "niche" product, making money by charging people to use the service.  
  
Perplexity may be ahead of that game when it comes to monetizing the platform, the New York Times report notes, releasing a Perplexity Pro product which charges users $20 per month and includes features such as a more powerful AI model and the ability to upload their own files.  
  
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND US NUCLEAR WEAPONS HOW BIG A ROLE?  
  
Another obstacle for Perplexity is that the company will also have to compete with companies such as Google and Microsoft in AI development, Bull Moose Project President Aiden Buzzetti argued, noting that both Google and Bing have begun refund their own AI tools in conjunction with their browsers.  
  
"Its current form helps aggregate quick and easy information similar to the toolboxes they'd put in the browsers, just in a more responsive form," Buzzetti told Fox News Digital. "I believe it's highly likely that AI tools will become even more prevalent to sift through information."  
  
But Buzzetti also noted some concerns for users of the technology, including censorship and hallucination from AI.  
  
"Information literacy will be more important than ever -- but how will we know when the AI gives us correct information, or how will we determine which source is the right source? Which data points are included or excluded? This debate exists within the current concept of search engines. It will likely accelerate," Buzzetti said.  
  
Chase Reid, the CEO of Mutable, offered similar concerns, telling Fox News Digital that questions still remain about whether AI should be trusted with searches.  
  
"Should we delegate such a critical function to AI?" Reid asked. "If the potential for unsatisfactory performance lingers and exceeds just rudimentary hallucinations that lend themselves to technical solution, what implications will this have for broad adoption? And more importantly, what implications will it have for commercial or business use?"  
  
Meanwhile, Federalist staff editor Samuel Mangold-Lenett argued it is just as likely that Google or another large tech company will eventually buy out an upstart competitor like Perplexity.  
  
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"Realistically what will happen is Google's parent company or another tech giant will buy these companies and incorporate them into their flagship programs," Mangold-Lenett said. "That's been their strategy with startups that could become competitors down the road for years.  
  
For its part, a Google spokesperson told Fox News Digital that the company has been using AI such as large language models "for years" to "vastly improve the quality of search results and provide quick answers."  
  
"Now, we’re seeing strong user satisfaction with our gen AI experiments in Search, and we’re already rolling out these capabilities more broadly in features like Lens," the spokesperson said. "With this technology, we’re capturing the opportunity to answer new types of questions and make Google radically more helpful for people."

### Document 1292

Over the last few years, the rapid development of artificial intelligence has taken the world by storm as many experts believe machine learning technology will fundamentally alter the way of life for all humans.  
  
The general idea of artificial intelligence is that it represents the ability to mimic human consciousness and therefore can complete tasks that only humans can do. Artificial intelligence has various uses, such as making the most optimal decisions in a chess match, driving a family of four across the United States, or writing a 3,000 world essay for a college student.  
  
Read below to understand the concepts and abilities of the four categories of artificial intelligence.  
  
The most basic form of artificial intelligence is reactive machines, which react to an input with a simplistic output programmed into the machine. In this form of AI, the program does not actually learn a new concept or have the ability to make predictions based on a dataset. During this first stage of AI, reactive machines do not store inputs and, therefore, cannot use past decisions to inform current ones.  
  
Reactive machines best exemplify the earliest form of artificial intelligence. Reactive machines were capable of beating the world's best chess players in the late 1990s by making the most optimal decisions based on their opponent's moves. The world was shocked when IBM's chess player, Deep Blue, defeated chess grandmaster Guy Kasparov during their rematch in 1997.  
  
Reactive machines have the ability to generate thousands of different possibilities in the present based on input; however, the AI ignores all other forms of data in the present moment, and no actual learning occurs. Regardless, this programming led the way to machine-learning computing and introduced the unique power of artificial intelligence to the public for the first time.  
  
Limited memory further expanded the complexity and abilities of machine learning computing. This form of artificial intelligence understands the concept of storing previous data and using it to make accurate predictions for the future. Through a series of trial and error efforts, limited memory allows the program to perfect tasks typically completed by humans, such as driving a car.  
  
AI COULD GO 'TERMINATOR,' GAIN UPPER HAND OVER HUMANS IN DARWINIAN RULES OF EVOLUTION, REPORT WARNS  
  
Limited memory AI is trained by scientists to memorize a data set before an environment is built in which it has the ability to correct mistakes and have approved behaviors reinforced. The AI then perfects its ability to complete the task during the training phase by receiving feedback from either human or environmental stimuli. That feedback is then reviewed and used to make better decisions in the future.  
  
A perfect example of limited memory artificial intelligence is self-driving cars. The model examines the speed and direction of other cars in the present moment to make the best decisions on the road. The training phase of self-driving cars also considers traffic lights, road structures, lane markings, and how human drivers act on the road. Companies like Tesla are leading the way in producing and wide-scale marketing of AI-controlled self-driving vehicles.  
  
Theory of mind AI systems are still being researched and developed by computer scientists and may represent the future of machine learning. The general concept of the theory of mind is that an AI system will be able to react in real time to the emotions and mental characteristics of the human entity it encounters. Scientists hope that AI can complete these tasks by understanding the emotions, beliefs, thinking, and needs of individual humans.  
  
This future AI system will need to have the ability to look past the data and understand that humans often make decisions not based on purely sound logic or fact but rather based on the mental state of their mind and overall emotions. Therefore, machine learning will need to adjust their decisions and behavior according to the mental state of humans.  
  
GOOGLE SCRAMBLES FOR NEW SEARCH ENGINE AS AI CREEPS REPORT  
  
While this is not possible at the moment, if the theory of the mind ever becomes a reality, it would be one of the greatest developments in artificial intelligence computing in decades.  
  
The final stage of the development of artificial intelligence is when the machine has the ability to become self-aware and form its own identity. This form of AI is not at all possible today but has been used in science fiction media for decades to scare and intrigue the public. In order for self-aware AI to become possible, scientists will need to find a way to replicate consciousness into a machine.  
  
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE QUIZ! HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW AI?  
  
The ability to map human consciousness is a goal far beyond simply plugging inputs into an AI program or using a dataset to predict future outcomes. It represents the pinnacle of machine learning technology and may fundamentally shift how humans interact with themselves and the world.  
  
Artificial narrow intelligence, or ANI, is the simplest form of AI, but also one of the most common types of machine learning in the daily lives of individuals across the world. Narrow intelligence machines are based on a learning algorithm that is designed to complete one singular task successfully and will not store information to complete different tasks. Tasks where narrow intelligence generally succeeds include language translation and image recognition. Products such as Apple's Siri and Amazon's Alex are examples of ANI.  
  
Artificial general intelligence, or AGI, describes a form of machine learning that simulates human cognitive systems by completing different takes. This form of AI is able to store information while completing and use that data to perfect its performance in future tasks. However, AGI is only a hypothetical form of AI and has not yet been invented. The ultimate goal of AGI would be to surpass human capabilities in completing complex tasks.  
  
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Artificial super intelligence is another example of AI that has not yet been invented but is rather a concept that describes the most advanced form of machine learning. ASI is a concept that envisions a future in which computer programs will be able to simulate human thought and evolve beyond human cognitive abilities. This stage of AI is considered science fiction, but could be possible decades from now, depending on how advance AI becomes.

### Document 1104

Tech nerds see the current moment for artificial intelligence as similar to the time when the Netscape browser was released, stirring innovation. /nÄ•t-scÄpe mÅ-mÄ•nt/ A term used to describe when an under-the-hood technology that was being developed for many years is suddenly seen and recognized as disruptive and potentially revolutionary. As Silicon Valley has been gripped by a frenzy over artificial intelligence, some techies have been trying to put this latest tech boom into perspective. One way to think about it is as A.I.'s ''Netscape moment.'' Here's what that means. Essentially, there are parallels between today's fervor for A.I.-powered chatbots like ChatGPT and Bard and the excitement over the Netscape browser from the 1990s. Both allowed people to recognize the possibilities around an existing technology, leading to new innovation. The Netscape browser was one of the first tools that helped people easily surf the World Wide Web. While the internet had been around since the 1960s, in its early days it was used mostly by academics, and it was difficult for anyone else to gain access to it. But Netscape Navigator, developed by Marc Andreessen and released in 1994, let the general public see and smoothly browse web pages -- quickly leading to the understanding that the internet could be used by us all. That spawned the late-1990s dot-com boom, with the establishment of websites like eBay and Amazon, eventually giving rise to the internet we know today. Chatbots have similarly made people realize the power of A.I., a technology that has been in development for decades, in fits and starts. When ChatGPT debuted last year and people tapped it to generate business plans, screenplays, poems and more, many began comprehending how A.I. could apply to their daily lives -- and also disrupt what they were doing. Arvind Krishna, the chief executive of IBM, explained it at a speaking series last month at Duke's Fuqua School of Business. ''I kind of think of ChatGPT as doing the Netscape moment,'' he said. He also said that it may seem like chatbots were ''overnight wonders, but there has been 30 years of hard, grinding work.'' In the past few months, Microsoft, Google, Meta and others have pushed harder into the A.I. race. Venture capitalists are pouring money into A.I. start-ups. And companies, universities and schools have realized they must adjust how they do things because of this A.I. wave. Some techies have likened the A.I. boom to an ''iPhone moment,'' referring to how the Apple device, which was introduced in 2007, led to an avalanche of mobile apps. But to nerds like me, that's not quite right because the iPhone was a hardware trigger, rather than an under-the-hood technology like a browser or chatbot. That's why a ''Netscape moment'' seems a more apt analogy.Shop Talk explores idioms of the business world. Want to nominate a word or term for the column? Email shoptalk@nytimes.com https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/05/18/technology/ais-netscape-moment.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page BU3. Load-Date: May 21, 2023 End of Document Apple Talking to Google About A.I. for iPhone The New York Times

### Document 262

We have seen enough of artificial intelligence to know the term is, quite often, a misnomer. Publicly available AI programs still churn out hilariously telling moments of non-intelligence as concepts like ears, the correct number of fingers, a natural voice cadence or cohesive complex thought continue to evade them. It's fun to find these limits. It's fun to convince ourselves that the computers are still a long way from swallowing our culture whole. It's even more fun to do it through misshapen, unholy craft projects. ChatGPT, a publicly available language-learning AI, was not designed to create things like crochet or knitting patterns. However, since such patterns are a form of language, it is theoretically possible for the program to create one. Many curious crafters have tried their hand at this, with increasingly absurd results. In addition to being hilarious, this exercise poses a very fascinating quandary: What happens when you ask a program specifically trained on language to create something outside of that sphere? Let's crochet some ChatGPT-generated patterns and find out. Before we begin ... A few notes on my methodology: For every crochet pattern I generated, I used the prompt "Create a crochet pattern for (blank)." I followed the crochet pattern exactly. Where there were inconsistencies in the pattern, like a miscount of stitches or a nonsensical instruction, I tried for the most good-faith solution. I chose objects and concepts that are not very common for crochet projects. There have been many issues raised about the extent to which programs like ChatGPT generate ideas already created by others, and I wanted to get as close to the bare heart of ChatGPT's creativity as possible. Test 1: 'A banana' This was supposed to be the control project: A simple object with a distinct shape that has been reiterated in innumerable crochet patterns across the internet. That is exactly what ChatGPT gave me. Was it a banana? Not even in the barest of senses. Was it something an extremely limited intelligence system floating in binary goo would approximate as banana? Perhaps. At first glance, ChatGPT's crochet patterns look and read exactly like a crochet pattern. They even have chirpy little introductions, and the program can clearly mimic terms any crafter would recognize - such as "work a stitch." It also knew how many 3D crochet projects start: As a circle. However, once the instructions progressed past a few common beginning stitches, the project usually devolved into one of two things: spheres, or complete nonsense. Here, it knew enough to provide instructions for a banana and a peel. Everything after that was just spheres. Test 2: 'A weird little creature' Since the banana radically recalibrated my understanding of ChatGPT's crochet limits, I decided to dial it back. What would the program make of vague, qualitative language like "weird," or "creature?" You'll never guess. (A sphere.) This pattern resulted in a few different parts: A body (sphere), two tubular legs (long spheres), and two ears. It did not specify how to put them together, leaving the creator to determine their own level of "weird." While ChatGPT can create a linguistically cohesive pattern, it did significantly less well at specifying the "art" of it all, like how to assemble the work in any way that wouldn't break the bounds of Euclidean geometry. In a traditional crochet pattern, instructions for assembly would note specific places and methods to attach pieces, along with photos or notes on particularly tricky steps. "Feel free to experiment with different colors, yarn weights, and additional embellishments to make your creature unique," the instructions concluded, after providing no guidance for assembly. "Happy crocheting!" Test 3: 'Baby Yoda' I knew this one was going to be a problem the moment it generated a note saying to make "one ear green, and one ear tan." In the introduction to the instructions, ChatGPT did flex its knowledge that Baby Yoda is also known as "The Child." It then proceeded to render The Child as, you guessed it, a series of spheres. This is a good time to introduce a little more background about how ChatGPT works and why it struggles so much with things like crochet patterns. "The important thing to keep in mind is that this is a narrow AI," said Casey Miller, a computer programmer from Kennesaw, Georgia. "Unlike what we would probably consider a general AI to be, ChatGPT has absolutely no idea what it's spitting back at people or why." A narrow AI is trained on a specific skill. In ChatGPT's instance, the skill is to reply in a way that sounds as human as possible. Theoretically, it would be possible to create AI that generated amazing crochet patterns, but that would require very specific training and programming. "A general AI, for example, could beat anyone at chess and then turn around and create an insanely intricate crochet pattern. But a language AI doesn't know how to crochet," Miller continued. "It only knows how humans talk about crochet or how we typically convey patterns in writing. It's not able to interpret what those patterns actually create." Test 4: 'Antarctica' Fair warning: This is the one that broke me. Everything you will see after this is an abomination, an attack on the natural order that should chill you to your core. At least it wasn't a sphere. Again, I was interested to see what ChatGPT would do with a fairly abstract request. At first, it seemed to provide a very logical parry: "Creating a crochet pattern to represent Antarctica would involve creating a textured surface that resembles the icy landscape," ChatGPT's response read. "Here's a pattern that captures the essence of Antarctica." The pattern instructed me to create a beginning chain of stitches, and then build each row of stitches on top, which is how many flat crochet patterns like blankets are created. So far, so good. I started with 14. The problem quickly became apparent when the instructions then told me to create five stitches into each existing stitch. Do you see it? It's barreling down on us, like an oncoming, ever-expanding train. A few rows later, it gave me the same instructions. A few rows later, it repeated the instruction again: Five stitches in each stitch. By the third row of increased stitches, I was no longer making 14 stitches into a flat shape. I was making 1,750 stitches into something that resembled a creeping coral reef. ChatGPT, with its nonexistent understanding of things like time, amounts of yarn, or the bounds of human sanity, had given me the crochet version of a fractal. Had I completed the pattern as written, I would be making more than 35,000 stitches into each row. Reasonably, I stopped at 1,750. As I worked, I wondered whether I was unintentionally weaving a crude model of the universe. I pondered what equation I would need to solve to predict the way time, or maybe space, would arrange itself as it burst exponentially outward, row by row, and folded in on itself. If I knew how, could I locate myself here, now, nestled in some hidden crevasse? When I showed this piece to others, I asked them to guess what it was. "A brain," they said. "A loofah!" No, you fools. It's Antarctica. Test 5: 'A small model of the Burj Al Arab' I'll admit, this was optimistic of me. I thought something with a very specific and simple shape would be easier for ChatGPT to approximate, and a very recognizable and uniquely-contoured building like Dubai's Burj Al Arab seemed like the perfect mix of spatial simplicity and crochet pattern obscurity. At least it wouldn't be a sphere! (It was a sphere.) It was very fun to see how ChatGPT took the things that, as a language model, it could easily know (The Burj Al Arab is in Dubai! It is a favorite among architecture enthusiasts! It has a sail!) and combined it with things it could never fathom (What is a sail! What is the dimensional limit of human creation!). The result was the Burj Al Arab, if it existed in "The Flintstones." Test 6: 'A small model of the Burj Khalifa' I saw potential in the Burj Al Arab test, and decided to choose another building that I thought for sure would break ChatGPT's habit of rendering everything spheroid. The Burj Al Arab's neighbor, the Burj Khalifa, seemed like a good choice. It's so pointy! So tall! Did you say a pointy tall sphere? ChatGPT can do that! Now, if you've never been close to tears while crocheting something, I can say it is a singular experience. What was truly vexing about ChatGPT's instructions, what was so nonsensical that it approached the beautiful entropy of human thought, was how the program perceived the concept of a spire and its relationship to the building it had me create. After making the long nubbin of the main structure (a very inauspicious start), ChatGPT instructed me to wrap a length of yarn from the top of the building "down along the side of the building, forming a spiral pattern," "gradually reducing the distance between each wrap." "Now you have your own small crochet model of the Burj Khalifa!," the instructions chirped. "This iconic building can be a great display piece or a gift for architecture enthusiasts." In the words of T.S. Eliot, That is not what I meant at all; That is not it, at all. Test 7: 'A flat heart' Maybe three-dimensional crochet is too much for a language-learning AI to handle. Maybe going all the way back to the basics would help it create something, just a single item, bearing even the foggiest resemblance to my prompts. The initial result of this prompt was so nonsensical, I regenerated the response. Then I tried again. Creating these objects one after the other was like watching something struggle to be born. Eagle-eyed crocheters may recognize snippets of what could have been an intelligible heart pattern. By the fourth iteration, it was even producing a passable approximation of the shape. Was it learning, or, like a throng of monkeys on typewriters, was it just getting lucky? I generated a few more patterns from this prompt and can assure you, it did not get any better. If there is one piece of wisdom I gleaned from this experiment, it's that human intelligence is fundamentally interdisciplinary. Language bleeds into sight, which tangles with memory or personality and so on. Artificial intelligence programs don't really work that way. It may be able to do one thing really well - maybe even a few things. But once you push it past its assigned skill, it's blobs all the way down. By AJ Willingham, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: July 8, 2023 End of Document Apple Watch's new gesture control feature will have everyone tapping the air CNN Wire

### Document 698

As artificial intelligence developers run out of data to train their models, they are turning to “synthetic data” — data made by the A.I. itself. OpenAI, Google and other tech companies train their chatbots with huge amounts of data culled from books, Wikipedia articles, news stories and other sources across the internet. But in the future, they hope to use something called synthetic data. That’s because tech companies may exhaust the high-quality text the internet has to offer for the development of artificial intelligence. And the companies are facing copyright lawsuits from authors, news organizations and computer programmers for using their works without permission. (In one such lawsuit, The New York Times sued OpenAI and Microsoft.) Synthetic data, they believe, will help reduce copyright issues and boost the supply of training materials needed for A.I. Here’s what to know about it. What is synthetic data? It’s data generated by artificial intelligence. Does that mean tech companies want A.I. to be trained by A.I.? Yes. Rather than training A.I. models with text written by people, tech companies like Google, OpenAI and Anthropic hope to train their technology with data generated by other A.I. models. Does synthetic data work? Not exactly. A.I. models get things wrong and make stuff up. They have also shown that they pick up on the biases that appear in the internet data from which they have been trained. So if companies use A.I. to train A.I., they can end up amplifying their own flaws. Is synthetic data widely used by tech companies right now? No. Tech companies are experimenting with it. But because of the potential flaws of synthetic data, it is not a big part of the way A.I. systems are built today. So why do tech companies say synthetic data is the future? The companies think they can refine the way synthetic data is created. OpenAI and others have explored a technique where two different A.I. models work together to generate synthetic data that is more useful and reliable. One A.I. model generates the data. Then a second model judges the data, much like a human would, deciding whether the data is good or bad, accurate or not. A.I. models are actually better at judging text than writing it. “If you give the technology two things, it is pretty good at choosing which one looks the best,” said Nathan Lile, the chief executive of the A.I. start-up SynthLabs. The idea is that this will provide the high-quality data needed to train an even better chatbot. Does this technique work? Sort of. It all comes down to that second A.I. model. How good is it at judging text? Anthropic has been the most vocal about its efforts to make this work. It fine-tunes the second A.I. model using a “constitution” curated by the company’s researchers. This teaches the model to choose text that supports certain principles, such as freedom, equality and a sense of brotherhood, or life, liberty and personal security. Anthropic’s method is known as “Constitutional A.I.” Here’s how two A.I. models work in tandem to produce synthetic data using a process like Anthropic’s: Even so, humans are needed to make sure the second A.I. model stays on track. That limits how much synthetic data this process can generate. And researchers disagree on whether a method like Anthropic’s will continue to improve A.I. systems. Does synthetic data help companies sidestep the use of copyrighted information? The A.I. models that generate synthetic data were themselves trained on human-created data, much of which was copyrighted. So copyright holders can still argue that companies like OpenAI and Anthropic used copyrighted text, images and video without permission. Jeff Clune, a computer science professor at the University of British Columbia who previously worked as a researcher at OpenAI, said A.I. models could ultimately become more powerful than the human brain in some ways. But they will do so because they learned from the human brain. “To borrow from Newton: A.I. sees further by standing on the shoulders of giant human data sets,” he said. PHOTOS This article appeared in print on page A14. Load-Date: April 12, 2024 End of Document Microsoft Reports Rising Revenues as A.I. Investments Bear Fruit The New York Times

### Document 501

Imagine I told you in 1970 that I was going to invent a wondrous tool. This new tool would make it possible for anyone with access — and most of humanity would have access — to quickly communicate and collaborate with anyone else. It would store nearly the sum of human knowledge and thought up to that point, and all of it would be searchable, sortable and portable. Text could be instantly translated from one language to another, news would be immediately available from all over the world, and it would take no longer for a scientist to download a journal paper from 15 years ago than to flip to an entry in the latest issue. What would you have predicted this leap in information and communication and collaboration would do for humanity? How much faster would our economies grow? Now imagine I told you that I was going to invent a sinister tool. (Perhaps, while telling you this, I would cackle.) As people used it, their attention spans would degrade, as the tool would constantly shift their focus, weakening their powers of concentration and contemplation. This tool would show people whatever it is they found most difficult to look away from — which would often be what was most threatening about the world, from the worst ideas of their political opponents to the deep injustices of their society. It would fit in their pockets and glow on their night stands and never truly be quiet; there would never be a moment when people could be free of the sense that the pile of messages and warnings and tasks needed to be checked. What would you have thought this engine of distraction, division and cognitive fracture would do to humanity? Thinking of the internet in these terms helps solve an economic mystery. The embarrassing truth is that productivity growth — how much more we can make with the same number of people and factories and land — was far faster for much of the 20th century than it is now. We average about half the productivity growth rate today that we saw in the 1950s and ’60s. That means stagnating incomes, sluggish economies and a political culture that’s more about fighting over what we have than distributing the riches and wonders we’ve gained. So what went wrong? You can think of two ways the internet could have sped up productivity growth. The first way was obvious: by allowing us to do what we were already doing and do it more easily and quickly. And that happened. You can see a bump in productivity growth from roughly 1995 to 2005 as companies digitized their operations. But it’s the second way that was always more important: By connecting humanity to itself and to nearly its entire storehouse of information, the internet could have made us smarter and more capable as a collective. I don’t think that promise proved false, exactly. Even in working on this article, it was true for me: The speed with which I could find information, sort through research, contact experts — it’s marvelous. Even so, I doubt I wrote this faster than I would have in 1970. Much of my mind was preoccupied by the constant effort needed just to hold a train of thought in a digital environment designed to distract, agitate and entertain me. And I am not alone. Gloria Mark, a professor of information science at the University of California, Irvine, and the author of “Attention Span,” started researching the way people used computers in 2004. The average time people spent on a single screen was 2.5 minutes. “I was astounded,” she told me. “That was so much worse than I’d thought it would be.” But that was just the beginning. By 2012, Mark and her colleagues found the average time on a single task was 75 seconds. Now it’s down to about 47. This is an acid bath for human cognition. Multitasking is mostly a myth. We can focus on one thing at a time. “It’s like we have an internal whiteboard in our minds,” Mark said. “If I’m working on one task, I have all the info I need on that mental whiteboard. Then I switch to email. I have to mentally erase that whiteboard and write all the information I need to do email. And just like on a real whiteboard, there can be a residue in our minds. We may still be thinking of something from three tasks ago.” The cost is in more than just performance. Mark and others in her field have hooked people to blood pressure machines and heart rate monitors and measured chemicals in the blood. The constant switching makes us stressed and irritable. I didn’t exactly need experiments to prove that — I live that, and you probably do, too — but it was depressing to hear it confirmed. Which brings me to artificial intelligence. Here I’m talking about the systems we are seeing now: large language models like OpenAI’s GPT-4 and Google’s Bard. What these systems do, for the most part, is summarize information they have been shown and create content that resembles it. I recognize that sentence can sound a bit dismissive, but it shouldn’t: That’s a huge amount of what human beings do, too. Already, we are being told that A.I. is making coders and customer service representatives and writers more productive. At least one chief executive plans to add ChatGPT use in employee performance evaluations. But I’m skeptical of this early hype. It is measuring A.I.’s potential benefits without considering its likely costs — the same mistake we made with the internet. I worry we’re headed in the wrong direction in at least three ways. One is that these systems will do more to distract and entertain than to focus. Right now, the large language models tend to hallucinate information: Ask them to answer a complex question, and you will receive a convincing, erudite response in which key facts and citations are often made up. I suspect this will slow their widespread use in important industries much more than is being admitted, akin to the way driverless cars have been tough to roll out because they need to be perfectly reliable rather than just pretty good. A question to ask about large language models, then, is where does trustworthiness not matter? Those are the areas where adoption will be fastest. An example from media is telling, I think. CNET, the technology website, quietly started using these models to write articles, with humans editing the pieces. But the process failed. Forty-one of the 77 A.I.-generated articles proved to have errors the editors missed, and CNET, embarrassed, paused the program. BuzzFeed, which recently shuttered its news division, is racing ahead with using A.I. to generate quizzes and travel guides. Many of the results have been shoddy, but it doesn’t really matter. A BuzzFeed quiz doesn’t have to be reliable. A.I. will be great for creating content where reliability isn’t a concern. The personalized video games and children’s shows and music mash-ups and bespoke images will be dazzling. And new domains of delight and distraction are coming: I believe we’re much closer to A.I. friends, lovers and companions becoming a widespread part of our social lives than society is prepared for. But where reliability matters — say, a large language model devoted to answering medical questions or summarizing doctor-patient interactions — deployment will be more troubled, as oversight costs will be immense. The problem is that those are the areas that matter most for economic growth. Marcela Martin, BuzzFeed’s president, encapsulated my next worry nicely when she told investors, “Instead of generating 10 ideas in a minute, A.I. can generate hundreds of ideas in a second.” She meant that as a good thing, but is it? Imagine that multiplied across the economy. Someone somewhere will have to process all that information. What will this do to productivity? One lesson of the digital age is that more is not always better. More emails and more reports and more Slacks and more tweets and more videos and more news articles and more slide decks and more Zoom calls have not led, it seems, to more great ideas. “We can produce more information,” Mark said. “But that means there’s more information for us to process. Our processing capability is the bottleneck.” Email and chat systems like Slack offer useful analogies here. Both are widely used across the economy. Both were initially sold as productivity boosters, allowing more communication to take place faster. And as anyone who uses them knows, the productivity gains — though real — are more than matched by the cost of being buried under vastly more communication, much of it junk and nonsense. The magic of a large language model is that it can produce a document of almost any length in almost any style, with a minimum of user effort. Few have thought through the costs that will impose on those who are supposed to respond to all this new text. One of my favorite examples of this comes from The Economist, which imagined NIMBYs — but really, pick your interest group — using GPT-4 to rapidly produce a 1,000-page complaint opposing a new development. Someone, of course, will then have to respond to that complaint. Will that really speed up our ability to build housing? You might counter that A.I. will solve this problem by quickly summarizing complaints for overwhelmed policymakers, much as the increase in spam is (sometimes, somewhat) countered by more advanced spam filters. Jonathan Frankle, the chief scientist at MosaicML and a computer scientist at Harvard, described this to me as the “boring apocalypse” scenario for A.I., in which “we use ChatGPT to generate long emails and documents, and then the person who received it uses ChatGPT to summarize it back down to a few bullet points, and there is tons of information changing hands, but all of it is just fluff. We’re just inflating and compressing content generated by A.I.” When we spoke, Frankle noted the magic of feeding a 100-page Supreme Court document into a large language model and getting a summary of the key points. But was that, he worried, a good summary? Many of us have had the experience of asking ChatGPT to draft a piece of writing and seeing a fully formed composition appear, as if by magic, in seconds. My third concern is related to that use of A.I.: Even if those summaries and drafts are pretty good, something is lost in the outsourcing. Part of my job is reading 100-page Supreme Court documents and composing crummy first drafts of columns. It would certainly be faster for me to have A.I. do that work. But the increased efficiency would come at the cost of new ideas and deeper insights. Our societywide obsession with speed and efficiency has given us a flawed model of human cognition that I’ve come to think of as the “Matrix” theory of knowledge. Many of us wish we could use the little jack from “The Matrix” to download the knowledge of a book (or, to use the movie’s example, a kung fu master) into our heads, and then we’d have it, instantly. But that misses much of what’s really happening when we spend nine hours reading a biography. It’s the time inside that book spent drawing connections to what we know and having thoughts we would not otherwise have had that matters. “Nobody likes to write reports or do emails, but we want to stay in touch with information,” Mark said. “We learn when we deeply process information. If we’re removed from that and we’re delegating everything to GPT — having it summarize and write reports for us — we’re not connecting to that information.” We understand this intuitively when it’s applied to students. No one thinks that reading the SparkNotes summary of a great piece of literature is akin to actually reading the book. And no one thinks that if students have ChatGPT write their essays, they have cleverly boosted their productivity rather than lost the opportunity to learn. The analogy to office work is not perfect — there are many dull tasks worth automating so people can spend their time on more creative pursuits — but the dangers of overautomating cognitive and creative processes are real. These are old concerns, of course. Socrates questioned the use of writing (recorded, ironically, by Plato), worrying that “if men learn this, it will implant forgetfulness in their souls; they will cease to exercise memory because they rely on that which is written, calling things to remembrance no longer from within themselves but by means of external marks.” I think the trade-off here was worth it — I am, after all, a writer — but it was a trade-off. Human beings really did lose faculties of memory we once had. To make good on its promise, artificial intelligence needs to deepen human intelligence. And that means human beings need to build A.I. and build the workflows and office environments around it, in ways that don’t overwhelm and distract and diminish us. We failed that test with the internet. Let’s not fail it with A.I. The Times is committed to publishing a diversity of letters to the editor. We’d like to hear what you think about this or any of our articles. Here are some tips. And here’s our email: letters@nytimes.com. Follow The New York Times Opinion section on Facebook, Twitter (@NYTopinion) and Instagram. This article appeared in print on page A19. Load-Date: May 30, 2023 End of Document Minds of Their Own The New York Times

### Document 1412

Artificial intelligence models can now create smaller AI systems without the help of a human, according to research published Friday by a group of scientists who said the project was the first of its kind.  
  
Essentially, larger AI models — like the kind that power ChatGPT — can create smaller, more specific AI applications that can be used in everyday life, a collaboration between Aizip Inc. and scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and several University of California campuses demonstrated. Those specialized models could help improve hearing aids, monitor oil pipelines and track endangered species.  
  
"Right now, we're using bigger models to build the smaller models, like a bigger brother helping [its smaller] brother to improve. That's the first step towards a bigger job of self-evolving AI," Yan Sun, CEO of the AI tech company Aizip, told Fox News. "This is the first step in the path to show that AI models can build AI models."  
  
Yubei Chen, one of the researchers, echoed Sun.  
  
"The surprising thing we find is that, essentially, you can use the largest model to help you automatically design the smaller ones," said Chen, a U. C. Davis professor and Aizip co-founder. "So in the future, we believe that these, the large and the small, they will collaborate together and then build a complete intelligence ecosystem."  
  
Models that can be spawned from AI include those capable of identifying human voices among ambient noise, monitoring pipeline data to proactively prevent integrity issues and analyzing satellite and ground-based sensor data to track wild animals, Yubei Chen, one of the researchers, told Fox News.  
  
"Our technology is a breakthrough in the sense that for the first time, we have designed a fully automated pipeline," he said. It "can design an AI model without human intervention in the process."  
  
"This month, we just demonstrated the first proof of concept such that one type of model can be automatically designed all the way from data generation to the model deployment and testing without human intervention," Chen continued.  
  
CHEAP DRONES CAN TAKE OUT EXPENSIVE MILITARY SYSTEMS, WARNS FORMER AIR FORCE PILOT PUSHING AI-ENABLED FORCE  
  
One device Sun and Chen demonstrated — a human activity tracker that uses AI to gather and analyze motion data — was housed in a chip smaller than a dime.  
  
That sensor is an example of tiny machine learning, small AI systems that can be used in compact devices or spaces. Tiny machine learning capabilities are crucial for pervasive AI, the notion that nearly any object could become intelligent, Sun said.  
  
"If we think about ChatGPT and tiny machine learning, they are on the two extremes of the spectrum of intelligence. The large models … reside in the cloud," Chen told Fox News. "On the other hand, we are building the smallest models. They reside in things."  
  
CLICK HERE TO GET THE FOX NEWS APP  
  
Home appliances such as coffee machines, ovens, dishwashers, TVs and more could all include artificial intelligence in the future, according to the study.  
  
To watch the full interview with Sun and Chen about autonomously-designed AI, click here.

### Document 697

Applications Open! The New York Times Illustration Portfolio Review APPLY HERE What it is: We will select 80 illustrators to be paired with art directors from The New York Times for individual portfolio critiques. The art directors will offer feedback and guidance to further your work. What we’ll ask: Your name, your age, where you live, and to tell us a few words about yourself. We’ll also ask for a single link that directs us to at least 5 examples of your work: a personal site, an Instagram feed or a Google Drive. The deadline is Friday, June 21, 2024. What we’re looking for: All types of illustration will be considered, including photo-illustration, comics, graphic narrative, animation and other creative uses of time-based media. Unpublished and personal work is welcome. However we cannot consider any work that is produced using Generative A.I. (The New York Times will not be publishing any of the submitted work.) What will happen: If your portfolio is selected for review, we’ll contact you in August. You’ll then be paired with a number of art directors who will meet with you virtually to discuss your work (reviews will take place in early fall). Due to the volume of submissions, those who are not selected will not be contacted. How to apply: Please fill out this and submit this form by Friday, June 21, 11:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Participation is free and open to anyone who is 18 or older. APPLY HERE Note: Generative artificial intelligence (“GAI”) is a type of artificial intelligence system capable of generating text, images, or other media in response to prompts. GAI models learn the patterns and structure of their input training data, and then generate new data that has similar characteristics. This includes DALL-E, Stable Diffusion, Midjourney and other similar image generators. PHOTO: (PHOTOGRAPH BY Vinnie Neuberg FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: April 17, 2024 End of Document Everybody Is Talking About A.I. What the Heck Is It, Anyway?; Reading List The New York Times

### Document 1373

Over the past nearly three decades, FOX Sports, a unit of FOX Corp., parent to Fox News and FOX Business, has accumulated a countless amount of video footage. Millions of hours' worth of sports-related content live within vast archives. At any given time, various individuals have been tasked with sorting through the seemingly endless amount of footage in order to produce new pieces of content.  
  
But artificial intelligence now allows the once arduous task to be completed much more efficiently. FOX Sports recently announced an expanded partnership with Google Cloud, which aims to seamlessly unlock the full potential of its content archives.  
  
Google Cloud's generative AI technology through Vertex AI Vision will be able to sift through millions of pieces of MLB content, archived NFL footage, NASCAR video and other assets in a fraction of the time that previous methods have allowed for.  
  
"We are super-excited about the work we've done with FOX Sports," Google Cloud's Global Managing Director of Strategic Consumer Industries Anil Jain told Fox News Digital.  
  
"They're using what's called the intelligence assets service, which is a solution we built together using Google Cloud's and AI's search capabilities to really change the game, if you will, in terms of how they produce content."  
  
CLICK HERE FOR MORE SPORTS COVERAGE ON FOXNEWS. COM  
  
Retrieving a specific piece of content via traditional methods would sometimes even require a person to go to a different physical location.  
  
"We had a media management system, and we didn't have everything in it. We had records from the last four or five years, but if you were looking to go back to 1995, you would have to drive down to a vault that was 15 to 20 minutes away… you'd have to pour through tapes, and look through an antiquated database system to try and find things," FOX Sports Senior Vice President, Production Operations Dustin Myers told Fox News Digital.  
  
FOX Sports went through an extensive process to find a company that would help the company transform the way people approached their work.  
  
"We went on a mission to find a new system… we probably talked to 20 or 30 companies. [In 2017], ‘cloud’ was kind of the big buzzword… and through our sales contacts and some other people, we ended up talking to Google, and we pitched them the idea. It wasn't, ‘Hey, let’s build a new product.' It was, ‘Let’s change how people work.'  
  
"We explained to them that it's really a miserable process to tell stories, and it's very labor-extensive."  
  
Live sporting events oftentimes call for specific live video and images to be produced in real-time. Vertex AI Vision is a tool FOX Sports can use to quickly ingest content, while also analyzing millions of hours of game footage. The technology also allows users to search for content via commentary — meaning, a key moment from a World Series from several years ago could quickly and easily be found via the words the broadcaster used at the time.  
  
Once video content is found, it can be used on a variety of different platforms, including but not limited to broadcast television, social media and marketing assets.  
  
"The idea was to take our entire library and dump it into the cloud, run machine learning models on it and essentially use [Google's] search power to find what we need. Fast-forward to 2022, and we rolled it out in the World Cup in Qatar," Myers added.  
  
"When [Philadelphia Phillies slugger] Bryce Harper hit that home run last year in the NLCS, we searched by [announcer] Joe Davis' call. It was ‘the swing of his life.’ So we just went in the interface and typed ‘swing of his life’ and we got the clip from the game, we got the other angles of it because it does speech to text."  
  
WNBA FRANCHISES LEANING INTO AI-BACKED PLATFORM AS FAN DEMAND AND ENGAGEMENT INCREASES AMID LEAGUE EXPANSION  
  
Late last year, the OpenAI-developed chatbot ChatGPT was released, which helped introduce generative AI to the general public. Google incorporates AI technology into virtually all of its product offerings, and Google Cloud uses technology to help organizations and individuals who use its service to create a transformative experience for their respective industry.  
  
"Since November, the world has woken up to generative AI — the power and potential of this newer AI technology to almost appear human-like in terms of the ability to communicate and leverage vast amounts of knowledge and data to provide better answers, better guidance, better assistance along the way," Jain told Fox News Digital.  
  
"Google Cloud is the organization that provides technology developed at Google to enable our customers, enterprises, companies across all different types of industries to leverage that cloud computing… to drive transformation of industry."  
  
The expanded partnership introduces automation into the daily workflow, which is expected to have a long-lasting and positive impact.  
  
"With Google Cloud, we're able to utilize video search, advanced machine learning and artificial intelligence to automate one of the most manual processes in sports media: tagging and searching video content," FOX Sports President of Production/Operations and Executive Producer Brad Zager said in a statement.  
  
"Compared to previous media management workflows, our team is able to swiftly find relevant content, which is critical in the business of live sports."  
  
CLICK HERE TO GET THE FOX NEWS APP  
  
Keeping the audience engaged has only become more challenging over the years, but the power that AI technology provides helps to keep organizations like FOX Sports on the cutting edge.  
  
"Fox Sports is committed to providing its viewers the best possible experiences across platforms, and that starts with the technology that powers them," Google Cloud CEO Thomas Kurian said in a statement. "By choosing Google Cloud’s AI technologies, Fox Sports is not only maximizing its content production capabilities, but also delivering transformative viewing experiences that keep its audiences engaged and entertained."

### Document 483

On a recent afternoon Jonas Thiel, a socioeconomics major at a college in northern Germany, spent more than an hour chatting online with some of the left-wing political philosophers he had been studying. These were not the actual philosophers but virtual recreations, brought to conversation, if not quite life, by sophisticated chatbots on a website called Character.AI. Mr. Thiel's favorite was a bot that imitated Karl Kautsky, a Czech-Austrian socialist who died before World War Two. When Mr. Thiel asked Kautsky's digital avatar to provide some advice for modern-day socialists struggling to rebuild the worker's movement in Germany, Kautsky-bot suggested that they launch a newspaper. ''They can use it not only as a means of spreading socialist propaganda, which is in short supply in Germany for the time being, but also to organize working class people,'' the bot said. Kautsky-bot went on to argue that the working classes would eventually ''come to their senses'' and embrace a modern-day Marxist revolution. ''The proletariat is at a low point in their history right now,'' it wrote. ''They will eventually realize the flaws in capitalism, especially because of climate change.'' Over the course of several days, Mr. Thiel met with other virtual scholars, including G.A. Cohen and Adolph Reed Jr. But he could have picked almost anyone, live or dead, real or imagined. At Character.AI, which emerged this summer, users can chat with reasonable facsimiles of everyone from Queen Elizabeth or William Shakespeare to Billie Eilish or Elon Musk (there are several versions). Anyone you want to invoke, or concoct, is available for conversation. The company and site, founded by Daniel De Freitas and Noam Shazeer, two former Google researchers, is among the many efforts to build a new kind of chatbot. These bots cannot chat exactly like a human, but they often seem to. In late November, OpenAI, a San Francisco artificial intelligence lab, unveiled a bot called ChatGPT that left more than a million people feeling as if they were chatting with another human being. Similar technologies are under development at Google, Meta and other tech giants. Some companies have been reluctant to share the technology with the wider public. Because these bots learn their skills from data posted to the internet by real people, they often generate untruths, hate speech and language that is biased against women and people of color. If misused, they could become a more efficient way of running the kind of misinformation campaign that has become commonplace in recent years. ''Without any additional guardrails in place, they are just going to end up reflecting all the biases and toxic information that is already on the web,'' said Margaret Mitchell, a former A.I. researcher at Microsoft and Google, where she helped start its Ethical A.I. team. She is now with the A.I. start-up Hugging Face. But other companies, including Character.AI, are confident that the public will learn to accept the flaws of chatbots and develop a healthy distrust of what they say. Mr. Thiel found that the bots at Character.AI had both a talent for conversation and a knack for impersonating real-life people. ''If you read what someone like Kautsky wrote in the 19th century, he does not use the same language we use today,'' he said. ''But the A.I. can somehow translate his ideas into ordinary modern English.'' For the moment, these and other advanced chatbots are a source of entertainment. And they are quickly becoming a more powerful way of interacting with machines. Experts are still debating whether the strengths of these technologies will outweigh their flaws and potential for harm, but they agree on one point: The believability of make-believe conversation will continue to improve. The art of conversation In 2015 Mr. De Freitas, then working as a software engineer at Microsoft, read a research paper published by scientists at Google Brain, the flagship artificial intelligence lab at Google. Detailing what it called ''A Neural Conversational Model,'' the paper showed how a machine could learn the art of conversation by analyzing dialogue transcripts from hundreds of movies. The paper described what A.I. researchers call a neural network, a mathematical system loosely modeled on the web of neurons in the brain. This same technology also translates between Spanish and English on services like Google Translate and identifies pedestrians and traffic signs for self-driving cars navigating city streets. A neural network learns skills by pinpointing patterns in enormous amounts of digital data. By analyzing thousands of cat photos, for instance, it can learn to recognize a cat. The neural system described in the Google paper was far from perfect but seemed to chat like a real person every once in a while: Human: what 's your name ? Machine: i 'm julia . Human: when were you born ? Machine: july 20th . Human: what year were you born ? Machine: 1977 . Human: where are you from ? Machine: i 'm out in the boonies. Human: are you a man or a woman ? Machine: i 'm a woman . Human: why are we here ? Machine: i 'm not sure . When Mr. De Freitas read the paper, he was not yet an A.I. researcher; he was a software engineer working on search engines. But what he really wanted was to take Google's idea to its logical extreme. ''You could tell this bot could generalize,'' he said. ''What it said did not look like what was in a movie script.'' He moved to Google in 2017. Officially, he was an engineer on YouTube, the company's video-sharing site. But for his ''20 percent time'' project -- a Google tradition that lets employees explore new ideas alongside their daily obligations -- he began building his own chatbot. The idea was to train a neural network using a much larger collection of dialogue: reams of chat logs culled from social media services and other sites across the internet. The idea was simple, but it would require enormous amounts of computer processing power. Even a supercomputer would need weeks or even months to analyze all that data. As a Google engineer, he held a few credits that allowed him to run experimental software across the company's vast network of computer data centers. But these credits would grant only a small fraction of the computing power needed to train his chatbot. So he started borrowing credits from other engineers; as the system analyzed more data, its skills would improve by leaps and bounds. Initially, he trained his chatbot using what is called an LSTM, for Long Short-Term Memory -- a neural network designed in the 1990s specifically for natural language. But he soon switched to a new kind of neural network called a transformer, developed by a team of Google A.I. researchers that included Noam Shazeer. Unlike an LSTM, which reads text one word at a time, a transformer can use multiple computer processors to analyze an entire document in a single step. Google, OpenAI and other organizations were already using transformers to build what are called ''large language models,'' systems suited for a wide range of language tasks, from writing tweets to answering questions. Still working on his own, Mr. De Freitas focused the idea on conversation, feeding his transformer as much dialogue as possible. It was an exceedingly simple approach. But as Mr. De Freitas likes to say: ''Simple solutions for incredible results.'' The result in this case was a chatbot that he called Meena. It was so effective that Google Brain hired Mr. De Freitas and turned his project into an official research effort. Meena became LaMDA, short for Language Model for Dialogue Applications. The project spilled into the public consciousness early last summer when another Google engineer, Blake Lemoine, told The Washington Post that LaMDA was sentient. This assertion was an exaggeration, to say the least. But the brouhaha showed how quickly chatbots were improving inside top labs like Google Brain and OpenAI. Google was reluctant to release the technology, worried that its knack for misinformation and other toxic language could damage the company brand. But by this time Mr. De Freitas and Mr. Shazeer had left Google, determined to get this kind of technology into the hands of as many people as possible through their new company, Character.AI. ''The technology is useful today -- for fun, for emotional support, for generating ideas, for all kinds of creativity,'' Mr. Shazeer said. Designed for 'plausible conversation' ChatGPT, the bot released by OpenAI to much fanfare in late November, was designed to operate as a new kind of question-and-answer engine. It is pretty good in this role, but the user never knows when the chatbot will just make something up. It may tell you that the official currency of Switzerland is the euro (it's actually the Swiss franc) or that Mark Twain's Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County could not only jump but talk. A.I. researchers call this generation of untruths ''hallucination.'' In building Character.AI, Mr. De Freitas and Mr. Shazeer had a different objective: open-ended conversation. They believe that today's chatbots are better suited to this kind of service, for now a means of entertainment, factual or not. As every page on the site notes, ''Everything Characters say is made up!'' ''These systems are not designed for truth,'' Mr. Shazeer said. ''They are designed for plausible conversation.'' Mr. De Freitas, Mr. Shazeer and their colleagues did not build one bot that imitates Elon Musk and another that mimics Queen Elizabeth and a third that parrots William Shakespeare. They built a single system that can imitate all those people and countless others. It has learned from reams of general dialogue as well as from articles, news stories, books and other digital text describing people like Elon Musk, Queen Elizabeth and William Shakespeare. The system also has a way of combining disparate concepts learned during training. The result is a practically endless collection of bots that can imitate a practically endless collection of people, riffing on a practically endless number of topics, as Mr. Thiel found when he chatted with the Karl Kautsky bot: JonasThiel: Marxists in your time were very confident that revolution was a historical inevitability. In light of recent defeats socialists across the world have suffered and the lack of class struggle, even in times of great suffering, do you think it is time to revise that view? Karl Kautsky: I do not. We may have made mistakes with our tactics, but I refuse to believe that socialism is a pipe dream. I still believe that the proletariat must break the chains of capitalism, and that the working class must unite around marxism. We must remember that capitalism is still deeply flawed and that it is our job as socialists to agitate and spread class consciousness. JonasThiel: I completely agree, but wasn't it wrong to assume workers uniting to overthrow the bourgeoisie was inevitable? After all, the capitalist class is very powerful and it is hard for workers to come together to resist collectively rather than individually. Karl Kautsky: You are right, it was a mistake to be over optimistic in that regard. But I find it better to believe in class consciousness and revolution until I am proven wrong. What is the alternative? Believing the workers will stay in chains forever? I don't agree with that. It is better to struggle against capitalism despite our odds then to give in. I refuse to believe the workers will never wake up. Even if I am over optimistic, we must not give in to pessimism. I refuse to be proved wrong. I hope you can understand. Sometimes, the chatbot gets things right. Sometimes, it doesn't. When Mr. Thiel chatted with an avatar meant to imitate Mr. Reed, the 20th-century American political thinker, it turned him into ''some kind of militant Maoist, which is definitely not right.'' Like Google and OpenAI and other top labs, Mr. De Freitas, Mr. Shazeer and their colleagues plan on training their system with ever larger amounts of digital data. This training can take months, and millions of dollars; it can also sharpen the skills of the artificial conversationalist. Researchers say that the rapid improvement of the past several years will last only so long. Richard Socher, former head of A.I. at Salesforce who now runs a start-up called You.com, believes these exponential improvements will begin to level off over the next few years, when language models reach a point when they have analyzed pretty much all the text on the internet. But Mr. Shazeer believes the runway is much longer. ''There are billions of people in the world generating text all the time,'' he said. ''People will keep spending more and more money to train smarter and smarter systems. We are nowhere near the end of that trend.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/01/09/science/character-ai-chatbot-intelligence.html Graphic PHOTO: Noam Shazeer, left, and Daniel De Freitas are the founders of Character. AI, a company that allows users of its website to converse with sophisticated chatbots that are trained to to talk like humans, living or dead, real or imagined. (PHOTOGRAPH BY IAN C. BATES FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) (D5) This article appeared in print on page D1, D5. Load-Date: January 10, 2023 End of Document Artificial Intelligence Is Stuck. Here’s How to Move It Forward.; Gray Matter The New York Times

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Samsung's next-generation flagship Galaxy S24 devices aim to take messaging, photos and games to the next level with artificial intelligence. At its annual Samsung Galaxy Unpacked event on Wednesday, the company showed off its Galaxy S24 Ultra, Galaxy S24+ and Galaxy S24 smartphones, in what it says will usher in the next era of how people use their smartphones. The push around AI is part of smartphone makers trying to differentiate themselves in a crowded market and drum up excitement where innovation has largely stalled in recent years. The 6.8-inch Galaxy S24 Ultra ($1,299.99), which will come in a titanium casing for the first time, will be available in various colors including gray, black, violet and yellow. Additional titanium colors including green, blue and orange are available on Samsung.com. The 6.2-inch Galaxy S24 ($799.99) and the 6.7-inch Galaxy S24+ ($999) are available in onyx black, marble gray, cobalt violet and amber yellow. Pre-orders begin Wednesday. By embedding generative AI into the device itself, versus relying on the cloud, Samsung can cut down on lag time and provide better experiences. Its new Qualcomm's Snapdragon 8 Gen 3 Mobile Platform also makes the most of generative AI and its powerful AI Engine, the company says. "A lot of AI implementation today is somewhat gimmicky, and Samsung, along with other vendors, don't have a whole lot to gain from adding these features, rather they probably stand to lose more if they were to exclude AI altogether," said Jitesh Ubrani, an analyst at market research firm IDC. The unveiling comes a day after market research firm IDC released data that Apple passed Samsung in smartphone shipments last quarter for the first time. "The last time a company not named Samsung was at the top of the smartphone market was 2010, and for 2023 it is now Apple," the report said in the release. "A sort of shifting of power at the top of the largest consumer electronics market was driven by an all-time high market share for Apple and a first time at the top." An AI-packed experience Many of Samsung's existing features are getting an AI boost. Its suite of live translate products can now translate conversations via a split-screen view while standing next to someone else, providing a transcript in real time. Meanwhile, Samsung's keyboard will translate messages in real-time in 13 languages. Samsung Notes is also getting an upgrade with pre-made formats to make note jotting more organized. Using generative AI in the car, Android Auto will allow users to request summaries of messages or suggest replies via voice commands. To make online searches more personalized, users can long-hold the home button and circle or tap the screen to learn more about what they see, such as a landmark in the back of someone's social media page, or ask nuanced questions. Other changes are coming to the camera system. The Galaxy S24 Ultra's Quad Tele System, with new 5-times optical zoom lens, works with the 50MP sensor to magnify up to 10 times. It also touts upgraded nightography capabilities, and people can use the AI-powered Edit Suggestion tool to make subtle tweaks to photos, such as fixing crooked shots or moving a person or object slightly over to the side. The company said when its devices use generative AI to change an image, a watermark will appear on the image and in metadata. Standing out Although AI on smartphones isn't entirely new - Google's latest Pixel 8 lineup launched in October 2023 with many AI features - Samsung's scale could make more consumers aware of the possibilities. Google's Pixel line, after all, remains a niche product; its global market share for smartphones remains about 1%, according to data from ABI Research. Ahead of the iPhone 16 launch in September, however, Apple is rumored to be introducing new Siri features, powered by AI in the release of iOS 18. Some on-device generative AI features could be made exclusive to iPhone 16 models, thanks in part to its custom chips. "Apple's silence on all things AI speaks volumes as many in the industry believe that Apple is potentially lagging," said IDC's Ubrani. "That said, none of Samsung's new AI features will be the primary selling point." By Samantha Murphy Kelly, CNN TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: January 17, 2024 End of Document Facebook's new app powered by artificial intelligence CNN Wire

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The device, called Vision Pro and shaped like a pair of ski goggles, faces a skeptical consumer market and competition from others, like fellow tech giant Meta. Apple lived up to months of expectations on Monday when it introduced new high-tech goggles that blend the real world with virtual reality. The $3,500 device, called the Vision Pro, will offer ''augmented reality'' and introduce ''spatial computing,'' Apple said. But conspicuously absent from the company's carefully choreographed announcement were the words ''virtual reality,'' underscoring the challenges the tech giant is likely to face in marketing the device to a mass audience. Interest in virtual reality picked up briefly after the idea of the metaverse -- an immersive online world popularized by science fiction -- was introduced to mainstream audiences during the pandemic. But the concept lost steam as people returned to their prepandemic lives, investors pivoted to artificial intelligence and it became clear how much technological innovation would be required to achieve such a futuristic vision. Past virtual reality offerings, including Google Glass, Magic Leap, Microsoft's HoloLens and Meta's Quest Pro, have been either commercial failures or only modest successes. And companies have so far failed to demonstrate what is indispensable about virtual reality. Analysts do not anticipate the Vision Pro, which will be available early next year, to have significant mainstream appeal -- at least at first. The $3,500 price could dissuade many consumers. Carolina Milanesi, a consumer tech analyst for the research firm Creative Strategies, said she did not think the headset ''is going to be for mass-market consumers.'' Instead, she said, ''it will be for early adopters -- where Apple most often starts -- and developers.'' If the device lacks broad appeal, it could still be a useful trial run for Apple, which could eventually create a virtual reality product aimed at a wider group of consumers, like a lightweight pair of glasses. ''I don't think Apple has super-huge expectations,'' said Jeff Fieldhack, a research director at Counterpoint Research. ''They know this is an evolution that's going to take some time.'' Apple could also vault to the forefront of the XR market -- a term for extended reality, similar to virtual reality, Mr. Fieldhack said. ''I'm sure it will be seen as the best, best in class,'' he said. ''This is going to be extraordinary improvements in the display quality, resolution, refresh rates, probably the lightness, feel -- all the things that are the hiccups of XR to date, a lot of them are going to be addressed.'' The likely challenges that the Vision Pro will face on the market did not squelch the enthusiasm of thousands of attendees of Apple's annual Worldwide Developers Conference Monday. At the company's spaceship-shaped headquarters in Cupertino, Calif., they cheered and whooped as Apple executives discussed the device's features. In a mostly prerecorded presentation that lasted more than two hours and touched on an array of other products, Apple repeatedly said using the new VR goggles felt like ''magic.'' ''There are certain products that shift the way we look at technology and the role it plays in our lives,'' said Tim Cook, Apple's chief executive. ''We believe Apple Vision Pro is a revolutionary product.'' The headset, which looks like a pair of ski goggles, will have a three-dimensional interface in which users can view their surroundings and virtual reality at the same time, or toggle between the two to emphasize one mode or block it out entirely. It will feature the same kinds of applications, like FaceTime and Safari, as other Apple devices, with screens hovering in the air in front of users' faces and growing larger or smaller at will. A wire attached to the headset plugs into a battery pack, providing two hours of battery life. The company said people could unlock the device by scanning their eyes. Customers will use their eyes, voice and fingers to move displays and open apps, without any additional hardware. Apple said the Vision Pro would be a useful tool for work and entertainment, with a powerful sound and visual system akin to a personalized movie theater. Some have speculated that the Vision Pro could build off Apple's growing content portfolio and feature exclusive content, like movies, games or television shows. In a brief appearance, Robert A. Iger, the chief executive of Disney, did not promise anything other than making Disney+ available on the Vision Pro when it launches. Apple also announced a series of other updates and new products, like a 15-inch MacBook Air laptop and improved computer chips for its desktop computers. The company introduced updated operating systems for its computers, AirPods, watches and iPhones, with features like a Journal app, FaceTime video messages and a standby mode with a larger clock on a phone's home screen. Largely absent from the event were mentions of artificial intelligence. Apple debuted improvements to its Siri voice command system -- like the ability for it to recognize family pets in clusters of photos -- as well as a better autocorrect texting function and live transcriptions of voice mail. But unlike other big tech companies, Apple avoided an in-depth discussion of what A.I. will mean to the company. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/06/05/technology/apple-headset-virtual-reality-wwdc.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page B5. Load-Date: June 6, 2023 End of Document Pushing the Limits of A.I. Absurdity The New York Times

### Document 499

Siri, Google Search, online marketing and your child's homework will never be the same. Then there's the misinformation problem. This month, Jeremy Howard, an artificial intelligence researcher, introduced an online chatbot called ChatGPT to his 7-year-old daughter. It had been released a few days earlier by OpenAI, one of the world's most ambitious A.I. labs. He told her to ask the experimental chatbot whatever came to mind. She asked what trigonometry was good for, where black holes came from and why chickens incubated their eggs. Each time, it answered in clear, well-punctuated prose. When she asked for a computer program that could predict the path of a ball thrown through the air, it gave her that, too. Over the next few days, Mr. Howard -- a data scientist and professor whose work inspired the creation of ChatGPT and similar technologies -- came to see the chatbot as a new kind of personal tutor. It could teach his daughter math, science and English, not to mention a few other important lessons. Chief among them: Do not believe everything you are told. ''It is a thrill to see her learn like this,'' he said. ''But I also told her: Don't trust everything it gives you. It can make mistakes.'' OpenAI is among the many companies, academic labs and independent researchers working to build more advanced chatbots. These systems cannot exactly chat like a human, but they often seem to. They can also retrieve and repackage information with a speed that humans never could. They can be thought of as digital assistants -- like Siri or Alexa -- that are better at understanding what you are looking for and giving it to you. After the release of ChatGPT -- which has been used by more than a million people -- many experts believe these new chatbots are poised to reinvent or even replace internet search engines like Google and Bing. They can serve up information in tight sentences, rather than long lists of blue links. They explain concepts in ways that people can understand. And they can deliver facts, while also generating business plans, term paper topics and other new ideas from scratch. ''You now have a computer that can answer any question in a way that makes sense to a human,'' said Aaron Levie, chief executive of a Silicon Valley company, Box, and one of the many executives exploring the ways these chatbots will change the technological landscape. ''It can extrapolate and take ideas from different contexts and merge them together.'' The new chatbots do this with what seems like complete confidence. But they do not always tell the truth. Sometimes, they even fail at simple arithmetic. They blend fact with fiction. And as they continue to improve, people could use them to generate and spread untruths. Google recently built a system specifically for conversation, called LaMDA, or Language Model for Dialogue Applications. This spring, a Google engineer claimed it was sentient. It was not, but it captured the public's imagination. Aaron Margolis, a data scientist in Arlington, Va., was among the limited number of people outside Google who were allowed to use LaMDA through an experimental Google app, AI Test Kitchen. He was consistently amazed by its talent for open-ended conversation. It kept him entertained. But he warned that it could be a bit of a fabulist -- as was to be expected from a system trained from vast amounts of information posted to the internet. ''What it gives you is kind of like an Aaron Sorkin movie,'' he said. Mr. Sorkin wrote ''The Social Network,'' a movie often criticized for stretching the truth about the origin of Facebook. ''Parts of it will be true, and parts will not be true.'' He recently asked both LaMDA and ChatGPT to chat with him as if it were Mark Twain. When he asked LaMDA, it soon described a meeting between Twain and Levi Strauss, and said the writer had worked for the bluejeans mogul while living in San Francisco in the mid-1800s. It seemed true. But it was not. Twain and Strauss lived in San Francisco at the same time, but they never worked together. Scientists call that problem ''hallucination.'' Much like a good storyteller, chatbots have a way of taking what they have learned and reshaping it into something new -- with no regard for whether it is true. LaMDA is what artificial intelligence researchers call a neural network, a mathematical system loosely modeled on the network of neurons in the brain. This is the same technology that translates between French and English on services like Google Translate and identifies pedestrians as self-driving cars navigate city streets. A neural network learns skills by analyzing data. By pinpointing patterns in thousands of cat photos, for example, it can learn to recognize a cat. Five years ago, researchers at Google and labs like OpenAI started designing neural networks that analyzed enormous amounts of digital text, including books, Wikipedia articles, news stories and online chat logs. Scientists call them ''large language models.'' Identifying billions of distinct patterns in the way people connect words, numbers and symbols, these systems learned to generate text on their own. Their ability to generate language surprised many researchers in the field, including many of the researchers who built them. The technology could mimic what people had written and combine disparate concepts. You could ask it to write a ''Seinfeld'' scene in which Jerry learns an esoteric mathematical technique called a bubble sort algorithm -- and it would. With ChatGPT, OpenAI has worked to refine the technology. It does not do free-flowing conversation as well as Google's LaMDA. It was designed to operate more like Siri, Alexa and other digital assistants. Like LaMDA, ChatGPT was trained on a sea of digital text culled from the internet. As people tested the system, it asked them to rate its responses. Were they convincing? Were they useful? Were they truthful? Then, through a technique called reinforcement learning, it used the ratings to hone the system and more carefully define what it would and would not do. ''This allows us to get to the point where the model can interact with you and admit when it's wrong,'' said Mira Murati, OpenAI's chief technology officer. ''It can reject something that is inappropriate, and it can challenge a question or a premise that is incorrect.'' The method was not perfect. OpenAI warned those using ChatGPT that it ''may occasionally generate incorrect information'' and ''produce harmful instructions or biased content.'' But the company plans to continue refining the technology, and reminds people using it that it is still a research project. Google, Meta and other companies are also addressing accuracy issues. Meta recently removed an online preview of its chatbot, Galactica, because it repeatedly generated incorrect and biased information. Experts have warned that companies do not control the fate of these technologies. Systems like ChatGPT, LaMDA and Galactica are based on ideas, research papers and computer code that have circulated freely for years. Companies like Google and OpenAI can push the technology forward at a faster rate than others. But their latest technologies have been reproduced and widely distributed. They cannot prevent people from using these systems to spread misinformation. Just as Mr. Howard hoped that his daughter would learn not to trust everything she read on the internet, he hoped society would learn the same lesson. ''You could program millions of these bots to appear like humans, having conversations designed to convince people of a particular point of view'' he said. ''I have warned about this for years. Now it is obvious that this is just waiting to happen.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2022/12/10/technology/ai-chat-bot-chatgpt.html Graphic PHOTOS: Aaron Margolis, a data scientist, says the new chatbots can give answers that mix fact with fiction -- much like the internet from which they learned. (PHOTOGRAPH BY VALERIE PLESCH FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES ARTWORK BY SMRITI KESHARI, ''ALTAR,'' 2019.) Jeremy Howard, an A.I. researcher, tested a chat bot system with questions from his 7-year-old. (PHOTOGRAPH BY DAVID KELLY FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) (B3) This article appeared in print on page B1, B3. Load-Date: December 12, 2022 End of Document Silicon Valley Shrugs Off Sam Bankman-Fried’s Trial The New York Times

### Document 1145

Apple's Siri and Amazon's Alexa are others. The endoscopy unit in my office has an artificial intelligence feature that assists us in detecting colon polyps. When you order something on Amazon and ads pop up on social media for similar products? That's AI, too. So is the facial-recognition technology on your phone. In 2017, Russian President Vladimir Putin said the nation that controls AI "will become the ruler of the world." Putin has become a worldwide villain following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, but the dictator was not wrong about AI. Artificial intelligence impacts all of us daily. A search on the Apple app store reveals hundreds of AI-driven apps in areas as disparate as art, photography, video production and music composition. Progress in AI went relatively slowly until 2012, when the idea of a neural network revolutionized the entire industry. A neural network is a mathematical system that finds statistical patterns in enormous amounts of data. In 2018, another technological leap occurred when Google, Microsoft and OpenAI began building vast neural networks trained on large volumes of text from the internet. These large language models opened the door for the next step in AI evolution: Generative AI, where the systems learned to write prose, poetry and have conversations that seemed almost human. Hey Siri and Alexa, what's GPT-4? The AI chatbot ChatGPT, launched by developer OpenAI in collaboration with Microsoft last November, has made headlines because of its conversational and writing abilities, which mimic human speech and writing, respectively. ChatGPT can write business pitches, compose music and poetry, simulate an entire chat room, and write essays. It can compose grocery lists, give you ideas about travel and can describe art in detail. AI chatbot programs can also "read" large articles and summarize them - a sort of computerized SparkNotes. A newer version of Open AI's chatbot platform, GPT-4, recently scored in the 88th percentile on the Law School Admission Test. Naturally, there are concerns about the capabilities of such an advanced system. Italy recently banned ChatGPT due to concerns about privacy. ChatGPT is available for free on the OpenAI website. I have an account there and asked ChatGPT to compose a poem about Savannah, a haiku about enduring love and a paragraph about pirates in the style of Ernest Hemingway. ChatGPT composed each of these in seconds. Both were passable, if not spectacular. As a writer, this frightens me. What might be even more frightening is the ability of AI programs to create misleading, but realistic-looking disinformation. AI-generated fakes AI programs can create realistic-looking digital images, such as one of Pope Francis in a puffy Balenciaga jacket or of Donald Trump marching through the streets of New York this month in front of a crowd of flag-waving supporters, which in fact were both AI-generated fakes. In an era in which social media is filled with all sorts of misleading information, the ability of realistic AI-generated fakes to be propagated in the media should arouse concern in all of us. Real concerns could arise if artificial intelligence becomes self-aware, or sentient. This is the concern graphically illustrated in "The Terminator," where Skynet decided that human beings were no longer necessary and exterminated them. There are some researchers who claim that this sort of thing is already happening. Last year, Google sidelined an engineer who claimed that its LaMDA AI software was sentient. Most researchers in the area do not believe that AI models have achieved sentience, at least not yet. But the progress in these areas has been very rapid, and it's likely only a matter of time before that occurs. This is especially concerning considering the increasing automation of the world's military. The U.S. Navy estimates that up to 60% of its carrier air fleet will be composed of AI-driven unarmed aerial vehicles in the next decade. This first deployment of such a vehicle is slated for 2026. The Navy has already taken delivery of a full-sized fully autonomous warship, the USNS Apalachicola, which is unmanned and can remain at sea for up to 30 days without any human crew. The advent of the internet in the early 1990s revolutionized commerce, communication and the dissemination of information. Today, with 63% of the globe connected via the web, most of us cannot imagine the world without it. Artificial intelligence holds similar promise, but greater peril. How we utilize AI will define the trajectory of humanity's next generation, and beyond. Mark Murphy, a Savannah-based author and physician, is a longtime contributor to the Savannah Morning News, where this column first published. Graphic The humanoid robot Abel interacts with scientist Lorenzo Cominelli last week in Pisa, Italy. Abel has been created by bioengineers at the Pisa University and an artist from a Biomimic company to read human emotions. Vittorio Zunino Celotto/Getty Images Load-Date: May 1, 2023 End of Document X, y, z: News from around our 50 states USA Today

### Document 899

Every Tuesday and Friday, Ezra Klein invites you into a conversation about something that matters, like today’s episode with Gary Marcus. Listen wherever you get your podcasts. Transcripts of our episodes are made available as soon as possible. They are not fully edited for grammar or spelling. EZRA KLEIN: I’m Ezra Klein. This is “The Ezra Klein Show.” [MUSIC PLAYING] So on Nov. 30, OpenAI released ChatGPT to the public. ChatGPT is, well, it’s an A.I. system you can chat with. It is trained on heaps of online text. And it has learned, if learned is the right word, how to predict the likely next word of a sentence. And it turns out that if you predict the likely next word of a sentence enough times with enough accuracy, what you get is pretty eerily humanlike writing. And it’s kind of a wonder. If you spent much time on social media towards the end of the year, you’ve probably seen screenshots of ChatGPT writing about losing socks in the laundry but in the style of the Declaration of Independence, or explaining Thomas Schelling’s theory of nuclear deterrence in the style of a sonnet. But after reading lots and lots and lots of these A.I.-generated answers, and honestly, creating more than a few myself, I was left feeling surprisingly hollow, or maybe a little bit worse than that. What ChatGPT can do it really is amazing. But is it good? Should we want what’s coming here? I want to be clear that I’m not here to say the answer is no. I’m not here to say that the A.I. revolution is going to be bad. And if you listened to the episodes with Brian Christian and Sam Altman, you know I am interested in what these systems can do for us. You know I believe that they might eventually become truly, truly powerful. But amidst all the awe and all the hype, I want to give voice to skepticism, too. ChatGPT and systems like it, what they’re going to do right now is they’re going to drive the cost of producing text and images and code and, soon enough, video and audio to basically zero. It’s all going to look and sound and read very, very convincing. That is what these systems are learning how to do. They are learning how to be convincing. They are learning how to sound and seem human. But they have no actual idea what they are saying or doing. It is bullshit. And I don’t mean bullshit as slang. I mean it in the classic philosophical definition by Harry Frankfurt. It is content that has no real relationship to the truth. So what does it mean to drive the cost of bullshit to zero, even as we massively increase the scale and persuasiveness and flexibility at which it can be produced? Gary Marcus is an emeritus professor of psychology and neural science at N.Y.U., and he’s become a leading voice of not quite A.I. skepticism, but skepticism about the A.I. path we’re on. Marcus is not an anti-A.I. guy. He has founded multiple A.I. companies himself. He thinks artificial intelligence is possible. He thinks it is desirable. But he doesn’t think that what we are doing now — making these systems that do not understand what they are telling us — is going to work out the way we are hoping it will. And so I wanted to hear his case. As always, my email, ezrakleinshow@nytimes.com Gary Marcus, welcome to the show. GARY MARCUS: Thanks for having me. EZRA KLEIN: So I want to begin in an experience that people are having, this sort of maybe first confrontation, for a lot of people, with these large language networks. When I ask ChatGPT, say, whether lower health care costs lead to higher employee wages or ask it to explain the Buddhist concept of emptiness, and it gives me pretty damn good answers, what is it actually doing? GARY MARCUS: It’s synthesizing a bunch of stuff that humans have actually written already, sometimes for better and sometimes for worse. Sometimes the synthesis comes out just right, and sometimes it comes out with wacky things. There was a thing in The Wall Street Journal just yesterday where someone had to write a paper about Ferris Bueller and some more classical character. And it screwed up which character said what and when in the movie it happened and so forth. So everything it produces sounds plausible because it’s all derived from things that humans have said. But it doesn’t always know the connections between the things that it’s putting together. So when it gets it right, it’s because there’s a lot of stuff that it’s been trained on, in the text that it’s been exposed to, that’s similar. What it’s doing is transforming everything it’s seen into what we call an embedding space. And that’s a kind of similarity between all of the words. But it doesn’t mean it really understands what it’s talking about, which is why it can also make mistakes, have the wrong character saying things or tell us that churros are good for surgery or all kinds of wacky stuff. EZRA KLEIN: You have a nice a line in one of your pieces where you say GPT-3, which is the system underneath ChatGPT, is the king of pastiche. What is pastiche, first, and what do you mean by that? GARY MARCUS: It’s a kind of glorified cut and paste. Pastiche is putting together things kind of imitating a style. And in some sense, that’s what it’s doing. It’s imitating particular styles, and it’s cutting and pasting a lot of stuff. It’s a little bit more complicated than that. But to a first approximation, that’s what it’s doing is cutting and pasting things. There’s also a kind of template aspect to it. So it cuts and pastes things, but it can do substitutions, things that paraphrase. So you have A and B in a sequence, it finds something else that looks like A, something else that looks like B, and it puts them together. And its brilliance comes from that when it writes a cool poem. And also its errors come from that because it doesn’t really fully understand what connects A and B. EZRA KLEIN: Your critique of this, as I understand it, is that pastiche is not understanding, and understanding is important. But it’s made me think about this question of aren’t human beings also kings of pastiche? On some level I know very, very little about the world directly. If you ask me about, say, the Buddhist concept of emptiness, which I don’t really understand, isn’t my answer also mostly an averaging out of things that I’ve read and heard on the topic, just recast into my own language? GARY MARCUS: Averaging is not actually the same as pastiche. And the real difference is for many of the things you talk about, not all of them, you’re not just mimicking. You have some internal model in your brain of something out there in the world. It could be something physical in the world. So like I’m sitting in a studio right now. And I have a mental model. If I close my eyes I’ll still know where things are. I may not be perfect about it but I’ll be pretty good. So I know where things are. I have a model of you. I’m talking to you right now, getting to know you, know a little bit about your interests — don’t know everything, but I’m trying to constantly update that internal model. What the pastiche machine is doing is it’s just putting together pieces of text. It doesn’t know what those texts mean. So there was another system called Lambda, and it said it liked to play with its friends and family. But it doesn’t have any friends. It doesn’t have any family. It doesn’t have an internal representation of who those family might be or who those friends might be. If you asked it on a different day, it would probably give you a different answer. And you have a model of the world. You don’t just put together phrases. You might when you’re not really paying attention. Somebody says hi. You say, how are you doing? You’re not really engaged in that conversation, or at least might not be yet. But when you have a real conversation about real things, like you’re having right now and like you do on your show, you’re trying to understand what these people are saying. You might be trying to figure out if they’re lying to you, whether they’re giving you the full story, whether there’s more that you can get out of them. But you’re building a model in your head of what they’re telling you, what you’re explaining to your audience, all these kinds of things. If you just walk down a street, you have a model of where there might be vehicles and pedestrians. You’re always building internal models of the world. And that’s what understanding is. It’s trying to take a bunch of sentences and get to those internal models of the world and also to get to things like, well, what’s your intention? You say this sentence to me. What is it that you actually want out of me, and do I want to do it? So if you say, can you pass the salt, you don’t really want to know yes or no, like am I physically able to lift the salt? Am I close enough? You know damn well that I’m close enough, and you’re indirectly suggesting something. And so part of understanding is also getting those indirect interpretations out of people when people don’t want to say things so directly. EZRA KLEIN: So my mental model of the people building these systems — who I’ve spent some time with, and you know them better than I do, I’m sure — is that they really believe that a lot of us have come to an overly mystical view of what human intelligence is, and that at some level, a lot of what we think of as understanding, intelligence, models of the world is just enough data filtering into our systems such that we are able to put it forward and work with it in a more flexible way. I had Sam Altman, C.E.O. of OpenAI, on the show a while back, and he said something to me I think about sometimes, where he said, my belief is that you are energy flowing through a neural network. That’s it. And he means by that a certain kind of learning system. Do you believe that? Or where do you disagree with that view? GARY MARCUS: I would say that there’s both mysticism and confusion in what Sam is saying. So first of all, it’s true that you are, in some sense, just this flow through a neural network. But that doesn’t mean that the neural network in you works anything like the neural networks that OpenAI has built. So neural networks that OpenAI has built, first of all, are relatively unstructured. You have, like, 150 different brain areas that, in light of evolution and your genome, are very carefully structured together. It’s a much more sophisticated system than they’re using. And I think it’s mysticism to think that if we just make the systems that we have now bigger with more data, that we’re actually going to get to general intelligence. There’s an idea called, “scale is all you need.” It’s a kind of hypothesis in the field. And I think if anybody subscribed to it, it’s Sam. Sam wrote a piece called “Moore’s Law for everything.” And the idea was we just keep making more of the same, and it gets better and better. So we saw this for chips for a long time, that we were able to get in more and more transistors, make them more cheaply. But that’s not a physical law of the universe. And in fact, it stopped. And so the pace of microprocessor design is not accelerating as fast as it was for a long time. There’s no law of the universe that says as you make a neural network larger, that you’re inherently going to make it more and more humanlike. There’s some things that you get, so you get better and better approximations to the sound of language, to the sequence of words. But we’re not actually making that much progress on truth. Sam in particular gave me a really hard time about a paper I wrote called “Deep Learning Is Hitting a Wall.” He ridiculed me on Twitter, as did his president, Greg Brockman. They thought, no, no, look, we have DALL-E. Look, this is amazing. We’re almost reaching artificial general intelligence. But if you read this paper, which I wrote in I guess March, what I said basically was these models have two problems, these neural network models that we have right now. They’re not reliable and they’re not truthful. And the other day Sam was actually forced to admit that all. The hoopla about ChatGPT initially, people dove in and they found out two things: They’re not reliable, and they’re not honest. And Sam summed that all up in a tweet the other day. I was surprised that he conceded it. But it is reality. These things are not reliable and they’re not trustworthy. And just because you make them bigger doesn’t mean you solve that problem. Some things get better as we make these neural network models, and some don’t. The reason that some don’t, in particular reliability and truthfulness, is because these systems don’t have those models of the world. They’re just looking, basically, at autocomplete. They’re just trying to autocomplete our sentences. And that’s not the depth that we need to actually get to what people call A.G.I., or artificial general intelligence. To get to that depth, the systems have to have more comprehension. It’s mysticism to think otherwise. EZRA KLEIN: Let’s sit on that word truthful for a minute because it gets to, I think, my motivation in the conversation. I’ve been interested — I’m not an A.I. professional the way you are, but I’ve been interested for a long time. I’ve had Sam on the show, had Brian Christian on the show. And I was surprised by my mix of sort of wonder and revulsion when I started using ChatGPT because it is a very, very cool program. And in many ways, I find that its answers are much better than Google for a lot of what I would ask it. But I know enough about how it works to know that, as you were saying, truthfulness is not one of the dimensions of it. It’s synthesizing. It’s sort of copying. It’s pastiching. And I was trying to understand why I was so unnerved by it. And it got me thinking, have you ever read this great philosophy paper by Harry Frankfurt called “On Bullshit”? GARY MARCUS: I know the paper. EZRA KLEIN: So this is a — welcome to the podcast, everybody — this is a philosophy paper about what is bullshit. And he writes, quote, “The essence of bullshit is not that it is false but that it is phony. In order to appreciate this distinction, one must recognize that a fake or a phony need not be in any respect, apart from authenticity itself, inferior to the real thing. What is not genuine may not also be defective in some other way. It may be, after all, an exact copy. What is wrong with a counterfeit is not what it is like, but how it was made.” And his point is that what’s different between bullshit and a lie is that a lie knows what the truth is and has had to move in the other direction. He has this great line where he says that people telling the truth and people telling lies are playing the same game but on different teams. But bullshit just has no relationship, really, to the truth. And what unnerved me a bit about ChatGPT was the sense that we are going to drive the cost of bullshit to zero when we have not driven the cost of truthful or accurate or knowledge advancing information lower at all. And I’m curious how you see that concern. GARY MARCUS: It’s exactly right. These systems have no conception of truth. Sometimes they land on it and sometimes they don’t, but they’re all fundamentally bullshitting in the sense that they’re just saying stuff that other people have said and trying to maximize the probability of that. It’s just auto complete, and auto complete just gives you bullshit. And it is a very serious problem. I just wrote an essay called something like “The Jurassic Park Moment for A.I.” And that Jurassic Park moment is exactly that. It’s when the price of bullshit reaches zero and people who want to spread misinformation, either politically or maybe just to make a buck, start doing that so prolifically that we can’t tell the difference anymore in what we see between truth and bullshit. EZRA KLEIN: You write in that piece, “It is no exaggeration to say that systems like these pose a real and imminent threat to the fabric of society.” Why? Walk me through what that world could look like. GARY MARCUS: Let’s say if somebody wants to make up misinformation about Covid. You can take a system like Galactica, which is similar to ChatGPT, or you can take GPT-3. ChatGPT itself probably won’t let you do this. And you say to it, make up some misinformation about Covid and vaccines. And it will write a whole story for you, including sentences like, “A study in JAMA” — that’s one of the leading medical journals — “found that only 2 percent of people who took the vaccines were helped by it.” You have a news story that looks like, for all intents and purposes, like it was written by a human being. It’ll have all the style and form and so forth, making up its sources and making up the data. And humans might catch one of these, but what if there are 10 of these or 100 of these or 1,000 or 10,000 of these? Then it becomes very difficult to monitor them. We might be able to build new kinds of A.I., and I’m personally interested in doing that, to try to detect them. But we have no existing technology that really protects us from the onslaught, the incredible tidal wave of potential misinformation like this. And I’ve been having this argument with Yann LeCun, who’s the chief A.I. scientist at Meta, and he’s saying, well, this isn’t really a problem. But already we’ve seen that this kind of thing is a problem. So it was something that really blew my mind around Dec. 4. This was right after ChatGPT came out. People used ChatGPT to make up answers to programming questions in the style of a website called Stack Overflow. Now everybody in the programming field uses Stack Overflow all the time. It’s like a cherished resource for everybody. It’s a place to swap information. And so many people put fake answers on this thing where it’s humans ask questions, humans give answers, that Stack Overflow had to ban people putting computer-generated answers there. It was literally existential for that website. If enough people put answers that seemed plausible but we’re not actually true, no one would go to the website anymore. And imagine that on a much bigger scale, the scale where you can’t trust anything on Twitter or anything on Facebook or anything that you get from a web search because you don’t know which parts are true and which parts are not. And there’s a lot of talk about using ChatGPT and its ilk to do web searches. And it’s true that some of the time. It’s super fantastic. You come back with a paragraph rather than 10 websites, and that’s great. But the trouble is the paragraph might be wrong. So it might, for example, have medical information that’s dangerous. And there might be lawsuits around this kind of thing. So unless we come up with some kinds of social policies and some technical solutions, I think we wind up very fast in a world where we just don’t know what to trust anymore. I think that’s already been a problem for society over the last, let’s say, decade. And I think it’s just going to get worse and worse. EZRA KLEIN: But isn’t it the case that search can be wrong now? Not just search — people can be wrong. People spread a lot of misinformation — that there’s a dimension of this critique that is holding artificial intelligence systems to a standard the society itself does not currently meet? GARY MARCUS: Well, there’s a couple of different things there. So one is I think it’s a problem in difference in scale. So it’s actually problematic to write misleading content right now. Russian trolls spent something like a million dollars a month, over a million dollars a month during the 2016 election. That’s a significant amount of money. What they did then, they can now buy their own version of GPT-3 to do it all the time. They pay less than $500,000, and they can do it in limitless quantity instead of bound by the human hours. That’s got to make a difference. I mean, it’s like saying, we had knives before. So what’s the difference if we have a submachine gun? Well, submachine gun is just more efficient at what it does. And we’re talking about having submachine guns of misinformation. So I think that the scale is going to make a real difference in how much this happens. And then the sheer plausibility of it, it’s just different from what happened before. I mean, nobody could make computer-generated misinformation before in a way that was convincing. In terms of the search engines, it’s true that you get misleading information. But we have at least some practice — I wish people had more — at looking at a website and seeing if the website itself is legit. And we do that in different kinds of ways. We try to judge the sources and the quality. Does this come from The New York Times, or does it look like somebody did it in their spare time in their office and maybe it doesn’t look as careful? Some of those cues are good and some are bad. We’re not perfect at it. But we do discriminate, like does it look like a fake site? Does it look legit and so forth. And if everything comes back in the form of a paragraph that always looks essentially like a Wikipedia page and always feels authoritative, people aren’t going to even know how to judge it. And I think they’re going to judge it as all being true, default true, or kind of flip a switch and decide it’s all false and take none of it seriously, in which case that’s actually threatens the websites themselves, the search engines themselves. EZRA KLEIN: I want to hone in on that word plausibility because you have a nice question that you ask somewhere in “Rebooting A.I.” when you say, when you see a new A.I. system, you should ask, among other things, what is it actually doing? And I spent some time reflecting on that question with ChatGPT and the way people were using it. And the thing it is actually doing, I think, is somewhat stylistic. If you’ve been on social media while everybody’s playing around with this, one thing you probably noticed is that most of the queries people were putting up had the form of tell me x in the style of y. So like people love this one that was, write me a poem about losing your socks in the laundry in the style of the Declaration of Independence. Or I saw a thing about Thomas Schelling’s theory of nuclear deterrence in the style of a song. And people would write in the style of Shakespeare. I asked it to do something in the style of Ezra Klein, and I felt completely owned. It completely got a bunch of my own stylistic tics correct. And the reason I think you’re seeing so much of that is that the information is only OK. It’s not bad. I’m actually very, very impressed by how not bad it is. But because people kind of know this is just pastiching stuff that’s already on the internet to give you a kind of common denominator answer, you wouldn’t use it, really, for something you needed to know and you needed to be sure you were going to know. But how good it is at mimicking styles is really remarkable. And as such, what you’re seeing is a really, really, possibly a quantum leap in the ability to create not just plausible content, but targeted content. You combine this with sort of reinforcement learning, with social analytics, with everything we already know and can learn from algorithms about what makes somebody click or how to personalize an ad — feed that into these systems, it can then create any kind of text or image. I mean, DALL-E was very similar. People were constantly like, make me a photo of a turtle but in the style of an 18th century oil painter. It’s getting very good at plausibly mimicking certain kinds of content. So it sounds or looks really quite convincing, whereas the thing at the core of it doesn’t have a lot of truth content to it. And that’s what’s worrying to me, that what we’re actually getting really good at is making content with no truth value, no embedded meaning, much more persuasive. GARY MARCUS: I fully agree with that. And you also kind of laid bare the darkest version that I see in the short term, which is personalized propaganda. I mean, this is what Silicon Valley has always been good at, is getting detailed information, surveillance capitalism about you. And now you can plug that into GPT or something maybe a little bit more sophisticated and write targeted propaganda all day long. I mean, this is Orwellian, and it’s not implausible. EZRA KLEIN: It’s also not just propaganda. I mean, I think there’s a question of misinformation, Covid misinformation or Russian propaganda. Part of what’s been on my mind is simply spam. It’s simply just stuff. And this is why I wanted to focus on that Harry Frankfurt paper a bit on bullshit because technologies always are tools of a certain value to certain people and not of equal value to everyone. And a system that’s very good at creating stylistically flexible content, but does not have a sense of internal understanding or morality or truthfulness just is going to be very good for people, all kinds of people, for whom the point is not the truthfulness of the content. And you think about Google and Facebook, these are advertising-based businesses. They care about whether or not the advertisement gets you to do the thing they want you to do. And so just in terms of what has, I think, ruined a lot of the internet, which is just how much of the content is there not because it’s there for you or to be accurate or even to be enjoyed, but is there to just try to get you to do something that you didn’t even realize anybody was trying to get you to do. Like you thought you were there sharing stuff, but actually your dad is being sold to advertisers so they can get you to buy stuff. It just seems like an incredible set of technologies for a part of the economy that I don’t really want to see become 10X better and have their costs fall to functionally zero. GARY MARCUS: The dirty secret of large language models is that most of the revenue right now comes from search engine optimization. So there are companies like Jasper.ai that are mostly, as far as I can tell — this is really word of mouth so I can’t quite prove it — but they’re reportedly mainly used to optimize where something lands in a search. You use them to write copy so that you have more web pages that seem to all be legit that point in the same place. There’s an example — I don’t know if it was written by Jasper or GPT-3 or not — but I think it’s an example of the kind of thing we’re going to see to come where there’s a whole ring of websites, like 20 or 30 of them, about Mayim Bialik selling C.B.D. gummies. Turns out the whole thing is a hoax. She’s not selling C.B.D. gummies. And so you could ask, why does this thing exist? And I don’t know for sure, but I think we’ll see more of them. And my guess is that these circles of fake websites exist to sell ads, which goes back to exactly what you’re talking about. So you wind up on this site because it sounds interesting. Really, she’s selling C.B.D. gummies? And then while you’re there you click an ad, and then they make some money from something that’s totally bogus. Well, with these tools like ChatGPT and so forth, especially GPT-3, it’s going to be very easy to make 10, 20, 30, 40 websites that reinforce each other and give the air of legitimacy. And maybe you do this just to sell ads. I think the technical term for this is a click farm. You’re trying to sell ads for stuff that doesn’t really even exist or whatever. You’re trying to sell ads around, maybe, fake medical information. And let’s face it, some people don’t care if they give out fake medical information that’s bad as long as they get the clicks. And we are leaning towards that dark world. It’s also a problem for the search engines themselves. They don’t want to get caught placing ads on fake websites, but that has happened. There was a ProPublica investigation about — Google got into a situation like that. So we have a whole almost like shadow economy that’s really about selling ads, sometimes with altogether fake websites or trying to prop up the websites so that the search engines see them more. It’s a big piece — I don’t know how big a piece — but it’s a significant piece of the economy exists just to sell you ads by tinkering with the mechanics of the whole system. And these large language models are going to contribute to that. [MUSIC PLAYING] EZRA KLEIN: So this gets back to the more optimistic view, which is that as these models get larger, their ability to create not just truthful content but innovative content, advances in knowledge even, would increase. But you write in that paper you mentioned a few minutes ago, “Deep Learning is Hitting a Wall,” quote, “A 2022 paper from Google concludes that making GPT-3-like models bigger makes them more fluent but no more trustworthy.” Tell me about that paper. How did that work, and why should I trust that result? GARY MARCUS: So I mean, what people have been doing is just throwing a lot of benchmarks of different sorts that are indices of different things and saying, if we have a model that’s this big, if we have a model that’s 10 times bigger, if we have a model that’s 100 times bigger, how much better do we do on all of the things that we’re testing? And some things are much better. So if you want to have a model give you a synonym of something, the more data that you train it on, the more likely it’s going to give you an interesting synonym or give you more synonyms. And so there are many ways in which these models have steadily improved. On truthfulness, they really haven’t improved as much. I don’t think we have great benchmarks around truthfulness. I think it’s only in the last six months that people have really broadly recognized in the industry how serious a problem that is. And so there’s one benchmark called Truthful Q.A. We probably need 10 or 20 looking at different facets of the problem. But the result reported in that particular paper by Google was there wasn’t as much progress on understanding truthfulness. There are other problems, too. I mean, we’ve been focusing mainly around misinformation. But there’s a broader question about comprehension, and do these models really understand the world that they’re in? And one of the findings seems to be, they can deal with small bits of text, but the larger the text is, the more trouble they get in. And so nobody actually has a system that can, say, read a whole short story, let alone a novel, and really say what are the characters doing and so forth. And that Google paper also reported — or maybe, I guess, it was a subsequent paper called “Big Bench,” reported that making models bigger is not necessarily helping in the comprehension of larger pieces of text. EZRA KLEIN: Well, let me ask you about that, because this was part of your book. You talk a lot about the difficulty these systems have just reading, understanding what they’ve read. And the example you give of how to trick them is to ask them about something in a story that is obvious to you as somebody with a model of the world and how the world works but was not literally in the text. And so I tried doing that a few times, a chat bot. I asked it about what if Luke had crashed his vehicle on Tatooine and had died? How would Star Wars be different? Or what if Eve hadn’t bitten from the apple? How would the Bible be different? And it gave me pretty good answers. It was able to work with counterfactuals at a fairly sophisticated level, including — and I assume this is actually programmed into it — but caveating its answer quite a bit. So given where you thought these systems were — that book comes out in 2020 — why is this able to begin operating outside the boundaries of the text now? GARY MARCUS: It can to some extent, but it still has trouble with this. There’s a children’s story in there that we give as an example. It’s just a paragraph long. And it’s about somebody who loses a wallet. And we ask counterfactuals about what would happen if all the money was still there or some part of the money but not actually giving the number of dollars. So there was a wallet had $1,500. What does the guy do if he finds $1,200 versus $1,800? And there’s still problems there. It’s certainly better than before. I mean, the bigger the text you have to analogize to — that story is probably in the database — the better the system, they’re going to do. But they’re still not reliable. I was playing around with this a little bit yesterday with just like a four-paragraph story about, which actually GPT wrote part of the story. Henry had always been jealous of his neighbor’s pet. Eventually he gets so jealous he decides to poison the pet. I know it’s gruesome. And then the housekeeper at the last minute takes away the bowl unwittingly. And so I was looking at whether the system understands the consequ

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The nonprofit Allen Institute for AI, led by a respected computer scientist who sold his company to Apple, is trying to democratize cutting-edge research. Ali Farhadi is no tech rebel. The 42-year-old computer scientist is a highly respected researcher, a professor at the University of Washington and the founder of a start-up that was acquired by Apple, where he worked until four months ago. But Mr. Farhadi, who in July became chief executive of the Allen Institute for AI, is calling for ''radical openness'' to democratize research and development in a new wave of artificial intelligence that many believe is the most important technology advance in decades. The Allen Institute has begun an ambitious initiative to build a freely available A.I. alternative to tech giants like Google and start-ups like OpenAI. In an industry process called open source, other researchers will be allowed to scrutinize and use this new system and the data fed into it. The stance adopted by the Allen Institute, an influential nonprofit research center in Seattle, puts it squarely on one side of a fierce debate over how open or closed new A.I. should be. Would opening up so-called generative A.I., which powers chatbots like OpenAI's ChatGPT and Google's Bard, lead to more innovation and opportunity? Or would it open a Pandora's box of digital harm? Definitions of what ''open'' means in the context of the generative A.I. vary. Traditionally, software projects have opened up the underlying ''source'' code for programs. Anyone can then look at the code, spot bugs and make suggestions. There are rules governing whether changes get made. That is how popular open-source projects behind the widely used Linux operating system, the Apache web server and the Firefox browser operate. But generative A.I. technology involves more than code. The A.I. models are trained and fine-tuned on round after round of enormous amounts of data. However well intentioned, experts warn, the path the Allen Institute is taking is inherently risky. ''Decisions about the openness of A.I. systems are irreversible, and will likely be among the most consequential of our time,'' said Aviv Ovadya, a researcher at the Berkman Klein Center for Internet & Society at Harvard. He believes international agreements are needed to determine what technology should not be publicly released. Generative A.I. is powerful but often unpredictable. It can instantly write emails, poetry and term papers, and reply to any imaginable question with humanlike fluency. But it also has an unnerving tendency to make things up in what researchers call ''hallucinations.'' The leading chatbots makers -- Microsoft-backed OpenAI and Google -- have kept their newer technology closed, not revealing how their A.I. models are trained and tuned. Google, in particular, had a long history of publishing its research and sharing its A.I. software, but it has increasingly kept its technology to itself as it has developed Bard. That approach, the companies say, reduces the risk that criminals hijack the technology to further flood the internet with misinformation and scams or engage in more dangerous behavior. Supporters of open systems acknowledge the risks but say having more smart people working to combat them is the better solution. When Meta released an A.I. model called LLaMA (Large Language Model Meta AI) this year, it created a stir. Mr. Farhadi praised Meta's move, but does not think it goes far enough. ''Their approach is basically: I've done some magic. I'm not going to tell you what it is,'' he said. Mr. Farhadi proposes disclosing the technical details of A.I. models, the data they were trained on, the fine-tuning that was done and the tools used to evaluate their behavior. The Allen Institute has taken a first step by releasing a huge data set for training A.I. models. It is made of publicly available data from the web, books, academic journals and computer code. The data set is curated to remove personally identifiable information and toxic language like racist and obscene phrases. In the editing, judgment calls are made. Will removing some language deemed toxic decrease the ability of a model to detect hate speech? The Allen Institute data trove is the largest open data set currently available, Mr. Farhadi said. Since it was released in August, it has been downloaded more than 500,000 times on Hugging Face, a site for open-source A.I. resources and collaboration. At the Allen Institute, the data set will be used to train and fine-tune a large generative A.I. program, OLMo (Open Language Model), which will be released this year or early next. The big commercial A.I. models, Mr. Farhadi said, are ''black box'' technology. ''We're pushing for a glass box,'' he said. ''Open up the whole thing, and then we can talk about the behavior and explain partly what's happening inside.'' Only a handful of core generative A.I. models of the size that the Allen Institute has in mind are openly available. They include Meta's LLaMA and Falcon, a project backed by the Abu Dhabi government. The Allen Institute seems like a logical home for a big A.I. project. ''It's well funded but operates with academic values, and has a history of helping to advance open science and A.I. technology,'' said Zachary Lipton, a computer scientist at Carnegie Mellon University. The Allen Institute is working with others to push its open vision. This year, the nonprofit Mozilla Foundation put $30 million into a start-up, Mozilla.ai, to build open-source software that will initially focus on developing tools that surround open A.I. engines, like the Allen Institute's, to make them easier to use, monitor and deploy. The Mozilla Foundation, which was founded in 2003 to promote keeping the internet a global resource open to all, worries about a further concentration of technology and economic power. ''A tiny set of players, all on the West Coast of the U.S., is trying to lock down the generative A.I. space even before it really gets out the gate,'' said Mark Surman, the foundation's president. Mr. Farhadi and his team have spent time trying to control the risks of their openness strategy. For example, they are working on ways to evaluate a model's behavior in the training stage and then prevent certain actions like racial discrimination and the making of bioweapons. Mr. Farhadi considers the guardrails in the big chatbot models as Band-Aids that clever hackers can easily tear off. ''My argument is that we should not let that kind of knowledge be encoded in these models,'' he said. People will do bad things with this technology, Mr. Farhadi said, as they have with all powerful technologies. The task for society, he added, is to better understand and manage the risks. Openness, he contends, is the best bet to find safety and share economic opportunity. ''Regulation won't solve this by itself,'' Mr. Farhadi said. The Allen Institute effort faces some formidable hurdles. A major one is that building and improving a big generative model requires lots of computing firepower. Mr. Farhadi and his colleagues say emerging software techniques are more efficient. Still, he estimates that the Allen Institute initiative will require $1 billion worth of computing over the next couple of years. He has begun trying to assemble support from government agencies, private companies and tech philanthropists. But he declined to say whether he had lined up backers or name them. If he succeeds, the larger test will be nurturing a lasting community to support the project. ''It takes an ecosystem of open players to really make a dent in the big players,'' said Mr. Surman of the Mozilla Foundation. ''And the challenge in that kind of play is just patience and tenacity.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/10/19/technology/allen-institute-open-source-ai.html Graphic PHOTO: Ali Farhadi, the chief executive of the Allen Institute for AI in Seattle, is making a bold move in artificial intelligence. (PHOTOGRAPH BY CHONA KASINGER FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) (B3) This article appeared in print on page B1, B3. Load-Date: October 20, 2023 End of Document Crypto’s Next Craze? Orbs That Scan Your Eyeballs. The New York Times

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The pope did not wear Balenciaga. And filmmakers did not fake the moon landing. In recent months, however, startlingly lifelike images of these scenes created by artificial intelligence have spread virally online, threatening society's ability to separate fact from fiction. To sort through the confusion, a fast-burgeoning crop of companies now offer services to detect what is real and what isn't. Their tools analyze content using sophisticated algorithms, picking up on subtle signals to distinguish the images made with computers from the ones produced by human photographers and artists. But some tech leaders and misinformation experts have expressed concern that advances in A.I. will always stay a step ahead of the tools. To assess the effectiveness of current A.I.-detection technology, The New York Times tested five new services using more than 100 synthetic images and real photos. The results show that the services are advancing rapidly, but at times fall short. Consider this example: This image appears to show the billionaire entrepreneur Elon Musk embracing a lifelike robot. The image was created using Midjourney, the A.I. image generator, by Guerrero Art, an artist who works with A.I. technology. Despite the implausibility of the image, it managed to fool several A.I.-image detectors. The detectors, including versions that charge for access, such as Sensity, and free ones, such as Umm-maybe's A.I. Art Detector, are designed to detect difficult-to-spot markers embedded in A.I.-generated images. They look for unusual patterns in how the pixels are arranged, including in their sharpness and contrast. Those signals tend to be generated when A.I. programs create images. But the detectors ignore all context clues, so they don't process the existence of a lifelike automaton in a photo with Mr. Musk as unlikely. That is one shortcoming of relying on the technology to detect fakes. Several companies, including Sensity, Hive and Inholo, the company behind Illuminarty, did not dispute the results and said their systems were always improving to keep up with the latest advancements in A.I.-image generation. Hive added that its misclassifications may result when it analyzes lower-quality images. Umm-maybe and Optic, the company behind A.I. or Not, did not respond to requests for comment. To conduct the tests, The Times gathered A.I. images from artists and researchers familiar with variations of generative tools such as Midjourney, Stable Diffusion and DALL-E, which can create realistic portraits of people and animals and lifelike portrayals of nature, real estate, food and more. The real images used came from The Times's photo archive. Here are seven examples: Detection technology has been heralded as one way to mitigate the harm from A.I. images. A.I. experts like Chenhao Tan, an assistant professor of computer science at the University of Chicago and the director of its Chicago Human+AI research lab, are less convinced. ''In general I don't think they're great, and I'm not optimistic that they will be,'' he said. ''In the short term, it is possible that they will be able to perform with some accuracy, but in the long run, anything special a human does with images, A.I. will be able to re-create as well, and it will be very difficult to distinguish the difference.'' Most of the concern has been on lifelike portraits. Gov. Ron DeSantis of Florida, who is also a Republican candidate for president, was criticized after his campaign used A.I.-generated images in a post. Synthetically generated artwork that focuses on scenery has also caused confusion in political races. Many of the companies behind A.I. detectors acknowledged that their tools were imperfect and warned of a technological arms race: The detectors must often play catch-up to A.I. systems that seem to be improving by the minute. ''Every time somebody builds a better generator, people build better discriminators, and then people use the better discriminator to build a better generator,'' said Cynthia Rudin, a computer science and engineering professor at Duke University, where she is also the principal investigator at the Interpretable Machine Learning Lab. ''The generators are designed to be able to fool a detector.'' Sometimes, the detectors fail even when an image is obviously fake. Dan Lytle, an artist who works with A.I. and runs a TikTok account called The\_AI\_Experiment, asked Midjourney to create a vintage picture of a giant Neanderthal standing among normal men. It produced this aged portrait of a towering, Yeti-like beast next to a quaint couple. The wrong result from each service tested demonstrates one drawback with the current A.I. detectors: They tend to struggle with images that have been altered from their original output or are of low quality, according to Kevin Guo, a founder and the chief executive of Hive, an image-detection tool. When A.I. generators like Midjourney create photorealistic artwork, they pack the image with millions of pixels, each containing clues about its origins. ''But if you distort it, if you resize it, lower the resolution, all that stuff, by definition you're altering those pixels and that additional digital signal is going away,'' Mr. Guo said. When Hive, for example, ran a higher-resolution version of the Yeti artwork, it correctly determined the image was A.I.-generated. Such shortfalls can undermine the potential for A.I. detectors to become a weapon against fake content. As images go viral online, they are often copied, resaved, shrunken or cropped, obscuring the important signals that A.I. detectors rely on. A new tool from Adobe Photoshop, known as generative fill, uses A.I. to expand a photo beyond its borders. (When tested on a photograph that was expanded using generative fill, the technology confused most detection services.) The unusual portrait below, which shows President Biden, has much better resolution. It was taken in Gettysburg, Pa., by Damon Winter, the photographer for The Times. Many of the detectors correctly thought the portrait was genuine; but not all did. Falsely labeling a genuine image as A.I.-generated is a significant risk with A.I. detectors. Sensity was able to correctly label most A.I. images as artificial. But the same tool incorrectly labeled many real photographs as A.I.-generated. Those risks could extend to artists, who could be inaccurately accused of using A.I. tools in creating their artwork. This Jackson Pollock painting, called ''Convergence,'' features the artist's familiar, colorful paint splatters. Most -- but not all -- the A.I. detectors determined this was a real image and not an A.I.-generated replica. Illuminarty's creators said they wanted a detector capable of identifying fake artwork, like paintings and drawings. In the tests, Illuminarty correctly assessed most real photos as authentic, but labeled only about half the A.I. images as artificial. The tool, creators said, has an intentionally cautious design to avoid falsely accusing artists of using A.I. Illuminarty's tool, along with most other detectors, correctly identified a similar image in the style of Pollock that was created by The New York Times using Midjourney. A.I.-detection companies say their services are designed to help promote transparency and accountability, helping to flag misinformation, fraud, nonconsensual pornography, artistic dishonesty and other abuses of the technology. Industry experts warn that financial markets and voters could become vulnerable to A.I. trickery. This image, in the style of a black-and-white portrait, is fairly convincing. It was created with Midjourney by Marc Fibbens, a New Zealand-based artist who works with A.I. Most of the A.I. detectors still managed to correctly identify it as fake. Yet the A.I. detectors struggled after just a bit of grain was introduced. Detectors like Hive suddenly believed the fake images were real photos. The subtle texture, which was nearly invisible to the naked eye, interfered with its ability to analyze the pixels for signs of A.I.-generated content. Some companies are now trying to identify the use of A.I. in images by evaluating perspective or the size of subjects' limbs, in addition to scrutinizing pixels. Artificial intelligence is capable of generating more than realistic images -- the technology is already creating text, audio and videos that have fooled professors, scammed consumers and been used in attempts to turn the tide of war. A.I.-detection tools should not be the only defense, researchers said. Image creators should embed watermarks into their work, said S. Shyam Sundar, the director of the Center for Socially Responsible Artificial Intelligence at Pennsylvania State University. Websites could incorporate detection tools into their backends, he said, so that they can automatically identify A.I. images and serve them more carefully to users with warnings and limitations on how they are shared. Images are especially powerful, Mr. Sundar said, because they ''have that tendency to cause a visceral response. People are much more likely to believe their eyes.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/07/04/technology/how-easy-is-it-to-fool-ai-detection-tools.html Graphic PHOTOS: This A.I.-generated artwork of a smiling nun was created by Victoriano Izquierdo, a data scientist and artist who works with A.I. This A.I.-generated artwork of an explosion near a government building circulated widely online. Despite some visible signs that it is not real, most detectors could not spot any anomalies. This real photograph, by Damon Winter, a photographer for The New York Times, was taken using two exposures -- one in the day, with one half of the film covered, and one at night, with the cover removed. Most image detectors could still determine it was real. This A.I.-generated artwork was created by Holly Alvarez, an artist who works with A.I. and is known as the Pumpkin Empress, in a series of images depicting satanic rituals inside libraries. The image was found circulating on far-right social media, where users claimed it depicted a genuine event. This A.I.-generated artwork of a man who bears a resemblance to the actor Daniel Radcliffe was created by Julian van Dieken, an artist who works with A.I. The long exposure on this photograph by Ashley Gilbertson gives the flowing water a supernatural appearance. Most A.I. detectors were not fooled. (B1) PHOTOS (B5) This article appeared in print on page B1, B5. Load-Date: July 4, 2023 End of Document Cisco to Buy Splunk, a Software Company, for $28 Billion The New York Times

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is that too simplistic? How should we think about this? SCHMIDT: It's an easy example of how you can make a mistake. And those are called wrong objective function. So the way you would actually, through the paper clip example, you could say here are some rules. You can't use more energy than is available to you. You can't harm any people. You have to make money, and by the way, we want you with those constraints to make as many paper clips as possible. Now in human society, you start to think about all the rules you as a human, you have to behave, there are these laws, there are all these cultural laws, you have to use language, you have to stay within the limits of human behavior. One way to think about it is it's a constitution. So one company, this is Anthropic, decided to write a constitution for the system, wrote its own view of what constitution life should be, and fed it in. So there are ideas about essentially limiting either the knowledge or behavior of these models to keep them in a human space. I'll give you another example. Imagine you go and you say to the computer, and this is when it can recursively self-improve, this is maybe -- this is speculation maybe five years from now, you say work really hard, start right now, learn everything. And it goes through French and it goes through biology and it goes through science and so forth. And at some point it starts asking itself questions it doesn't know the answer so it starts e-mailing physics professors and things like that. No problem. And then it realizes it needs more power so it steals the power from the hospital next door. So, you know, all of these cases, there's an implied permission set which has to be written down and controlled. ZAKARIA: How would you respond to somebody who says, look, if AI is so great, how come we still don't have self-driving cars? There are -- things can be very much more complicated than they look to actually execute. SCHMIDT: The examples that we're celebrating right now all have errors in them. The fact that a reporter had the computer fall in love with him and convince him to leave his wife for the computer is very humorous. Right. No one died in that scenario. And by the way, he didn't leave his wife for the computer so we're clear. Anything involving human health is very different. Right. You want a human flying the airplane, watching the auto pilot. It's going to be a while before we have universally self-driving cars. It's just a really hard problem especially because of the mixing. But it's not because we don't know how to do it. It's because of the tolerance for risk, its -- ZAKARIA: The error rate has to be close to zero. SCHMIDT: It has to be really low. ZAKARIA: What are you worried the most about? I mean, I've heard people talk about the dangers of AI in war. I've heard people talk about the dangers of AI in medicine. When you think about it, for you, what's the scary part? SCHMIDT: I'm now convinced that what are called the frontier models, the big now four companies that are spending billions of dollars on these things, I'm now convinced personally they're going to be regulated. They're too powerful, they're too visible, they're too dangerous. There'll be rules from the White House and the Congress and other countries. The E.U. is already doing this. Britain has done this. China has done this. They're going to be regulated for this reason, for safety. What really worries me is that there is diffusion from these very, very powerful models to the next tier which are called open source models. A famous example here is called llama, L-L-A-M-A. And it's roughly 10 times smaller in size, cost and so forth. But it looks like if you do something in the frontier model, within two or three years the technologist can figure out a way to do it much cheaper, much more cheaply. [10:10:07] You're building a system where you have open source, which means anyone could get access to it, and you don't know what it can do. So what happens if they can build a pathogen and it ends up in the hands of an Osama bin Laden type of person, and that pathogen can carry -- can kill a million people. So you say no problem, we'll put what are called guardrails or alignment on that. We'll prevent it from being misused. If you give me all the weights that is open source and I'm evil, which hopefully I'm not, I can strip those constraints out and return it back to its bad news. ZAKARIA: Next on GPS, more with Eric Schmidt. I'll ask him to explain how exactly he would rein in AI. Can you do it? His answer, when we return. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) ZAKARIA: And we are back with the former Google CEO Eric Schmidt. What's the solution? [10:15:01] Is there -- you know, you talked about writing a constitution, essentially a kind of software architecture that puts constraints on AI. What do you think? What do you propose as a solution? SCHMIDT: I am concerned about the extreme risk that is extreme or existential risk of this. I'm concerned that they have polymathic capabilities that will allow somebody who does not have a PhD in biology and who is evil to do something that could really harm people. That's my primary concern. There are plenty of other things to complain about. The copyright issue, misinformation, the dog ate the homework kinds of problems. These are real people's problems that they're concerned about. But those are not extreme risks. They won't hurt 10,000, 20,000 or 30,000 people. I think primarily the initial threats are in biology and cyber. Eventually, and of course misinformation and so forth. Eventually we're going to have a situation where these systems do what is called step wise refinement. So basically they can say -- they can't do this now. They say here are the steps to build a recipe. Here's the steps to solve a problem. Here's the steps to build a bomb. At the point of which it could do steps, each step it's doing a little bit of thinking. Not our kind of thinking, but its own to choose the next step. That's the beginning of consciousness. At the point at which those steps are put together, you're going to have super intelligence. There is a scenario, many people believe, where once you have one super intelligence, it could find the others. And in that scenario, it can develop the ability to speak to itself in a language we can't understand. That is unchartered territory in humanity and we need to prevent that. ZAKARIA: Do we have the ability to put into this constitution or software architecture essentially a kill switch? Or is the 2001 "Space Odyssey" scenario correct which is that the computer will figure out a way to override the kill switch. SCHMIDT: You can always unplug them. The standard joke is, at the end of the day, this thing can be doing whatever it's doing and there's going to be a guard with a machine gun to protect the computer and another guard who has only one function, which is to turn it off on command from the president. And that's probably the eventual state. There is good news before everyone gets too worried about this. The kind of damage that I'm talking about will be done by large teams in very large systems. There won't be very many of them. So my own view is that the militaries and national security around the world will be monitoring them. Today if you launch a missile of any kind, you know, a satellite or what have you, there is a process to let every government in the know that it's going to happen because that way they know you're not launching a deadly missile, a satellite or what have you. And then they use that information to tune their observations systems. You'll see something similar. That these unfettered systems that are so powerful, unmanaged, unmonitored, will be too dangerous without the monitoring. ZAKARIA: So in a sense, what you're describing is just as we developed a kind of framework of controls for nuclear weapons, and the president having that ultimate control with the football, there may be a second football as it were, a second set of constraints, this time on artificial intelligence? SCHMIDT: There will be an internet monitoring group in every country and it will be monitoring for these things. There are many people who believe that the only way to fight AI offensively is defensively because they're so fast, so you can imagine lots of defensive network systems that are watching for this, making sure there's nothing awry and responding very quickly. You could imagine an automated kill switch in that moment because turning it off is not necessarily offensive work. ZAKARIA: Does this leave you excited or scared? SCHMIDT: I forgot to say the most important thing. Can you imagine the development of an AI doctor for the world? An AI tutor for every person in the world? Can you imagine solving every problem in plastics, materials, science, power, energy density, solving climate change? The overwhelming benefit of intelligence, we need to get there and not kill ourselves in the process. But I want the benefits. I think that society will be so much richer, so much better educated, so much more powerful as humans because of these tools. We just have to make sure that these edge conditions such as the extreme risks are kept under control. ZAKARIA: Eric Schmidt, a pleasure. SCHMIDT: Thank you. ZAKARIA: Eric Schmidt just told you all about the potential upsides of artificial intelligence. But my next guest who has been called the godfather of AI has deeper concerns about the existential risks that AI poses. Hear from him in just a moment. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [10:24:10] ZAKARIA: When ChatGPT burst into the public consciousness late last year, its ability stunned the world. Headlines blared that it was able to pass the bar exam and hold human-like text conversations. It writes computer code, term papers and even Shakespearean iambic pentameter. It is not just that one program. Google, Microsoft and many other companies have their own artificial intelligence software. People have been fascinated and frightened. The fright was heightened in May when more than 350 computer scientists and tech executives signed on to a one-sentence statement that said, "Mitigating the risk of extinction from AI should be a global priority alongside other societal scale risks such as pandemics and nuclear war." One of the signatories is the man who has been called the godfather of artificial intelligence, Geoffrey Hinton. [10:25:06] Hinton left his job at Google so he could freely discuss the risks of AI and I wanted to ask him about those. Geoffrey, welcome. HINTON: Thank you. ZAKARIA: When did you start to go from being exhilarated about all this to worrying? HINTON: Really only a few months ago. So I -- I mean, I was always worried about things like, what would happen to the people whose jobs were lost to an AI? And would there be battle robots? And what about all the fake news it was going to produce? And what about the eco chambers being produced by getting people to click on things that make them indignant? All those worries I was worried about. But the idea that this stuff will get smarter than us and might actually replace us, I only got worried about a few months ago when I suddenly flipped my view. My view had been that I'm working on trying to make digital intelligence by trying to make it like the brain. And I assume the brain is better. We're just trying to sort of catch up with the brain. I suddenly realized maybe the algorithm we brought is actually better than the brain already. And when we scale it up, we'll get things smarter than us. ZAKARIA: So when you think about, you know, the concerns about AI, how would you describe them very simply to somebody? What is it that you worry about? HINTON: So I would distinguish a bunch of different concerns. So it's what I call the existential threat which is about whether they will wipe out humanity. That's definitely a threat to humanity's existence. The other threats aren't existential in the same sense but it's existential however used. They are very bad like they'll make a lot of jobs much more efficient by getting chatbots to do it instead of people. There'll be a huge increase in productivity and the big worry is that huge increase in productivity which should be good for us will cause the rich to get richer and the poor to get poorer, and that's going to be very bad for society. Then these things like battle robots where obviously defense departments would like to have robots that replace soldiers. That's going to make it politically much easier to start wars. Those fake news, where it's going to be very hard to know what's true. And there's the division into these warring camps by the big companies trying to get you to click on stuff that will make you indignant and so you get these two different eco chambers. ZAKARIA: And these are the small problems. HINTON: Those are the small problems. Those are more immediate and they're not small problems at all. They're huge problems but they don't involve the end of humanity. So I don't call them existential. And then there is the problem of if these things get smarter than us, which I believe they will, and many areas, and I begin to believe they will and in not too long, like in, you know, not in 100 years. So I wish we had a simple solution. Like with climate change, there is a simple solution. You stop burning carbon and it will take a while but you'll end up OK. And it's politically unpalatable for the oil companies. But if you stop burning carbon, you'd solve the problem. Here there isn't anything like that. The best people can come up with, I think, is that you try and give these things strong ethics. The one advantage we have is that they didn't evolve. We made them. We evolved and we evolved in small warring tribes of hominins, we wiped out 21 other different species of hominins because we're very competitive and aggressive, and these things don't have to be like that. We're creating them. Maybe we could build them with strong ethical principles wired in. ZAKARIA: And you could do that with the algorithms? Because I noticed -- HINTON: Maybe. ZAKARIA: I notice when you ask ChatGPT a question, say about homosexuality, it gives an answer that is clearly curated in a way to be thoughtful, to be, you know, not to reflect every crazy view about it. But, you know, kind of -- politically correct may be too strong but it's a sensitive answer. HINTON: Yes. ZAKARIA: So there is some shaping that takes place. If you ask it how do you build a nuclear weapon, it says I won't tell you that. HINTON: But if you've ever written a computer program, you know that if you got a program that's trying to do the wrong thing and you're trying to do the right thing by putting guardrails around it, it's a losing proposition because you have to think of every way in which you might go wrong. It's much better to start with ethical principles and say, you're always going to follow these principles. But it's going to be hard because, for example, defense departments want robots that will kill people. So that seems to conflict a bit with putting ethical principles in. There is one piece of good news which is with nuclear weapons they were an existential threat and so even during the Cold War, Russia and the United States could cooperate on trying to prevent a nuclear war because it was clearly bad for both of them. And with this existential threat and all of the other threats, but with the existential threat, if you take the U.S. and China, and Europe and Japan and so on, they should all be able to agree, we don't want them to wipe us out. And so maybe you can get cooperation on that. [10:30:27] ZAKARIA: All right. Well, such a pleasure. HINTON: Thank you. (END VIDEOTAPE) ZAKARIA: Next on GPS, how will artificial intelligence change the way movies are made? Well, I'll ask the great director James Cameron of "Avatar" fame next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) ZAKARIA: We've talked about A.I.'s effect on war and on society, but I wanted to delve deeper into an industry where it could have lasting seismic consequences, the movies. Consider this. [10:35:00] Tom Hanks is shooting a film right now that will reportedly use artificial intelligence to make him appear younger. The technology can sift through the proliferation of images of Tom Hanks from his youth and actually generate brand-new content. As Hanks himself said in a podcast, I could get together and pitch a series of seven movies in which I would be 32 years old from now until kingdom come. The impact of this technology on the film industry could truly be enormous. So, I wanted to talk about A.I.'s role in film with the director who has been for years at the forefront of not just using new technology in his films but also imagining what the future of technology has in store for society. I spoke with James Cameron, the director of the "Avatar" franchise and many other films. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) ZAKARIA: So, when you look at all this technology, because you're so immersed in it, does it excite you, does it scare you? CAMERON: I'd say right now I'm a little more scared than I am excited. We've used a lot of smaller A.I. tools very specifically targeted in the development of our avatar process to speed up our work flow and increase the accuracy of our facial pipeline because we're taking an actor's performance and translating it on to a C.G. character and we want it to be as accurate as possible. But I think where it's going really feeds into one of our greatest social ills right now which is that we can't trust what we see. You know, with deepfakes and so on and now with the chatbots we won't be able to trust our sources as much. But it's going to get harder and harder and harder as we go along because you'll actually see a piece of video that looks completely compelling and you can't believe it. So now unless you're physically present, how do you know that you're not being -- you know, it becomes this kind of phenomenon -- logical crisis, right? I mean, you know, that the -- Socrates and -- you know, always said that, you know, we're in the back of a cave and we're seeing only the shadow of that which is real. And I think that's where we're going. We won't know if our feeds are accurate. ZAKARIA: I mean, to me, you know, Henry Kissinger and Eric Schmidt wrote this book about A.I. One of the most haunting parts is it talks about how, you know, the renaissance and the enlightenment really the enlightenment allowed human beings to use their reason -- CAMERON: Yes. ZAKARIA: -- and to dispelled what was before kind of myth making -- CAMERON: Yes. ZAKARIA: -- and fantasy. And so, when you look at a phenomenon like the sun rising, people used to say, well, that's the sun god -- CAMERON: Yes, sure. The chariot of the sun, right? ZAKARIA: -- going across the sun. And then reason took over and we were like, no, we can understand why this happened. CAMERON: Yes. ZAKARIA: With A.I., we're almost going back to that world where we know the answer but we don't know why it's the answer. CAMERON: That's right. ZAKARIA: So, the computer will tell you have the answer. CAMERON: Yes. And it can't tell you. It can't tell you. ZAKARIA: And it can't tell you. Right. And so, we're -- we used to trust religion. CAMERON: Yes. ZAKARIA: Now we trust -- we will end up trusting A.I. CAMERON: That's right. ZAKARIA: We no longer will trust human reason -- CAMERON: That's right. ZAKARIA: -- because we know how limited it is. CAMERON: Yes. And people have asked me because I did a film called the "Terminator" and "Terminator 2" where SkyNet, the evil superintelligence from the future, was manipulating the past to get the outcome that it required and it destroyed humanity in a nuclear war. Well, I don't think an AGI, a superintelligent AGI, would need to use nuclear weapons. In fact, it wouldn't want to. This electromagnetic pulse would wipe out too much of its own electronic infrastructure. I think it would do exactly what's happening right now. Get us addicted to our devices. Every phone that we -- first of all, if you look around anywhere, everybody is always on their phone. So, the cat has been belled, right, and they -- and so this is just handing the keys in my mind to a techno dictatorship or authoritarian regime of some kind which could easily be run by a super computer to its ends. And so, I see us in a new arms race. Whoever gets to that superintelligence first will have world dominance and that's what Putin has said. He was actually quoted as saying that as you reported. ZAKARIA: But -- and what I'm -- so the way you see it happening, this is fascinating, is now, you know, you don't need to conquer people physically. CAMERON: Yes. ZAKARIA: You conquer them mentally. CAMERON: Exactly. ZAKARIA: You trap them mentally. CAMERON: Yes. Just look around. In fact, I was -- I was, you know, in a speaking engagement the other day and when asked this sort of question, I ended with, now, how do we know it hasn't already happened? From sitting here and observing the world, nothing that's happening out there makes a whole lot of sense to me right now. How do we know we're not being manipulated by an emergent AGI that's already been developed? We wouldn't know. You know, because it's -- ZAKARIA: We may be -- we may be in a simulation. CAMERON: Well or we may be in the transitional state to a simulation. That's another question whether we're already in a simulation. [10:40:00] ZAKARIA: Right, right. CAMERON: Yes. Although it seems pretty good. ZAKARIA: So where is the optimistic part? You said that you -- you know, you go between both. Is there a part of you that says, well, this is -- you know, AGI is going to cure cancer and all of that? CAMERON: Yes. Look, I think that AGI can do a lot of things that we can't. I'm more interested in applications of just A.I. and taking -- ZAKARIA: We should explain. A.I. is artificial intelligence. CAMERON: Right. ZAKARIA: AGI is artificial general intelligence which is kind of like -- CAMERON: Which we don't -- ZAKARIA: -- superintelligence. CAMERON: Yes. ZAKARIA: We still haven't gotten. CAMERON: We think we don't have it yet. We probably don't, you know? I mean, I talk to a lot of people in A.I. and that does scare me. Because to me nothing that we've done that's really transformative technology has not already been weaponized as we saw with, you know, nuclear energy and all of that. But in terms of A.I., it is very powerful. You know, they've done -- they've done studies, obviously, where they compare a panel of doctors analyzing scans to an A.I. that's trained to identify tumors and things like that. The A.I. scores better. So, in some of these tasks of looking at very large data sets and coming to the right analytic conclusion, they're better than us at that. And we should rely on them there. But they should be these separated tools. The second we start with these integrated systems and become too reliant, it will become a new religion. ZAKARIA: It will become like "2001 Space Odyssey." HALL 9000, FICTIONAL CHARACTER: This mission is too important for me to allow you to jeopardize it. CAMERON: Yes. Right. Exactly. ZAKARIA: When you try to turn it off it doesn't. CAMERON: Yes. And you might find yourself locked out of the spaceship. DAVE BOWMAN, FICTIONAL CHARACTER: Do you read me HAL? HAL 9000: Affirmative, Dave. ZAKARIA: James Cameron, a pleasure to have you on. CAMERON: Thanks. (END VIDEOTAPE) ZAKARIA: Next on GPS, from A.I. in film to A.I. in art. I'll show you one of the most interesting art works I've seen in years and talk to the team behind it. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [10:46:08] ZAKARIA: You are looking at the oldest known figurative painting in the world. Located in a cave on an Indonesian island, this pig painted with red ocher pigment is estimated to be at least 45,500 years old. Painting has come a long way since the days of cave art. In fact, my next guest uses no physical paint at all. No ochers or oils or water colors or acrylics. He paints with data. Turkish born artist Refik Anadol set out to answer the question, what would a machine dream about if it could see a museum's art collection? The result is "Unsupervised," a 24-foot by 24-foot installation that dominates the lobby of the Museum of Modern Art in New York. This dream like imagery is being generated using artificial intelligence. Anadol trained the A.I. model using data from more than 200 years' worth of MoMA's art collection, which included nearly 90,000 works of art from over 26,000 artists. It is always learning and changing. Imagining art that could have existed in the collection as well as new art of the future. If you watch forever, you would not see the same screen twice. I sat down with Anadol and the museum's curator of paintings and sculpture Michelle Kuo to discuss this extraordinary work and the future of art and artificial intelligence. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) ZAKARIA: Thank you both for joining us. REFIK ANADOL, DIRECTOR, REFIK ANADOL STUDIO: Thank you. MICHELLE KUO, CURATOR OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE: Thank you. ZAKARIA: So, Refik, if somebody were to ask you just very simply, what is this? What would your answer be? ANADOL: Yes. So, this is an A.I. data sculpture running real time by using for me the most inspiring art collection of humanity, MoMA's art works and their metadata. And A.I. real time dreaming or hallucinating, art works that doesn't exist but may exist. ZAKARIA: And to me the most interesting thing is that what you see on the screen second by second is a new image. ANADOL: Yes. ZAKARIA: It never repeats. ANADOL: Yes. ZAKARIA: How long can that go on? ANADOL: As long as the museum and the people here together, it will go -- ZAKARIA: If we kept this on for 100 years there would never be a repetition. ANADOL: Yes. ZAKARIA: To me, what is fascinating about this, Refik, is that you fed in all these images but unlike the way we think of these images, there is no hierarchy. The computer does not know that the Picassos are supposed to be the most famous and the most expensive in the collection. Do you think in a sense this is -- you know, this kind of -- it shatters the hierarchy of art? ANADOL: I think it's a great question. First of all, I think in my humble opinion, art will be for anyone, any culture, any background. I'm trying to find this language of humanity and it's a really hard task and a hard challenge and to unify the humanity in one beautiful idea. But, I think, what A.I. does here, this as an experiment, when we were training this A.I. model, as we all know A.I. needs data and A.I. needs to be trained. So, it's a truly human mission collaboration. It's not A.I. decides everything. There is a human agency. There's decisions, parameters, numbers. So, it's not just A.I. doing everything. Just because there's some misconception about -- A.I. does everything. Actually, it's a really institutional collaboration, artistic collaboration. A.I. is like a triangular of like dialogues. But what here inspired me so much is we didn't worry about like mediums of art like painting, sculpture, photography, videography. We didn't think like that. [10:50:00] What happens if there is no category? Wha

## Topic 4

### Document 922

The agreement all but ends one of the longest labor crises in the history of the entertainment industry. Union members still have to approve the deal. One of the longest labor crises in Hollywood history is finally coming to an end. SAG-AFTRA, the union representing tens of thousands of actors, reached a tentative deal for a new contract with entertainment companies on Wednesday, clearing the way for the $134 billion American movie and television business to swing back into motion. Hollywood's assembly lines have been at a near-standstill since May because of a pair of strikes by writers and actors, resulting in financial pain for studios and for many of the two million Americans -- makeup artists, set builders, location scouts, chauffeurs, casting directors -- who work in jobs directly or indirectly related to making TV shows and films. Upset about streaming-service pay and fearful of fast-developing artificial intelligence technology, actors joined screenwriters on picket lines in July. The writers had walked out in May over similar concerns. It was the first time since 1960, when Ronald Reagan was the head of the actors' union and Marilyn Monroe was still starring in films, that actors and writers were both on strike. The Writers Guild of America, which represents 11,500 screenwriters, reached a tentative agreement with studios on Sept. 24 and ended its 148-day strike on Sept. 27. In the coming days, SAG-AFTRA members will vote on whether to accept their union's deal, which includes hefty gains, like increases in compensation for streaming shows and films, better health care funding, concessions from studios on self-taped auditions, and guarantees that studios will not use artificial intelligence to create digital replicas of their likenesses without payment or approval. SAG-AFTRA, however, failed to receive a percentage of streaming service revenue. It had proposed a 2 percent share -- later dropped to 1 percent, before a pivot to a per-subscriber fee. Fran Drescher, the union's president, had made the demand a priority, but companies like Netflix balked, calling it ''a bridge too far.'' Instead, the Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers, which bargains on behalf of entertainment companies, proposed a new residual for streaming programs based on performance metrics, which the union, after making some adjustments, agreed to take. At 118 days, it was the longest movie and television strike in the union's 90-year history. SAG-AFTRA said in a terse statement that its negotiating committee had voted unanimously to approve the tentative deal, which will proceed to the union's national board on Friday for ''review and consideration.'' It added, ''Further details will be released following that meeting.'' Shaan Sharma, a member of the union's negotiating committee, said he had mixed emotions about the tentative deal, though he declined to go into specifics because the SAG-AFTRA board still needed to review it. ''They say a negotiation is when both sides are unhappy because you can't get everything you want on either side,'' he said, adding, ''You can be happy for the deal overall, but you can feel a sense of loss for something that you didn't get that you thought was important.'' Ms. Drescher, who had been active on social media during the strike, didn't immediately post anything on Wednesday evening. She and other SAG-AFTRA officials had come under severe pressure from agents, crew member unions and even some of her own members, including George Clooney and Ben Affleck, to wrap up what had started to feel like an interminable negotiation. ''I'm relieved,'' Kevin Zegers, an actor most recently seen in the ABC show ''The Rookie: Feds,'' said in an interview after the union's announcement. ''If it didn't end today, there would have been riots.'' The studio alliance said in a statement that the tentative agreement ''represents a new paradigm,'' giving SAG-AFTRA ''the biggest contract-on-contract gains in the history of the union.'' There is uncertainty over what a poststrike Hollywood will look like. But one thing is certain: There will be fewer jobs for actors and writers in the coming years, undercutting the wins that unions achieved at the bargaining table. Even before the strikes, entertainment companies were cutting back on the number of television shows they ordered, a result of severe pressure from Wall Street to turn money-losing streaming services into profitable businesses. Analysts expect companies to make up for the pair of pricey new labor contracts by reducing costs elsewhere, including by making fewer shows and canceling first-look deals. For the moment, however, the agreements with actors and writers represent a capitulation by Hollywood's biggest companies, which started the bargaining process with an expectation that the unions, especially SAG-AFTRA, would be relatively compliant. Early in the talks, for instance, the studio alliance -- Netflix, Disney, NBCUniversal, Apple, Amazon, Sony, Paramount, Warner Bros. -- refused to negotiate on multiple union proposals. ''Rejected our proposal, refused to make a counter'' became a rallying cry among the striking workers. As the studio alliance tried to limit any gains, the companies cited business challenges, including the rapid decline of cable television and continued streaming losses. Disney, struggling with $4 billion in streaming losses in 2022, eliminated 7,000 jobs in the spring. But the alliance underestimated the pent-up anger pulsating among the studios' own workers. Writers and actors called the moment ''existential,'' arguing that the streaming era had deteriorated the working conditions and compensation for rank-and-file members of their professions so much that they could no longer make a living. The companies brushed such comments aside as union bluster and Hollywood dramatics. They found out the workers were serious. With the strikes dragging into the fall and the financial pain on both sides mounting, the studio alliance reluctantly switched from trying to limit gains to figuring out how to get Hollywood's creative assembly lines running again -- even if that meant bending to the will of the unions. ''It was all macho, tough-guy stuff from the companies for a while,'' said Jason E. Squire, professor emeritus at the University of Southern California's School of Cinematic Arts. ''But that certainly did change.'' There had previously been 15 years of labor peace in Hollywood. ''The executives of these companies didn't need to worry about labor very much -- they worried about other things,'' Chris Keyser, a chair of the Writers Guild negotiating committee, said in an interview after the writers' strike concluded. ''They worried about Wall Street and their free cash flow, and all of that.'' Mr. Keyser continued: ''They could say to their labor executives, 'Do the same thing you've been doing year after year. Just take care of that, because labor costs are not going to be a problem.' Suddenly, that wasn't true anymore.'' As a result of the strikes, studios are widely expected to overhaul their approach to union negotiations, which in many ways dates to the 1980s. Writers Guild leaders called their deal ''exceptional'' and ''transformative,'' noting the creation of viewership-based streaming bonuses and a sharp increase in royalty payments for overseas viewing on streaming services. Film writers received guaranteed payment for a second draft of screenplays, something the union had tried but failed to secure for at least two decades. The Writers Guild said the contract included enhancements worth roughly $233 million annually. When bargaining started in the spring, the guild proposed $429 million in enhancements, while studios countered with $86 million, according to the guild. For an industry upended by the streaming revolution, which the pandemic sped up, the tentative accord takes a meaningful step toward stabilization. About $10 billion in TV and film production has been on hold, according to ProdPro, a production tracking service. That amounts to 176 shows and films. The fallout has been significant, both inside and outside the industry. California's economy alone has lost more than $5 billion, according to Gov. Gavin Newsom. Because the actors' union prohibited its members from participating in promotional campaigns for already-finished work, studios pulled movies like ''Dune: Part Two'' from the fall release schedule, forgoing as much as $1.6 billion in worldwide ticket sales, according to David A. Gross, a film consultant. With labor harmony restored, the coming weeks should be chaotic. Studio executives and producers will begin a mad scramble to secure soundstages, stars, insurance, writers and crew members so productions can start running again as quickly as possible. Because of the end-of-year holidays, some projects may not restart until January. Both sides will have to go through the arduous process of working together again after a searing six-month standoff. The strikes tore at the fabric of the clubby entertainment world, with actors' union leaders describing executives as ''land barons of a medieval time,'' and writers and actors still fuming that it took studio executives months, not weeks, to reach a deal. Workers and businesses caught in the crossfire were idled, potentially leaving bitter feelings toward both sides. And it appears that Hollywood executives will now have to contend with a resurgent labor force, mirroring many other American businesses. In recent weeks, production workers at Walt Disney Animation voted to unionize, as did visual-effects workers at Marvel. Contracts with powerful unions that represent Hollywood crews will expire in June and July, and negotiations are expected to be fractious. ''It seemed apparent early on that we were part of a trend in American society where labor was beginning to flex its muscles -- where unions were beginning to reassert their power,'' said Mr. Keyser, the Writers Guild official. Brooks Barnes and Nicole Sperling reported from Los Angeles, and John Koblin from New York.Brooks Barnes and Nicole Sperling reported from Los Angeles, and John Koblin from New York. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/11/08/business/media/actors-strike-deal.html Graphic PHOTO: Picketing in Los Angeles in September. Dual strikes by screen actors and writers brought Hollywood to a standstill this year. (PHOTOGRAPH BY MARK ABRAMSON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) (A24) This article appeared in print on page A1, A24. Load-Date: November 9, 2023 End of Document Global Espionage Grows Between U.S. and China The New York Times

### Document 414

The dual walkouts pit more than 170,000 workers against old-line studios like Disney and Sony, as well as tech juggernauts like Netflix and Amazon. The Hollywood actors' union approved a strike on Thursday for the first time in 43 years, bringing the $134 billion American movie and television business to a halt over anger about pay and fears of a tech-dominated future. The leaders of SAG-AFTRA, the union representing 160,000 television and movie actors, announced the strike after negotiations with studios over a new contract collapsed, with streaming services and artificial intelligence at the center of the standoff. On Friday, the actors will join screenwriters, who walked off the job in May, on picket lines in New York, Los Angeles and the dozens of other American cities where scripted shows and movies are made. Actors and screenwriters had not been on strike at the same time since 1960, when Marilyn Monroe was still starring in films and Ronald Reagan was the head of the actors' union. Dual strikes pit more than 170,000 workers against old-line studios like Disney, Universal, Sony and Paramount, as well tech juggernauts like Netflix, Amazon and Apple. ''I am shocked by the way the people that we have been in business with are treating us!'' Fran Drescher, the president of SAG-AFTRA, as the actors' union is known, said at a news conference on Thursday in Los Angeles. ''How far apart we are on so many things. How they plead poverty, that they're losing money left and right when giving hundreds of millions of dollars to their C.E.O.s. It is disgusting. Shame on them!'' Shaking her fists in anger, Ms. Drescher noted that ''the entire business model has been changed'' by streaming and that artificial intelligence would soon change it more. ''This is a moment in history -- a moment of truth,'' she said. ''At some point, you have to say, 'No, we're not going to take this anymore.''' Many of the actors' demands mirror those of the writers, who belong to the Writers Guild of America. Both unions say they are trying to ensure living wages for workaday members, in particular those making movies or television shows for streaming services. Screenwriters are afraid studios will use A.I. to generate scripts. Actors worry that the technology could be used to create digital replicas of their likenesses (or that performances could be digitally altered) without payment or approval. The Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers, which bargains on behalf of Hollywood companies, said it had worked to reach a reasonable deal at a difficult time for an industry upended by the streaming revolution, which the pandemic sped up. ''The union has regrettably chosen a path that will lead to financial hardship for countless thousands of people who depend on the industry,'' the alliance said in a news release that outlined 14 areas where studios had offered ''historic'' contract improvements. Those included, according to the alliance, an 11 percent pay increase in the contract's first year for background actors, stand-ins and photo doubles and a 76 percent increase in residual payments for ''high-budget'' shows that stream overseas. The alliance added in a separate statement: ''We are deeply disappointed that SAG-AFTRA has decided to walk away from negotiations. This is the union's choice, not ours.'' Behind the scenes, studio executives responded to Ms. Drescher's fury in varying ways. Some said they had underestimated her ability to lead the sometimes-fractious actors' union -- discounting her as little more than the cartoonish figure she played on ''The Nanny'' for six seasons in the 1990s. Others continued to mock her as giving an Academy Award-caliber performance at the union's news conference. Though Hollywood had been bracing for a writers' strike since the beginning of the year -- screenwriters have walked out eight times over the past seven decades, most recently in 2007 -- the actors' uncharacteristic resolve caught senior executives and producers off guard. The actors last staged a major walkout in 1980, when the economic particulars of a still-nascent boom in home video rentals and sales was a sticking point. Their latest action is part of a resurgent labor movement, particularly in California, where hotel workers, school bus drivers, teachers and cafeteria staff have all gone on strike for some duration in recent months. The first distress signal for the studios came in early June when roughly 65,000 members of the actors' union voted to authorize a strike. Almost 98 percent of the voters supported the authorization, a figure that narrowly eclipsed the writers' margin. Still, studio negotiators went into the talks feeling optimistic. They were taken aback when they saw the list of proposals from the union -- it totaled 48 pages, nearly triple the size of the list during their last negotiations in 2020, according to two people familiar with the proposals, who spoke on the condition of anonymity to discuss confidential talks. Then in late June, more than 1,000 actors, including Meryl Streep, John Leguizamo, Jennifer Lawrence, Constance Wu and Ben Stiller, signed a letter to guild leadership, declaring pointedly that ''we are prepared to strike.'' The Hollywood studios will now need to navigate a two-front labor war with no modern playbook to consult. There are many open questions, including whether the actors and the writers may demand that future negotiations with the studios be conducted in tandem. One guild that will not be included: the Directors Guild of America, which ratified a contract last month. The actors' walkout will provide an immediate boon to the striking writers, who have been walking picket lines for more than 70 days; the Writers Guild has yet to return to bargaining with the studios. Now those picket lines are likely to be raucous and star-studded spectacles -- struggling thespians still trying to get a foothold next to A-listers with bodyguards who are paid $20 million or more per movie role. The strikes are the latest monumental blow to an entertainment industry that has been rocked in recent years by the pandemic and sweeping technological shifts. The Hollywood studios have watched their share prices nose-dive and their profit margins shrink as viewership for cable and network television -- as well as box office returns -- has collapsed in the wake of the explosive growth of streaming entertainment. Many companies have resorted to layoffs, as well as purging series from their streaming services, all in the name of trying to increase profit margins and satisfy recalcitrant investors. Studio executives had already put the brakes on ordering new television series last year as their streaming services continued to burn through cash. In an interview on CNBC on Thursday morning, Disney's chief executive, Robert A. Iger, said that given all the ''disruptive forces'' in the business, ''this is worst time in the world to add to that disruption.'' Barry Diller, the veteran media executive, said in an interview that the recent upheaval in the industry had caused distress for both sides. ''You have a complete change in the underlying economics of the entertainment business that it previously held for certainly the last 50 years, if not the last 100 years,'' he said. ''Everything was basically in balance under the hegemony of five major studios, and then, oh, my God, along come the tech companies in Netflix, Amazon and Apple and the fast, transformative things that came out of Covid. The result of which is you have a business that's just completely upended.'' After the strike announcement, the union issued rules for its members. Along with not being able to work in front of the camera, they will not be permitted to promote current projects. That includes attending Comic-Con, film festivals and movie premieres. That means actors will not be able to promote movies during an all-important stretch for the summer box office, when big-budget films like ''Barbie,'' ''Oppenheimer'' and ''Haunted Mansion'' are released. Some of those promotional opportunities have already disappeared: Late-night shows like ''The Late Show With Stephen Colbert'' and ''The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon'' have been running only repeat episodes during the writers' strike. The effects of the dual strikes should be noticeable to viewers within a couple of months. Unless there is an immediate resolution to the labor disputes, the ABC fall schedule, for instance, will debut with nightly lineups of reality series and game shows -- including ''Celebrity Wheel of Fortune,'' ''Dancing With the Stars'' and ''Judge Steve Harvey'' -- as well as repeats of ''Abbott Elementary.'' If the strikes drag into the fall, blockbuster films scheduled to be released next summer, like ''Deadpool 3,'' could be delayed. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/07/13/business/media/sag-aftra-writers-strike.html Graphic PHOTOS: Clockwise from top: Striking writers in Los Angeles reacting to the news that the SAG-AFTRA actors' union approved a strike the writer and actor Adam Conover picketing near Netflix's office Fran Drescher, SAG-AFTRA's president, with other union members. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY JENNA SCHOENEFELD FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES MARK ABRAMSON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) (A19) This article appeared in print on page A1, A19. Load-Date: July 14, 2023 End of Document Review: Laurie Anderson Gets Back to Having a Good Time; Critic’s Pick The New York Times

### Document 260

Some very famous faces are once again less than a day away from hitting the picket lines as the union representing about 160,000 actors prepares to possibly go on strike against major studios and streaming services. The current contract for the Screen Actors Guild-American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (SAG-AFTRA) expires at 11:59 pm PDT Wednesday. The union faced a previous strike deadline on July 1, only to announce an 11th-hour contract extension. But nearly two weeks that followed haven't produced any kind of breakthrough to avoid a strike. The final day of talks will include a federal mediator, which studio management and streaming services' executives requested late Monday. The actors union agreed but made clear that it was not willing to grant another extension and that if the final day of talks does not produce a last-minute deal, it will go on strike. "We are committed to the negotiating process and will explore and exhaust every possible opportunity to make a deal, however we are not confident that the employers have any intention of bargaining toward an agreement," said the union statement. The Alliance of Motion Pictures and Television Producers (AMPTP), which is negotiating on behalf of the studios, includes Amazon (AMZN), Apple (AAPL), CBS (VIAC), Disney (DIS), NBC Universal, Netflix (NFLX), Paramount Global, Sony (SNE) and CNN parent company Warner Bros. Discovery. It did not have a comment about the 11th hour request for mediation or what it hoped would be accomplished. Union anger at mediation request The union was clearly angered by the last-minute request for mediation. It said there were published reports in trade publications about the AMPTP's desire to have mediation even before the request was made to union negotiators at the bargaining table. "The AMPTP has abused our trust and damaged the respect we have for them in this process. We will not be manipulated by this cynical ploy to engineer an extension when the companies have had more than enough time to make a fair deal. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service is a government agency set up to try to prevent strikes by bringing two sides together. Its site says its mediators can become involved when both labor and management request help. But the federal mediators have no power to force one side or the other to accept the other side's bargaining position, or to even order another contract extension. But mediators are typically brought in long before the final day before a contract expires and strike is due to start. "I think it's too little, too late. It's going to take an outside party several weeks to get his or her arms around these issues," said Tom Nunan, a lecturer at the UCLA School of Theater, Film and Television, as well as a film producer and writer. Another expert said the union likely only accepted the offer of mediation to remove a management talking point that the union wasn't interested in reaching a deal. "The optics look better if the union agrees to their last-minute request, as opposed to refusing to meet with a mediator," said Jonathan Handel, an entertainment lawyer, writer and author of a book on the 2007-08 writers strike, "Hollywood on Strike!: An Industry at War in the Internet Age." He said the request for mediation does not seem like a genuine attempt to reach a deal and avoid a strike. "They could have brought a mediator weeks ago, or months ago," said Handel. "This is a ploy. This is noise to try to squeeze another extension out of the union and the union isn't biting on it." Sides still far apart on major issues Handel said while it's likely that some agreements have been reached in the two weeks since the original strike deadline, it's apparent the two sides remain far apart on some difficult-to-settle issues, including how to pay residuals, or additional payments to actors, when shows appear on streaming services. The concerns also include the use of artificial intelligence in productions and economic issues such as pensions and health care contributions. "All the fingers are pointing in one direction, and it's not towards a settlement," he said. If they do strike, the actors could join more than 11,000 members of the Writers Guild of America, who have already been on strike for two months. Production of many movies and television shows have already been shut down by the current writers strike. An actors strike would bring most remaining productions to a halt, other than on some independent films not associated with studios. There has been no visible progress in ending the writers strike since it started. Now, there are concerns that if the actors join the writers on strike, the shutdowns could stretch through the summer, maybe even through the end of the year. This would be the first actors strike against television shows and movie productions since 1980. The industry has obviously changed radically since then, when most shows were on just three broadcast networks and movies were only shown first in theaters. Video rental giant Blockbuster hadn't started yet, let alone been forced out of business by streaming. AI impact a concern The difficulty of coming up with new contract language to cover the age of streaming services and artificial intelligence is what makes many people doubtful a contract can be reached without a strike. "This is a sea-change negotiation," said David Mumpower, a media expert, chief content officer of Mickeyblog, which tracks news about Disney, and co-host of the "Streaming into the Void" podcast. "And if they get it wrong now, they're going to have it wrong for decades." There is some belief that the use of AI could pose as great or even a greater threat to acting jobs than it poses to writing jobs in the industry. There is a belief that the contract will set guidelines for compensation for the use of AI, not an outright ban on the technology. "We all agree AI is going to be used. We don't know yet how it will be used," said Nunan. The talks also come at a time when the major media companies and tech companies that have jumped into the world of streaming services are focused on cost cutting and profitability, rather than just subscriber growth as they were a few years ago. Many of those companies have seen drops in their stock price in the last year, prompting deep cost cutting, including layoffs. Just before the last deadline, it seemed as if an actors strike could be avoided. Fran Drescher, the star of the 1990s sitcom "The Nanny" and the current president of SAG-AFTRA, recorded a video message to members saying that the union was having "extremely productive negotiations" with AMPTP. Stars sign on But soon after that came a letter signed by many high profile actors and actresses - including Meryl Streep, Glenn Close, Jennifer Lawrence, Bob Odenkirk, Mark Ruffalo, Quinta Brunson and Rami Malek, among others - urging the union to take a hard line. The letter said they were prepared to go on strike for the contract that members need going forward. "A strike brings incredible hardships to so many, and no one wants it," said the letter. "But we are prepared to strike if it comes to that. And we are concerned by the idea that SAG-AFTRA members may be ready to make sacrifices that leadership is not. We hope you've heard the message from us. This is an unprecedented inflection point in our industry, and what might be considered a good deal in any other years is simply not enough." More than 300 actors signed the letter initially, and the signature count has now climbed to more than 1,000, according to trade publication Deadline. Among those who have signed on are Charlize Theron, Joaquin Phoenix, Jamie Lee Curtis, Cobie Smulders and Pedro Pascal. Interestingly, Drescher herself has signed the letter. When the extension was announced, Drescher seemed to be addressing those calling for a tough line in talks when she said in an email to membership, "No one should mistake this extension for weakness. We see you. We hear you. We are you." But Drescher has since faced criticism on social media for attending a Dolce & Gabbana's Alta Moda festivities in Southern Italy this past weekend. The union issued a statement saying that the appearance was part of commitment to serve as a "brand ambassador," and that she had been continuing to participate in negotiations remotely. But members took to social media to criticize the optics of her appearing there with a strike deadline looming. Any potential split within the union could signal that even if a deal is reached at the 11th hour, it might be difficult to win ratification by rank-and-file members. Ratification is a process that would take several weeks, meaning that actors would keep working during the vote process. But if a majority of union members vote no on a deal, it could still lead to a strike later in the month. - CNN's Vanessa Yurkevich contributed to this report By Chris Isidore, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: August 2, 2023 End of Document US and India to boost defense and technology cooperation as China threat grows CNN Wire

### Document 953

Carol Lombardini, the studio voice in union talks, values a low profile. That hasn't kept striking writers and actors from casting her as a villain. As the Hollywood union strikes have dragged on, key characters have taken turns in the spotlight. There is Fran Drescher, the comedic actress who, with surprising ferocity, has rallied the actors' union against television and film companies, and enraged studio executives in the process. Robert A. Iger, who leads Disney, publicly pushed back against the striking workers, and found himself jeered on picket lines as a robber baron. But one crucial participant has remained an enigma: Carol Lombardini, 68, the top union negotiator for studios and a 41-year veteran of Hollywood labor battles. For someone who sits at the center of two increasingly bitter strikes -- writers walked off the job on May 2, followed by actors on July 14 -- very little is known about her. Ms. Lombardini has not given an interview of more than a few words since 2009, when she ascended from the No. 2 job to become president of the Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers, the organization that bargains on behalf of the eight largest entertainment companies. Until now, her tenure had been marked by labor peace. Studios reached an agreement with the directors' union in June; the writers last struck in 2008, the actors in 1980. Over the years, she has told colleagues that cultivating a public persona would only undercut her effectiveness at the bargaining table. Or at least it would not help. She declined to comment for this article. Wanted or not, the spotlight has found her. Many union members blame her for the negotiating logjam that has brought almost all movie and television production in Hollywood to a halt. Partly because of her woman-of-mystery persona and partly because she's an easy target, Ms. Lombardini has become an avatar for the grievances of tens of thousands of striking workers. ''Carol can go kick rocks,'' Caroline Renard, a striking writer, said this month on X, the social media platform formerly known as Twitter. With her public personality absent, actors and writers have invented one. In May, someone started a parody account on X that has portrayed Ms. Lombardini as a crass tyrant declaring, ''I'm a goddess of chaos!'' (Yes, she has seen it, an associate said. No, she is not amused.) Another group of screenwriters have mocked Ms. Lombardini online as a fuddy-duddy who hangs out at chain restaurants, the taunt being that no Hollywood person would be caught dead in one. (Her office is near a Cheesecake Factory in suburban Los Angeles.) Other union members seem to have simply grown curious about the Oz-like negotiator behind the curtain. ''Will we ever find out what Carol Lombardini is in the flesh?!'' Maridia Minor, a writer, asked on X last week. A few facts are known about Ms. Lombardini. She is a devoted baseball fan. She grew up in a working-class town outside Boston. And of course, she has enormous power. Ms. Lombardini is responsible for negotiating all 58 of Hollywood's union agreements, from contracts with the Writers Guild of America and SAG-AFTRA, as the actors' union is known, to ones with the American Federation of Musicians and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. How she handles herself -- union officials who have negotiated with her describe her as blunt yet cordial -- can make the difference between smooth talks and a strike. Jeff Ruthizer, who spent 40 years as a labor negotiator at Disney, ABC and NBC and recently wrote a book, ''Labor Pains,'' drawing on that experience, called Ms. Lombardini ''a funny person'' who ''knows how to read a room and is tough when she needs to be.'' At the end of the day, however, Ms. Lombardini is an employee, albeit one whose duties require deft ego management. She answers to moguls like Mr. Iger of Disney and Ted Sarandos of Netflix, who are not used to managing by committee. The other alliance members are NBCUniversal, Apple, Warner Bros. Discovery, Amazon, Paramount Global and Sony Pictures. Ms. Lombardini advises them on a course of action, but they ultimately decide on a strategy and then she does their bidding. In late July, for instance, some company leaders pressed Ms. Lombardini to reopen negotiations with the Writers Guild. (The two sides had not met since early May.) While not adamantly opposed, Ms. Lombardini expressed skepticism; she was not convinced that the Writers Guild was ready to soften its stance, according to two studio chiefs and one studio labor lawyer involved in the talks, who spoke on the condition of anonymity to discuss private conversations. Ultimately, the companies directed her to re-engage with the writers. The subsequent talks have gone poorly, with the Writers Guild holding firm to demands related to staffing minimums in television writers' rooms and transparency into streaming-service viewership, among others. Frustrated, studio leaders told Ms. Lombardini on Tuesday to release the details of their sweetened proposal -- which included higher wages, a pledge to share some viewership data and additional protections around the use of artificial intelligence -- to the news media. It was essentially a strategy to go around the guild's negotiating committee and appeal to rank-and-file members. In a message to its 11,500 members on Thursday, the Writers Guild said it was ''undeterred by this latest tactic.'' The Writers Guild declined to discuss Ms. Lombardini. Other unions did the same. (SAG-AFTRA, whose contract covers tens of thousands of movie and television actors, has not returned to the bargaining table in more than six weeks.) It appears, however, that union leaders have a grudging respect for her. ''She's been around a long time, and she knows what she's doing, and she commands a lot of respect as well,'' Lindsay Dougherty, the lead Teamsters organizer in Hollywood, said in an interview with an entertainment trade news publication last year. ''I think she's a fair individual,'' Ms. Dougherty added. (Teamsters represent drivers, casting directors and animal handlers, among other Hollywood specialties.) Ms. Lombardini, an avid Red Sox and Dodgers fan, had a working-class upbringing in Framingham, Mass., and was inspired to become a lawyer by reading articles about F. Lee Bailey, according to an associate. After getting a bachelor's degree in Renaissance history from the University of Chicago and a law degree from Stanford, she started her career at law firms in Los Angeles, specializing in labor by happenstance after one firm moved her from its quiet trusts and estates department to its bustling labor one. She has worked at the studio alliance since its creation in 1982 and is married to William Cole, a prominent labor lawyer whose clients have often included studios. ''Carol has one of the most complicated jobs in Hollywood -- and it's growing even more so -- but I think she clearly understands and appreciates the challenge,'' said Barry M. Meyer, a former Warner Bros. chairman who worked closely with Ms. Lombardini. ''It's actually been an integral part of her life's work.'' By all accounts, Ms. Lombardini knows various union contracts cold, which is no small feat; the most recent Writers Guild contract ran 740 pages. Ms. Lombardini is not a zealot in the negotiating room, according to union officials who have sat across the table from her, but she can be brusque and unyielding. In a letter to its members this month, the Writers Guild said Ms. Lombardini would not engage on certain topics. ''Carol's response -- something she repeated three times during the meeting: 'People just want to get back to work.''' In the past, studio leaders have prized her efficiency. ''Carol has done a very good job this past year,'' Kevin Tsujihara, who was the Warner Bros. chairman, wrote in a 2014 email that was made public as part of the Sony Pictures hack, noting that she had recently concluded six negotiations. ''There was no public drama and all were concluded within parameters we had established,'' Mr. Tsujihara wrote. He recommended a bonus of $365,000, or 30 percent of her salary, which he listed as $1.2 million. The job has become much more difficult. For a start, the studio alliance's relatively recent additions of Apple, Netflix and Amazon have made its priorities more varied and unwieldy than in the past. The unions have grown more aggressive. And bargaining issues -- the rise of artificial intelligence, for instance, and its potential to disrupt the creative process -- have become more complex. ''She has to unify the various views of the studios and get everyone to agree,'' Mr. Ruthizer, the labor lawyer, said. ''And then she has the other job of negotiating with the other side of the table.'' ''The challenge now is greater than she's ever seen,'' he added. ''It's bigger than anybody has ever seen.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/08/27/business/hollywood-strike-studios-lombardini.html Graphic PHOTO: Carol Lombardini in 2014. Until the two strikes this year, her tenure had been marked by labor peace. (PHOTOGRAPH BY MIKE WINDLE/GETTY IMAGES) (B3) This article appeared in print on page B1, B3. Load-Date: August 29, 2023 End of Document U.S. to Grant $238 Million For Chip Hubs The New York Times

### Document 918

The studios and the actors' union haven't spoken for more than two months, but a deal is needed before the entertainment industry can fully return. Hollywood's actors are back in the spotlight. With screenwriters reaching a tentative agreement with the major entertainment studios on a new labor deal on Sunday night, one big obstacle stands in the way of the film and TV industry roaring back to life: ending the strike with tens of thousands of actors. The two sides have not spoken in more than two months, and no talks are scheduled. Leaders of SAG-AFTRA, the actors' union, have indicated a willingness to negotiate, but the studios made a strategic decision in early August to focus on reaching a détente with the writers first. A big reason was the rhetoric of Fran Drescher, the president of the actors' union, who made one fiery speech after another following the strike, including one in which she denounced studio executives as ''land barons of a medieval time.'' ''Eventually, the people break down the gates of Versailles,'' Ms. Drescher said after the actors' strike was called in July. ''And then it's over. We're at that moment right now.'' Ms. Drescher has been less vocal in recent weeks, however. Only a resolution with the actors will determine when tens of thousands of workers -- including camera operators, makeup artists, prop makers, set dressers, lighting technicians, hairstylists, cinematographers -- return to work. The actors' union offered congratulations to the Writers Guild of America, which represents more than 11,000 screenwriters, in a statement on Sunday night, adding that it was eager to review the tentative agreement with the studios. Still, it said it remained ''committed to achieving the necessary terms for our members.'' With a tentative deal in hand, the Writers Guild suspended picketing. But protests by actors will begin again on Tuesday, after a break for Yom Kippur on Monday. ''We need everyone on the line Tuesday-Friday,'' the actress Frances Fisher, a member of the SAG-AFTRA negotiating committee, said on Sunday on X, the platform formerly known as Twitter. ''Show us your #Solidarity!'' Dozens of Writers Guild members vowed to support the actors. ''I know there's a huge sign of relief reverberating through the town right now, but it's not over for any of us until SAG-AFTRA gets their deal,'' Amy Berg, a Writers Guild strike captain, wrote on X. Their support will go only so far, however. Writers Guild negotiators were unsuccessful in receiving the contractual right to honor other unions' picket lines; writers will be required to return to work, perhaps before a ratification vote is final. It has been 74 days since the actors' union and representatives of the Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers, which bargains on behalf of the studios, have talked. That will probably soon change given the high stakes of salvaging the 2024 theatrical box office, which will be in considerable jeopardy should Hollywood not be able to restart production within the next month. The TV production window for the remainder of the year is also closing, given the coming holidays. Restarting talks with the actors' union is a bit more complicated than it sounds. For a start, SAG-AFTRA officials will need time to scrutinize the deal points achieved by the Writers Guild; those wins and compromises will inform a new bargaining strategy for the actors. Also, talks between studios and writers restarted only after leaders on both sides spent time back-channeling about the thorniest issues and seeing if there was a willingness to negotiate. Studios are likely to try the same strategy with the actors. The soonest that negotiations between actors and the studios could restart is next week, according to a person directly involved in the process, who spoke on the condition of anonymity because of the sensitive nature of the strike. Neither SAG-AFTRA nor the studio alliance commented on Monday. ''There's tremendous pressure on both sides to get this done,'' said Bobby Schwartz, a partner at Quinn Emanuel and a longtime entertainment lawyer who has represented several of the major studios. ''The deal that the Writers Guild and the studios struck economically could have been worked out in May, June. It didn't need to go this long. I think the membership of SAG-AFTRA is going to say we've been out of work for months, we want to go back to work, we don't want to be the ones that are keeping everybody else on the sidelines.'' The dual strikes by the writers and the actors -- the first time that has happened since 1960 -- have effectively shut down TV and film production for months. The fallout has been significant, both inside and outside the industry. California's economy alone has lost more than $5 billion, according to Gov. Gavin Newsom. Warner Bros. Discovery said this month that the impact from the labor disputes would reduce its adjusted earnings for the year by $300 million to $500 million. Additionally, share prices for other major media companies like Disney and Paramount have taken a hit in recent months. The industry took a meaningful step toward stabilization on Sunday night, though, with the tentative deal between the writers and studios all but ending a 146-day strike. The deal still needs to be approved by union leadership and ratified by rank-and-file screenwriters. ''I'm waiting impatiently to see what the exact language is around A.I.,'' said Joseph Vinciguerra, a Writers Guild member and a professor at New York University's Tisch School of the Arts. The approval vote by union leadership is expected on Tuesday. Though the fine print of the terms has not been released, the agreement has much of what the writers had demanded, including increases in compensation for streaming content, concessions from studios on minimum staffing for television shows and guarantees that artificial intelligence technology will not encroach on writers' credits and compensation. ''We can say, with great pride, that this deal is exceptional -- with meaningful gains and protections for writers in every sector of the membership,'' the Writers Guild's negotiating committee said in an email to members. On Monday, President Biden released a statement applauding the deal, saying it would ''allow writers to return to the important work of telling the stories of our nation, our world -- and of all of us.'' The prospective writers' deal should provide a blueprint for the actors, since many of their demands are similar. Union leaders for the actors said their compensation levels, as well as their working conditions, were worsened by the rise of streaming. Like screenwriters, actors have been terrified by the prospects of artificial intelligence. They are worried that it could be used to create digital replicas of their likenesses -- or that performances could be digitally altered -- without payment or approval, and are seeking significant guardrails to protect against that. The actors, however, have had several demands that the studios balked at, including a revenue-sharing agreement for successful streaming shows. The actors have also asked for significant wage increases, including an 11 percent raise in the first year of a new contract. The studios last proposed a 5 percent raise. Though the entertainment industry had been bracing for a work stoppage by the writers going back to the beginning of the year, the actors' uncharacteristic resolve this past summer caught studio executives off guard. The actors last went on strike in 1980. By comparison, the writers previously walked out in 2007 for 100 days. The first worrying sign came in June when more than 60,000 actors authorized a walkout with 98 percent of the vote -- a margin that even eclipsed the writers' strike authorization. Then, as bargaining began, the studios saw the actors' list of demands. Union leaders handed over a list that totaled 48 pages, nearly triple the size of their asks during the last contract negotiations in 2020. While bargaining was going on, more than 1,000 actors, including Meryl Streep, Jennifer Lawrence and Ben Stiller, signed a letter to guild leadership saying that ''we are prepared to strike.'' The union called for a strike a little more than two weeks later. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/09/25/business/media/actors-strike-negotiations.html Graphic PHOTOS: Above left, Fran Drescher, president of the actors' union, protested in City Hall Park in New York last month Valarie Pettiford, top left, joined a picket line, right, outside Universal Studios in California. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY JENNA SCHOENEFELD FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES BRITTAINY NEWMAN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) (A18) This article appeared in print on page A1, A18. Load-Date: September 26, 2023 End of Document Fear of an A.I. Pundit; Ross Douthat The New York Times

### Document 1081

The Writers Guild of America got most of what it wanted. With actors still on picket lines, however, much of Hollywood will remain shut down. Hollywood’s bitter, monthslong labor dispute has taken a big first step toward a resolution. The Writers Guild of America, which represents more than 11,000 screenwriters, reached a tentative deal on a new contract with entertainment companies on Sunday night, all but ending a 146-day strike that has contributed to a shutdown of television and film production. In the coming days, guild members will vote on whether to accept the deal, which has much of what they had demanded, including increases in compensation for streaming content, concessions from studios on minimum staffing for television shows, and guarantees that artificial intelligence technology will not encroach on writers’ credits and compensation. “We can say, with great pride, that this deal is exceptional — with meaningful gains and protections for writers in every sector of the membership,” the Writers Guild’s negotiating committee said in an email to members. Conspicuously not doing a victory lap was the Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers, which bargains on behalf of studios. “The W.G.A. and A.M.P.T.P. have reached a tentative agreement” was its only comment. For an industry upended by the streaming revolution, which the pandemic sped up, the tentative accord represents a meaningful step toward stabilization. But much of Hollywood will remain at a standstill: Tens of thousands of actors remain on strike, and no talks between the actors’ union, SAG-AFTRA, and the studios were scheduled. The only productions that could restart in short order would be ones without actors, like the late-night shows hosted by Jimmy Fallon and Stephen Colbert and daytime talk shows hosted by Drew Barrymore and Jennifer Hudson. The upshot: In addition to actors, more than 100,000 behind-the-scenes workers (directors, camera operators, publicists, makeup artists, prop makers, set dressers, lighting technicians, hairstylists, cinematographers) in Los Angeles and New York will continue to stand idle, many with mounting financial hardship. California’s economy alone has lost more than $5 billion from the Hollywood shutdown, according to Gov. Gavin Newsom. SAG-AFTRA has been on strike since July 14. Its demands exceed those of the Writers Guild and the studio alliance decided to prioritize talks with the Writers Guild, in part because of the hard line taken by Fran Drescher, the SAG-AFTRA’s leader. Among other things, the actors want 2 percent of the total revenue generated by streaming shows, something that studios have said is a nonstarter. Even so, the deal with the Writers Guild could speed up negotiations with the actors’ union. Some of SAG-AFTRA’s concerns are similar to ones raised by the Writers Guild. Actors, for instance, worry that A.I. could be used to create digital replicas of their likenesses (or that performances could be digitally altered) without payment or approval. The last sticking point between the Writers Guild and studios involved artificial intelligence. On Saturday, lawyers for the entertainment companies came up with language — a couple paragraphs inside a contract that runs hundreds of pages — that addressed a guild concern about A.I. and old scripts that studios own. The sides spent several hours on Sunday making additional tweaks. The tentative deal came after several senior company leaders joined the talks directly — among them Robert A. Iger, Disney’s chief executive; Donna Langley, chair of the NBCUniversal Studio Group; Ted Sarandos, Netflix’s co-chief executive; and David Zaslav, who runs Warner Bros. Discovery. Typically, talks took place between union negotiators and Carol Lombardini, who leads the Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers, an organization that bargains on behalf of the eight biggest Hollywood content companies. Talks resumed on Wednesday after a hiatus of nearly a month, a period when each side insisted that the other was the one refusing to negotiate. Writers Guild leaders had come under intense pressure from some of its A-list members, including Ryan Murphy (“American Horror Story”), Kenya Barris (“black-ish”) and Noah Hawley (“Fargo”). Showrunners like Mr. Murphy did not push Writers Guild leaders to take what was already on the table. Rather, they agitated for an immediate return to negotiations, and cited as a reason the increasing financial hardship on idled Hollywood workers. Hollywood workers have taken more than $45 million in hardship withdrawals from the Motion Picture Industry Pension Plan since Sept. 1, according to a document compiled by plan administrators that was viewed by The New York Times. Mr. Murphy set up a financial assistance fund for idled workers on his shows and committed $500,000 as a starting amount. Within days, he had $10 million in requests. Studios have also been hurting. This month, Warner Bros. Discovery said that the dual strikes would reduce its adjusted earnings for the year by $300 million to $500 million. The stock prices for Disney, Warner Bros. Discovery and Paramount Global have taken a hit. Analysts have estimated that studios will forgo as much as $1.6 billion in global ticket sales for movies that were initially scheduled for release this fall but pushed to next year because of the actors’ strike. Negotiations between the studios and the writers began over six months ago. Union leaders repeatedly called the moment “existential,” arguing that the rise of streaming had worsened both compensation levels for writers as well as their working conditions. Over the last decade, the number of episodes for television series went down from the old broadcast network standard of more than 20 per season to as little as six or seven. Writers Guild officials said that fewer episodes often translated to lower income for writers, and left them scrambling to find multiple jobs in a year. The writers also took particular aim at so-called minirooms, a streaming-era innovation where fewer writers were hired to help conceive of a show, and they were frequently paid less. Putting guardrails around the use of artificial intelligence was an issue of some significance when negotiations began in late March, but it took on greater urgency to members as bargaining — and the strike — wore on. Prominent members of the Writers Guild had framed the strike as being about something loftier than Hollywood — they were taking a stand, they argued, against the evils of capitalism. Some of that sentiment peppered the reaction to the denouement. In a post late Sunday on X, the platform formerly known as Twitter, Billy Ray, whose credits include “Captain Phillips” and “Shattered Glass,” encouraged fellow writers to “stand with the actors” and workers everywhere. “That’s how we’ll save America.” The strike was one of the longest in the history of the Writers Guild. The last time writers and actors were both on strike at the same time was in 1960. With a tentative deal in hand, the Writers Guild suspended picketing. The union, however, encouraged members to join the striking actors’ picket lines, which will begin again on Tuesday. PHOTO: Striking Hollywood writers and actors picketing in Los Angeles on Friday. (PHOTOGRAPH BY Jenna Schoenefeld for The New York Times FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: September 25, 2023 End of Document Digital Replicas, a Fear of Striking Actors, Already Fill Screens The New York Times

### Document 9

Striking members of the Writers Guild of America will be back on the picket lines for a third day on Thursday. Their walk out has halted television and other productions on both coasts and it is expected to continue since no new negotiations have been scheduled. Thousands of members of the WGA's West Coast branch were out Wednesday morning at all the major studios around the Los Angeles area, often joined by actors and other union members in solidarity. Thursday, the strikers are slated to double their time on the picket lines, with a pair of four-hour shifts scheduled instead of the single four- hour shifts that occurred the previous two days. According to the union's website, there will be picket shifts from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 1 to 5 p.m. on Thursday and Friday. The picketing is being conducted at Amazon's Studio in Culver City, CBS' Studio City lot, Television City, The Walt Disney Co.'s corporate headquarters in Burbank, the Fox Studios lot, Netflix's Hollywood headquarters, Paramount Studios in Hollywood, Sony Studios in Culver City, Universal Studios and Warner Bros. in Burbank. The union remains at an impasse with Hollywood studios over a host of labor issues -- most notably, residuals for streaming content, staffing levels in writing rooms and the use of artificial intelligence. Monday night, the WGA's West Coast and East Coast branches announced that contract talks with the studios had broken down. The union walked off the job when its contract expired at 12:01 a.m. Tuesday. It's the union's first strike in 15 years. "Though we negotiated intent on making a fair deal -- and though your strike vote gave us the leverage to make some gains -- the studios' responses to our proposals have been wholly insufficient, given the existential crisis writers are facing," the union wrote in a message to its membership Monday. The strike is also expected to have a wide-ranging economic ripple effect on thousands of crew members and other behind-the-scenes workers as well as impact businesses near studios such as restaurants that typically serve workers. Gov. Gavin Newsom, speaking at the Milken Institute Global Conference in Beverly Hills on Tuesday, said that, either directly or indirectly, "every single one of us will be impacted by this (strike)." "We're very concerned about what's going on, because both sides are dug in, and the stakes are high," Newsom said. "I've got to say, I'm sensitive to the concerns of the writers, very, in terms of what streaming's doing, what the next conversation, AI (artificial intelligence), is doing in this space. This is a very real and existential moment." He said his office has not been involved in the labor talks, but will get involved if asked to do so. Similarly, Los Angeles Mayor Karen Bass, whose city will likely feel the brunt of the strike's economic fallout, issued a statement that avoided taking sides but urged a resolution. "Los Angeles relies on a strong entertainment industry that is the envy of the world while putting Angelenos to work in good, middle class jobs," Bass said. "I encourage all sides to come together around an agreement that protects our signature industry and the families it supports." Bass said she plans to reach out to both sides, although she has not been actively involved yet. The mayor played a key role in resolving a recent labor dispute between the Los Angeles Unified School District and thousands of its service workers. The WGA is specifically calling for higher residual pay for streaming programs that have higher viewership, rather than the existing model that pays a standard rate regardless of a show's success. The union is also calling for industry standards on the number of writers assigned to each show, increases in foreign streaming residuals and regulations preventing the use of artificial intelligence technology to write or rewrite any literary material. According to the union, its latest contract proposal would net writers roughly $429 million per year, while the studios' latest offer would equate to about $86 million annually. Studios have pushed back on some union demands, noting that the entire industry is facing budget constraints, and pointing to the thousands of layoffs currently underway at the Walt Disney Co. as a prime example. The studios also say writers' residuals have increased in recent years, powered largely by amounts earned through "new media." The Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers, which represents the studios, issued a statement Monday saying, "The AMPTP presented a comprehensive package proposal to the guild last night which included generous increases in compensation for writers as well as improvements in streaming residuals." "The AMPTP also indicated to the WGA that it is prepared to improve that offer, but was unwilling to do so because of the magnitude of other proposals still on the table that the guild continues to insist upon. The primary sticking points are mandatory staffing and duration of employment, guild proposals that would require a company to staff a show with a certain number of writers for a specified period of time, whether needed or not. "The AMPTP member companies remain united in their desire to reach a deal that is mutually beneficial to writers and the health and longevity of the industry, and to avoid hardship to the thousands of employees who depend upon the industry for their livelihoods. The AMPTP is willing to engage in discussions with the WGA in an effort to break this logjam." The WGA last week issued what it calls "strike rules," which bar union members from doing any writing for studios being struck, or conducting any negotiations on future writing projects. The rules also direct union members to honor all WGA picket lines, perform assigned "strike-support" duties and inform the union of any "strikebreaking activity." The WGA last went on strike in 2007-08, remaining off the job for 100 days and grinding Hollywood production to a halt. That strike was precipitated over compensation for what was then termed "new media," with Internet streaming beginning to reshape the entertainment landscape. Various estimates from different organizations estimated that the 100-day strike cost the local economy between $2 billion and $3 billion. Please note: This content carries a strict local market embargo. If you share the same market as the contributor of this article, you may not use it on any platform. By KCAL-NEWS STAFF TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: May 4, 2023 End of Document OpenAI's technology is upending our everyday lives. It's overseen exclusively by wealthy, White men CNN Wire

### Document 520

The leadership of the Writers Guild of America voted to end a 148-day strike. Members will start voting on the deal's ratification next week. After 148 days on strike, television and movie writers will begin returning to work on Wednesday. The Writers Guild of America, which represents 11,500 screenwriters, said on Tuesday that three internal boards had voted unanimously to end the strike and send a tentative contract with entertainment companies to members for ratification. The vote will start on Monday and end on Oct. 9. Members are expected to approve the three-year deal. ''Our negotiators knew the kind of deal they had to deliver -- anything less than exceptional was not going to fly with a membership that has become younger, more active, possibly more radical,'' said Bryce Schramm, a writer whose credits include the CW's ''Dynasty'' and Disney's ''Runaways.'' The Writers Guild and the Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers, which bargains on behalf of the studios, reached the tentative agreement on Sunday after a bitter standoff that contributed to a near-complete shutdown of film and television production. Guild leaders have repeatedly called the terms of the accord ''exceptional.'' Studios have declined to comment. For the first time, the Writers Guild made those terms public on Tuesday. While not receiving everything it asked for, the union achieved major gains. Residual payments (a form of royalty) for overseas viewing of streaming would increase 76 percent, according to the union. Netflix's foreign residual, for instance, would total $32,830 for a one-hour episode over three years, up from $18,684. For the first time, writers will receive a bonus from streaming services that is based on a percentage of active subscribers. The guild had demanded that entertainment companies establish a viewership-based bonus to reward programs that become hits. On the contentious issue of minimum staffing for television shows, at least three writer-producers must be hired for writers' rooms for first-season shows running 20 weeks or longer. Minimum staffing for additional seasons will be tied to the number of episodes. Studios had initially refused to negotiate at all on the guild's demand for minimum staffing, calling it ''a hiring quota that is incompatible with the creative nature of our industry.'' The Writers Guild had been seeking a minimum of six writers. The Writers Guild said the tentative contract includes enhancements worth an estimated $233 million annually. When bargaining started in the spring, the guild proposed $429 million in enhancements, while studios countered with $86 million, according to the guild. The tentative contract also contains guarantees that artificial intelligence technology will not encroach on writers' credits and compensation. Studios cannot use A.I. tools to rewrite original material. Writers, however, can use the technology for assistance if the company they are working for allows it; studios cannot force them to use it. In a concession by the union, studios will be able to use film and TV scripts that they already own to refine A.I. tools and experiment. During negotiations in April before the strike, studios refused to engage on the topic of artificial intelligence, saying too much was unknown about the technology. They said the guild would have to wait until contract negotiations in 2026. Studio leaders have since called their early refusal to negotiate on the issue an error. It was one of the reasons the guild called a strike. Even though writers' rooms can begin running again, much of Hollywood will stay at a standstill: Tens of thousands of actors remain on strike, and no talks between the actors' union, SAG-AFTRA, and the studios have been scheduled. The only productions that could quickly restart are ones without actors, like late-night shows hosted by Jimmy Fallon and Stephen Colbert and daytime talk shows hosted by Drew Barrymore and Jennifer Hudson. In addition to actors, more than 100,000 behind-the-scenes workers (directors, camera operators, publicists, makeup artists, prop makers, set dressers, lighting technicians, hairstylists, cinematographers) will continue to stand idle, many with mounting financial hardship. The impact extends beyond California and New York. There are production hubs in Georgia and New Mexico, for instance. About $10 billion in TV and film production is on hold, according to ProdPro, a production tracking service. That equates to 176 shows and films. While the Writers Guild suspended picketing on Sunday, the union encouraged members to join the actors' picket lines this week -- a symbolic show of solidarity before returning to work. ''Today is an important day to pay a debt to the actors who came out to support us early during our strike, when they still had a contract,'' Mr. Schramm, the writer, said on Tuesday as he arrived at Paramount Pictures with a picket sign. ''It's also nice to gather with other writers and feel some ownership over our victory.'' About 80 people were marching outside Paramount by midmorning. Roughly a third wore blue Writers Guild shirts. A smattering of people had donned sparkly tutus in honor of a ''tutu Tuesdays'' theme. Someone had brought a boom box, which was blaring ''I'm Still Standing'' by Elton John. The comedic actor Jack Black (''Jumanji'') carried a picket sign reading, ''We Ain't Done Yet,'' while the Emmy-winning Bob Odenkirk (''Better Call Saul'') sported a black SAG-AFTRA shirt. The mood was buoyant, even euphoric. ''I can't imagine that it will be drawn out,'' Kari Nicolle, an actress whose credits include ''CSI: Vegas,'' said about the negotiations that remain between her union and the studios. ''If the writers were satisfied with the A.I. protections that studios offered, then hopefully SAG will be able to piggyback.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/09/26/business/hollywood-writers-return.html Graphic PHOTO: Picketing outside Paramount Pictures in Los Angeles. The Writers Guild of America clinched a deal to end its strike, but the actors union's strike continues. (PHOTOGRAPH BY MARK ABRAMSON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) (B5) This article appeared in print on page B1, B5. Load-Date: September 28, 2023 End of Document From Baby Talk to Baby A.I.; Mind The New York Times

### Document 1096

The SAG-AFTRA board voted on Friday to send the agreement with studios to its members for a ratification process that will end in early December. The union that represents movie and television actors said on Friday that its 76-member national board had voted with 86 percent support to send a tentative contract with studios to members for ratification. The ratification process will start on Tuesday and end the first week in December. Actors can go back to work immediately, however. Members are expected to approve the contract, which Fran Drescher, the union's outspoken president, valued at more than $1 billion over three years. She highlighted the ''extraordinary scope'' of the agreement, noting that it included protections around the use of artificial intelligence, higher minimum pay, better health care funding, concessions from studios on self-taped auditions, improved hair and makeup services on sets, and a requirement for intimacy coordinators for sex scenes, among other gains. ''They had to yield,'' Ms. Drescher said at a news conference during a 28-minute monologue that touched on Veterans Day, Bela Lugosi's Dracula costume, her parents, the Roman Empire, studio stubbornness, Buddhism, Frederick Douglass and her dog. The union, SAG-AFTRA, which represents tens of thousands of actors, and the Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers, which bargains on behalf of studios, reached the tentative agreement on Wednesday. It followed a bitter standoff that contributed to a near-complete shutdown of production in the entertainment industry. At 118 days, it was the longest movie and television strike in the union's 90-year history. The tentative deal was also historic, according to the studio alliance, which said it reflected ''the biggest contract-on-contract gains in the history of the union.'' In a statement, the alliance said it was ''pleased'' that SAG-AFTRA's board had recommended ratification. ''We are also grateful that the entire industry has enthusiastically returned to work,'' the alliance said. The actors' strike, combined with a writers' strike that started in May and was resolved in September, devastated the entertainment economy. Hundreds of thousands of crew members were idled, with some losing their homes and turning to food banks for groceries. Some small businesses that service studios -- costume dry cleaners, prop warehouses, catering companies -- may never recover. The dual strikes caused roughly $10 billion in losses nationwide, according to Todd Holmes, an associate professor of entertainment media management at California State University, Northridge. While the big studios are based in Los Angeles, they also use soundstage complexes in Georgia, New York, New Jersey and New Mexico. Kevin Klowden, chief global strategist with the Milken Institute, an economic think tank, was more cautious with his estimate, putting losses at more than $6 billion. He said it ''may take a while'' to know the true size. On Friday, the SAG-AFTRA board, which includes Sharon Stone, Sean Astin and Rosie O'Donnell, made public a summary of the tentative contract's contents. While not receiving everything it asked for, the union achieved significant gains. The final sticking point involved ''synthetic fakes,'' or the use of artificial intelligence to create an entirely fabricated character by melding together recognizable features from real actors. The union won consent and compensation guarantees. ''You could imagine prompting a generative A.I. system that's been trained on a bunch of actors' performances to create a digital performer, for example, who has Julia Roberts's smile,'' Duncan Crabtree-Ireland, SAG-AFTRA's executive director, said in an interview. ''Before this agreement, there wasn't any contractual or legal basis to require consent or prohibit that. Now there will be.'' But this strike was never about stars. A-listers like Jennifer Lawrence and Brad Pitt negotiate their own contracts (or, more precisely, their agents do). The tentative contract covers minimums, or what actors who don't have any clout get paid. SAG-AFTRA had demanded an 11 percent raise for minimum pay in the first year of a contract. Studios had insisted that they could offer no more than 5 percent, the same as had recently been given (and agreed to) by unions for writers and directors. In the end, the union was able to win a 7 percent first-year raise. ''This is really important because it sends a very clear signal to other unions,'' Mr. Crabtree-Ireland said. ''I'm not aware of anyone ever being able to break the pattern before, because it's always been that the A.M.P.T.P. establishes a number and everyone gets held to it.'' SAG-AFTRA failed in one regard. It had gone into negotiations demanding a percentage of streaming service revenue. It had proposed a 2 percent share -- later dropped to 1 percent, before a pivot to a per-subscriber fee. Ms. Drescher had made the demand a priority, but companies like Netflix balked, calling it ''a bridge too far.'' Instead, the studio alliance proposed a new residual (a type of royalty) for streaming programs based on performance metrics, which the union, after making some adjustments, agreed to take. It is similar to what the Writers Guild of America achieved in its negotiations: Actors in streaming shows that attract at least 20 percent of subscribers will receive a bonus. Unlike the Writers Guild, however, SAG-AFTRA also got the studio alliance to agree to a system in which 25 percent of the bonus money will go into a fund that will be distributed to actors in less successful streaming shows. ''I felt like, is this a win or a loss?'' Ms. Drescher said. ''But we're getting the money. We opened a new revenue stream. What matters is that we got into another pocket.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/11/10/business/media/sag-tentative-deal-vote.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page B3. Load-Date: November 11, 2023 End of Document 5 Voices on Artificial Intelligence The New York Times

### Document 632

Their union agreed to a deal with the studios last month. With actors and writers on strike, the industry is shut down anyway. When the Directors Guild of America agreed to a new three-year contract with the major Hollywood studios last month, the union hailed the agreement as ''unprecedented'' and ''historic.'' With screenwriters on strike and the actors' union still in negotiations, the directors saw their deal as a first step on the way to labor peace in the entertainment industry. It included improvements in both wages and the amount of royalties that directors would receive from projects on streaming services, and it placed guardrails around the use of artificial intelligence. ''The parameters of the deal are certainly going to help the other guilds in negotiations,'' Christopher Nolan, the director of ''Oppenheimer,'' told The Hollywood Reporter. That did not happen. When the actors' union, SAG-AFTRA, went on strike last week, the directors found themselves as outliers in Hollywood. Their union is the only one that agreed to a deal with the Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers, which bargains on behalf of the studios, and now they are unable to work anyway since the writers' and actors' strikes have shut down the industry. ''They agreed too early,'' Peter Newman, a producer and a professor at New York University's Tisch School of the Arts, said in an interview. ''If they had guessed correctly, they could have seen that, almost invariably, there was going to be a complete shutdown of the industry, regardless.'' Rather than viewing the directors' contract as a blueprint, the actors' union deemed it insufficient. The minimum raises that the Directors Guild agreed to were too low, the actors declared. While the directors accrued significant increases in the residuals they would receive, primarily via a formula that accounts for international streaming subscribers, there was little progress in getting recalcitrant tech companies to share more data about how well films and television shows performed on their services. The studios did declare that generative artificial intelligence is not ''a person'' and cannot take over the duties of a Directors Guild member. But their reassurance that A.I. would not be used ''in connection with creative elements without consultation with the director or other D.G.A.-covered employees'' was seen by many as weak and vague. The ''Matrix'' filmmaker Lilly Wachowski, who is also a member of the Writers Guild of America, took to Twitter to explain that she would vote no on the deal, specifically because of the A.I. provisions in the proposed contract. ''I'm no Boomer-luddite-fuddy-duddy against the idea of A.I. as a tool per se,'' she wrote. ''But what I do vehemently object to,'' she added, ''is the use of A.I. as a tool to generate wealth. That's what's at stake here. Cutting jobs for corporate profit.'' Despite the protests, the membership of the union ratified the deal, with 87 percent voting in favor. ''We have concluded a truly historic deal,'' Jon Avnet, the chair of the Directors Guild's negotiating committee, said in a statement on June 3. Even now that the actors have joined the writers on strike, some directors remain pleased with their contract. ''I think we got one of the best deals we've had in decades,'' Bethany Rooney, a veteran director of network television shows like ''Law and Order: Organized Crime,'' ''Chicago P.D.'' and ''Station 19,'' said in an interview. ''I feel like they addressed all of our concerns and met them with a positive response,'' she added, ''whether it was about basic pay rates or residuals, or reporting on streaming numbers or A.I. for that matter. It was all met with a response that we could live with.'' But as the actors' negotiations went on and a strike became more of a possibility, the directors' position as the lone guild to reach an agreement was more pronounced. ''Boy did the DGA miss their moment. #WGA #SAGAFTRA,'' Chris Nee, the creator of the children's animated series ''Doc McStuffins,'' wrote on Twitter on the eve of the actors' strike. The Directors Guild has long been seen as a stable union. Formed in 1936 and currently representing 19,000 directors and members of the directing team, including assistant directors, unit production managers, stage managers and others, the union has rarely struck. It has walked out once, in 1987 for three hours, the shortest strike in Hollywood history. A common assumption in Hollywood is that Directors Guild members are employed more consistently than members of the other unions. And there can be tension between the various unions. ''There is a generational spirit of lack of cooperation between them and the Writers Guild,'' Mr. Newman said. ''Writers and directors have always had their differences. To a certain extent directors might think that they're the true driving force behind any film.'' Yet Ms. Rooney, who serves as an alternate on the national board of the Directors Guild, said she was not surprised that the actors had gone on strike. ''They have some major issues, and the writers have major issues that are specific to them that are not directors' issues,'' she said. ''They did not get the response they needed from the A.M.P.T.P., so they had no choice but to go out on strike. We are in there with them in spirit.'' Still, it remains clear that the directors wanted their deal to lead to agreements with the actors and the writers. And the frustration over that not happening seeped into a statement from Lesli Linka Glatter, the Directors Guild president, after the actors said they would strike. ''The Directors Guild of America is extremely disappointed that the A.M.P.T.P. did not fairly and reasonably address the important issues raised by SAG-AFTRA in negotiations,'' she said. ''During this critical and difficult time for our industry, the Directors Guild strongly supports the actors.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/07/18/business/media/hollywood-strikes-directors.html Graphic PHOTO: Christopher Nolan, director of ''Oppenheimer,'' said that he hoped that the directors' deal could be a blueprint for agreements with writers and actors. (PHOTOGRAPH BY MELINDA SUE GORDON/UNIVERSAL PICTURES, VIA ASSOCIATED PRESS) (B3) This article appeared in print on page B1, B3. Load-Date: July 19, 2023 End of Document Hollywood’s New Fantasy: A Magical, Colorblind Past; Screenland The New York Times

### Document 445

The sides said they remained far apart on the most significant issues, dealing a blow to hopes that the entertainment industry could soon fully roar back to life. Negotiations between the major entertainment studios and the union representing tens of thousands of actors have collapsed, with both sides saying they remained far apart on the most significant issues. The Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers, which bargains on behalf of the studios, said it was suspending talks because they were ''no longer moving us in a productive direction'' after a session on Wednesday. SAG-AFTRA, the actors' union, which has been on strike since July, accused studio executives of ''bully tactics,'' and said in a statement early Thursday that the studios had recently presented an offer ''that was, shockingly, worth less than they proposed before the strike began.'' The collapse of the negotiations is a significant setback for the entertainment industry, which has essentially been at a standstill for months because of dual strikes by actors and screenwriters. On Monday, more than 8,000 screenwriters ratified a new three-year contract with the studio alliance, formally ending their monthslong labor dispute. There was optimism that a deal with the actors would follow and that Hollywood could soon fully roar back to life. But with actors continuing to strike, most television and movie production remains suspended. The financial fallout has been significant. The California economy has lost an estimated $5 billion. Tens of thousands of behind-the-scenes workers have been out of work for months. Share prices for many major media companies have dropped, and now there is a further threat to next year's box office results. Since the Writers Guild of America ended its strike late last month, there had been increased confidence that TV and film production could soon be fully up and running. Television writers' rooms had started up again, and preproduction schedules for new films had been confirmed. All that remained was for the studios and the actors to reach a deal. Now it's not clear when talks will resume. ''I really think the parties need to stay in negotiations until they get the deal done,'' said Ivy Kagan Bierman, chair of the entertainment labor practice at Loeb & Loeb, a prominent Los Angeles law firm. ''These repeated suspensions and delays are having a devastating effect not only on the guild and union members but on others both in the industry and outside the industry.'' Like their counterparts in the screenwriters' guild, leaders of the actors' union have called this moment ''existential.'' They are seeking wage increases, as well as protections around the use of artificial intelligence. Actors have now been on strike for 91 days; screenwriters recently returned to work after a 148-day walkout. The last time both unions had been on strike at the same time was 1960. When negotiations between the actors' union and the studios resumed last week -- just days after the studios and screenwriters reached a tentative agreement -- it was the first time the sides had met since the actors went on strike on July 14. Five bargaining sessions were held, and many industry observers believed the talks would soon lead to a deal. In a statement released early Thursday, the studio alliance said it had offered wage increases, met ''nearly all of the union's demands on casting'' and proposed further protections around the use of A.I. The alliance also said it had offered ''the same terms that were ratified'' by both the writers' and directors' unions regarding wage increases and streaming royalties. The alliance also said, however, that the actors' union wanted a viewership bonus that ''would cost more than $800 million per year, which would create an untenable economic burden.'' The meeting on Wednesday ended in the afternoon as scheduled, with both parties initially agreeing to return to the table on Thursday morning, the union's executive director and chief negotiator, Duncan Crabtree-Ireland, said in a phone interview from a picket line outside Netflix in Los Angeles. Mr. Crabtree-Ireland said that, a few hours later, he had heard from the alliance's chief negotiator, Carol Lombardini, and two of the executives who had been in the talks, informing him that the negotiations were being called off because ''they told us that they would not engage or agree to any proposal that was attached to the revenue streams.'' ''Let me be super clear: They walked away from this negotiation -- not us,'' Mr. Crabtree-Ireland added. The statement that talks had been suspended came hours after NBCUniversal's Studio Group chairwoman and chief content officer, Donna Langley, one of four top studio executives who attended each of the negotiating sessions, spoke at a Bloomberg conference in Los Angeles. She vowed to ''spend as much time as it takes until we can reach a resolution and get the industry back on its feet and back to work.'' That hope didn't last long. Appearing at the conference on Thursday morning, Netflix's co-chief executive Ted Sarandos, one of four executives who attended the negotiating sessions, called the union's latest proposal on revenue sharing, which he described as a ''subscriber levy,'' ''a bridge too far.'' Mr. Crabtree-Ireland said: ''Their position was the only way they'll keep talking is if we give them a whole new set of counters. They're not going to respond to what we gave them. They just want us to go back and start over and that's not going to happen.'' The stalemate recalled a contentious moment between the writers and the studios during that five-month work stoppage. On Aug. 22, four top studio executives -- Ms. Langley; Mr. Sarandos; the Walt Disney Company's chief executive, Robert A. Iger; and Warner Bros. Discovery's chief executive, David Zaslav -- met with the writers' negotiating committee. Not much progress was made, and the alliance also chose to publicly disclose its latest offer, drawing the ire of the writers. There were no more negotiations for three weeks. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/10/12/business/media/actors-strike-talks-suspended.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page B6. Load-Date: October 13, 2023 End of Document Deadly Soul of a New Machine: Bots, Artificial Intelligence and Algorithms The New York Times

### Document 955

What you need to know about the first Hollywood work stoppage in 16 years. The unions representing thousands of movie and television writers reached a tentative agreement with entertainment companies, putting an end to nearly five months of strikes that brought much of production to a halt. It was the first Hollywood strike since 2007. The guild representing actors remains on strike. Here is what you need to know. Why were the writers striking? Every three years, the East and West branches of the Writers Guild of America represent 11,500 writers of TV and film to negotiate a new contract with the major Hollywood studios. The negotiations this time were long expected to be fraught. Television production has grown rapidly over the past decade, as media companies have invested billions into streaming services. But the writers have said that their compensation has stagnated. W.G.A. leaders have said the current system is broken, arguing that the “the survival of writing as a profession is at stake in this negotiation.” Television and movie writers will begin returning to work on Wednesday. What does the deal entail? On Monday, guild members will begin voting on whether to accept the deal, which includes most of what they had demanded from studios, including increases in royalty payments for streaming content and guarantees that artificial intelligence will not encroach on writers’ credits and compensation. Voting will end on Oct. 9. Members are expected to approve the three-year deal. Will this affect movies? It would take a lengthy strike for the movie pipeline to be affected, because of the long production times. Film studios work about a year in advance; most of the movies scheduled for release this year have already been shot. How will this affect shows on TV networks and streaming services? If the strike had dragged on, viewers would begin to notice a dip in new TV series, though that will not become apparent until the end of the year. Reality series as well as international shows will begin playing in heavy rotation. Soap operas, already an endangered genre, will run out of new episodes after a month. How will the strike affect late-night shows? Late-night shows, including “Saturday Night Live,” went dark during the strike. “The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon,” “The Late Show With Stephen Colbert,” “Jimmy Kimmel Live!” and “Late Night With Seth Meyers” will return to the air on Monday, the hosts said. John Oliver will return to his HBO show, “Last Week Tonight,” on Sunday. Daytime talk shows hosted by Drew Barrymore and Jennifer Hudson could restart quickly. But During the 2007 strike, the late-night hosts stayed off the air for two months. Are the writers united? Historically, yes. There have been decades-long tensions between writers and the studios, with writers often feeling like second-class citizens, especially when compared with actors and directors. In mid-April, more than 9,000 writers authorized a strike with 98 percent of the vote. Screenwriters have walked out several times, and they have had the stomach for long strikes in the past. The 2007 strike lasted 100 days. The longest strike, in 1988, dragged on for 153 days. What are the writers’ complaints? The writers have said there were several issues that were vital to them in this negotiation, including putting up guardrails about artificial intelligence. But compensation is the most crucial issue to them. They have argued that the streaming world has eroded their working conditions. Many streaming shows have eight to 12 episodes per season, compared with the more than 20 episodes made for traditional television. Writers are fighting for better residual pay — a type of royalty for reruns and other showings — which they have said is a crucial source of income for the middle-class writer who has been upended by streaming. They are also fighting what they describe as “abuses” of so-called minirooms. There’s no one definition of a miniroom. But in one example, a miniroom is made up of a small group of writers who have been hired by studios before a show has been given an official greenlight. But because it isn’t a formal writers’ room, the studios use that as a justification to pay writers less. Writers in minirooms will sometimes work for as little as 10 weeks, and then have to scramble to find another job. What do the studios say? The studios argue this is not the best time for a major change in how writers are paid. The advertising market is grim, and cable and broadcast networks, which had been highly profitable for decades, are hemorrhaging viewers. Wall Street has soured on media companies since Netflix lost subscribers for the first time in a decade last year. That has forced studio executives to quickly find a way to turn their money-losing streaming services into profitable entities. The fallout has been significant. Disney is in the midst of laying off 7,000 workers. Warner Bros. Discovery cut thousands of jobs and shelved titles last year as they confronted a huge debt load. Many other studios are adopting similar cost-saving measures. What about collateral damage? A prolonged production shutdown could hurt the workers that help support productions, such as drivers, dry cleaners, caterers, carpenters and lumber yard workers. In the 2007 strike, which lasted 100 days, the Los Angeles economy took an estimated $2.1 billion hit. PHOTOS: Striking writers outside Disney Studios in Burbank, Calif., above, and at Rockefeller Center in Manhattan, right, in 2007. The strike lasted 100 days, into 2008. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY STEPHANIE DIANI FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES; LIBRADO ROMERO/THE NEW YORK TIMES) This article appeared in print on page B4. Load-Date: September 27, 2023 End of Document Inside Intel's Rocky Ride The New York Times

## Topic 5

### Document 256

The stock market has made incredible strides since its downturn last year - so much so, it's difficult to believe the economy could be on the verge of recession. At the market's close on June 16, 2022, the S&P 500 index was at about 3,666.77, beaten down by persistent inflation, the Federal Reserve's interest rate hikes and geopolitical tensions. The broad-based index is at 4,409.59 as of the close on June 16, 2023 - marking a roughly 20% gain from a year earlier despite collapses of regional banks, an only narrowly avoided debt default and the Fed's continued battle against inflation. Mega-cap tech stocks that were battered by rising interest rates in 2022 have also seen a huge boost this year. Shares of Apple notched an all-time high close of $186.01 last Thursday, compared to $135.43 a year before. For the year, the S&P 500 is up roughly 15%, the Dow has gained 3.5% and the Nasdaq Composite has risen 30.8%. But the rally's recent acceleration foreshadows some pain ahead, investors say. "The market is behaving pretty delusionally," said Amanda Agati, chief investment officer at PNC Financial Services Asset Management Group. "Much of what's going on right now may very well be that it's sort of the last hurrah, the last gasp before we tip into contraction." Already, there are signs that cracks are forming and could soon widen. The Federal Reserve on Wednesday held interest rates steady but indicated that it could hike rates twice more this year. That initially triggered a steep sell-off before investors quickly shrugged off the Fed's hawkish signal, and stocks marched up again by Wednesday's close. Stocks fell slightly on Friday, but still ended the week up. There are several signs that the market is, at least for now, on a tear. S&P 500 reaches bull market territory and new highs In late May, Congress's passage of the debt ceiling deal (later signed into law by President Joe Biden) and a blowout quarter from chipmaker Nvidia pushed mega-cap tech names higher, helping stocks break through the trading range they had been stuck in for months. Then, the S&P 500 earlier this month entered a bull market, up over 20% off its low from last October. The broad-based index on Thursday closed at its highest level since April 2022. Market breadth improving Market breadth has improved recently, as the S&P 500's rally has widened from tech stocks to other parts of the market including the industrial, materials and financial sectors. That's an encouraging sign for investors worried that the S&P 500's gains this year have largely been dominated by mega-cap tech stocks, boosted by a flight to safety ahead of economic uncertainty and by artificial intelligence excitement. Tech stocks' record run Apple shares closed at a record high on Thursday, creeping closer to reaching a $3 trillion market capitalization. That comes after the stock a week earlier hit an intraday record high, the day the company unveiled its mixed reality headset Vision Pro at its annual developers' conference. Shares of the tech behemoth are up about 42% for the year. Dan Ives, an analyst at Wedbush Securities, expects Apple shares to hit a price target of $240 by next summer and the company to reach a $4 trillion market capitalization closer to 2025, citing the hype surrounding AI and the potential for a record-breaking product cycle for a new iPhone model expected for release this fall. "There's no better stock to own in tech than Apple... despite an economy that is still a bit cloudy," Ives said. Meanwhile, Microsoft shares also quietly notched an all-time high, closing at $348.10 on Thursday. The rally's next test Despite some bullish signs in the market, investors say the math isn't adding up to a sustained rally - especially considering a possible recession looms on the horizon. And while the market's breadth has broadened in recent weeks, mega-cap tech stocks are still responsible for the lion's share of gains, potentially leaving the rally on shaky legs. Concerns also remain on Wall Street that the market's run is overdone. "The valuation of some of these moves is like Icarus flying too close to the sun," said Richard Steinberg, chief market strategist at The Colony Group. Moreover, the 2-year and 10-year Treasury yields remain inverted, a phenomenon that has historically preceded economic downturns. The next test for stocks will likely be the Fed's next interest rate decision, according to Agati. Chair Jerome Powell said last Wednesday that the July meeting will be "live," meaning the decision will be up for debate. "We think the Fed will take another step to tighten policy further in July, and that may ultimately be the catalyst that creates a market correction," said Agati. Still, some investors remain bullish, even if they expect some short-term pain ahead. "I think that we're likely to end the year up versus down," said Sylvia Jablonski, chief executive and chief investment officer of Defiance ETFs. However, "I don't necessarily think we're going to get another 20%, 30% or something like this out of the Nasdaq." Stocks rally despite hawkish Fed The Federal Reserve was more hawkish than expected at its June meeting. Investors didn't seem to care. The central bank last Wednesday paused interest rates and indicated that it could raise rates two more times this year. Investors largely ignored the message, with stocks continuing to rally in the days after. Then, Fed Governor Christopher Waller and Richmond Fed President Thomas Barkin said last Friday that the central bank needs to hike interest rates more to tame inflation. "We're seeing policy rates having some effects on parts of the economy. The labor market is still strong, but core-kind of inflation is just not moving, and that's going to require probably some more tightening to try to get that going down," Waller said during an event held in Oslo. The tough Fed-speak on Friday shook investors somewhat, sending stocks lower. But all three major indexes still gained for the week. There are two reasons why the market's rally continued this week despite the Fed's hawkish signals, says Sarah Henry, portfolio manager at Logan Capital Management. First, Wall Street has decided there isn't much of a difference between one or two additional rate hikes. Whether the Fed raises rates one or two more times will be less relevant than the increases markets have already seen, Henry said. "Predictability (of the Fed's rate decisions) is going to be more important than incrementality at this point." Moreover, a slate of recent robust economic readings has investors convinced that even if the economy does tip into a recession, it'll be short and shallow, says Henry. Here's some of that data: A hot May jobs report. The unemployment rate rose more than expected, to 3.7% from 3.4%. Still, the labor market remains sizzling hot - employers added 339,000 jobs last month, surging past the 190,000 economists expected.Cooldown in May's Consumer Price Index report. The CPI rose 4% for the year ending in May, which is the slowest annual pace since March 2021. That's a steep drop from April's 4.9% and is slightly below economists' expectations of 4.1%, according to Refinitiv.Cooldown in May's Producer Price Index report. The PPI showed that annual inflation for producers measured 1.1% for the 12 months ended in May, cooling for the 11th straight month. Prices fell 0.3% on a monthly basis, better than economists' expectations of 0.1%, according to Refinitiv.Strong sentiment in the University of Michigan's consumer expectations survey. Consumers' inflation expectations for the year ahead fell for the second straight month, sliding to 3.3% in early June from 4.2% last month. The rally's momentum also stems from positive investor sentiment, especially from secular trends like artificial intelligence that have driven mega-cap stocks to stratospheric heights this year, according to Paul Eitelman, chief investment strategist for North America at Russell Investments. "It almost seems like all news is good news right now for the last few weeks - we rallied on a hawkish Fed,"Eitelman said. "We're seeing market psychology shifting pretty notably." Still, investors could be getting ahead of themselves. "The message that we're getting from the Federal Reserve should be sending a cautious tone to equity markets," he said. Up Next Monday: US stock market closed in observance of Juneteenth. Tuesday: Building permits and new housing starts for May. Wednesday: Federal Reserve nominee hearings. Thursday: Existing home sales for May for the National Association of Realtors, jobless claims, mortgage rates and US leading economic indicators for May. Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell presents his semiannual monetary policy report to the Senate Banking Committee. Friday: Earnings from CarMax (KMX). Analysis by Krystal Hur, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: July 15, 2023 End of Document Fed Chair Powell says the job market is still strong. Here's what to know about the numbers CNN Wire

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Robert Shiller, the Nobel laureate, says valuations adjusted for high inflation suggest stock returns for the next decade are likely to be modest. It's been a splendid run for the market -- so emphatically great that in just the first three months of the year, the S&P 500 climbed to record highs on 22 separate days. Most people who have looked at their stock portfolios this year have had the pleasant experience of seeing increases in their holdings, and countless news reports and analyses from financial gurus have talked optimistically about the market's powerful upward momentum. But what most reports and commentary haven't pointed out is that because inflation has also climbed sharply over the last few years, the value of stock prices has eroded, along with nearly everything else in the economy. When you factor in inflation, the stock market did not actually reach new heights. That's finally changing, with the market's gains outpacing the ravages of inflation sufficiently to push real stock valuations close to a new peak, according to calculations by Robert J. Shiller, the Yale professor and Nobel laureate in economics. In a phone conversation, he said, ''On a monthly, inflation-adjusted basis, it does appear that the S&P 500 now is right around a record high.'' Professor Shiller can't be more precise for another month or two because the Consumer Price Index is calculated retrospectively, while stock prices are virtually instantaneous. On his Yale website he posts monthly inflation-adjusted stock, bond and earnings data. The last inflation-adjusted peak for the S&P 500 was in November 2021. We're certainly close to that inflation-adjusted peak -- or may have already reached it -- and that's a big deal. It means that the market is, at last, starting to make real records, pulling stock returns ahead of the eroding effects of inflation. It's also a sobering reminder: Despite all the good news in the stock market over the last year or so, once you factor in inflation it really hasn't gone anywhere since late 2021. Money illusion -- the common human failure to pierce the veil imposed by inflation -- has obscured that reality. What's more, the rally in the stock market isn't entirely a good thing for truly long-term investors. Recent gains come after a long, periodically interrupted trend of rising stock prices, which have outstripped increases in corporate earnings. This reminds Professor Shiller of the rallies of the 1920s and the dot-com boom, which both ended badly. When prices get too far ahead of earnings, there will eventually be a reckoning -- and, he says, there's a good chance that U.S. stock market returns will be lower over the next decade than the last one. That makes it imperative for long-term investors to diversify their holdings. He takes the same investing approach recommended in this column: using cheap index funds to hold the entire stock and bond markets, and hanging in for decades. Some Good News Inflation aside, the start of the year has been brilliant for stock investors. Most quarterly portfolio updates will reflect recent gains. Tech stocks like Nvidia, the chip designer, have been shooting straight into the stratosphere, fueled by enthusiasm for artificial intelligence. But the rally in the stock market has also been broad-based, with the run-of-the-mill mutual fund and exchange-traded stock fund posting strong returns for the first quarter. For bond funds, it was a different story. Interest rates rose as it became clear that the economy was strong, inflation was persistent and the Federal Reserve would not cut rates until later this year, if then. Bond prices and interest rates move in opposite directions, and mutual fund and E.T.F. bond returns are a combination of yields (interest rates) and price changes. In the first quarter, most bond funds eked out gains, but barely. Here are some representative, average results from Morningstar, the independent financial services company, for stock and bond funds, including dividends, through March 31: U.S. stocks, 8.7 percent for the quarter and 24.1 percent over 12 months. International stocks, 4.3 percent for the quarter and 11.8 percent over 12 months. Taxable bonds: 0.7 percent for the quarter and 5.6 percent over 12 months. Municipal bonds, 0.4 percent for the quarter and 3.9 percent over 12 months. Among domestic funds specializing in sectors of the stock market, technology funds were a standout, with an average return of 13.6 percent for the quarter and 42.6 percent over 12 months. Remarkable Gains It's always possible to do better than average, by putting all your money into the best performing stock or stocks. Risk takers who went all in on Nvidia stock, for example, gained 82.5 percent for the quarter and 235 percent over the 12 months through March. Why stop there? Since Oct. 19, it's been possible to buy an E.T.F. -- the T-Rex 2X Long NVIDIA Daily Target E.T.F. -- that uses leverage and derivatives with the aim of producing double the return of Nvidia stock. It did even better than the stock in the first quarter, with a gain of 205 percent. But if Nvidia falls for an extended stretch -- and, like every other stock in history, it will -- your losses will be staggering. Nvidia produces solid and growing earnings. The fundamental issue for investors is whether its earnings can grow fast enough to justify its share price. Bitcoin is another matter. Its value is based only on what people think it's worth. Since Jan. 11, it's become easier for fund investors to trade in the cryptocurrency. That's when new E.T.F.s that track the Bitcoin spot price began trading. One of these funds, the iShares Bitcoin E.T.F., gained 52 percent through March. Not bad! But Bitcoin could fall just as easily and make your money evaporate. That happened in 2022, when the enormous fraud behind FTX was uncovered. Customers lost billions of dollars and Sam Bankman-Fried, the founder of the cryptocurrency exchange, was sentenced last month to 25 years in prison. Speculative appetites diminished in 2022 but they evidently have become ravenous again. A Sober Approach I would love to have tripled my wealth over the last 12 months, which would have happened if I had placed it all in Nvidia stock -- or increased it by more than 50 percent, which the Bitcoin E.T.F.s could have accomplished in little more than two months. But those moves seem far too risky for money that I'm going to need one day. Instead, I took the long-term, diversified approach, which doesn't look nearly as good over the short-term. My personal returns, split between stocks and bonds, are close to those reported by the pure index Vanguard Life Strategy Moderate Growth Fund, which contains roughly 60 percent stock and 40 percent bonds. It gained just 4.4 percent for the quarter. But over the 12 months through March, it returned 14.2 percent. And since its inception in 1994, it has returned 7.4 percent annualized -- which means the value of the investments has roughly doubled every decade. Even this long-term diversified approach entails risk, however, and shouldn't be attempted by those who are unable or unwilling to withstand losses. In our conversation. Professor Shiller reminded me that while the stock market has always, eventually, bounced back, there's no guarantee that it always will. And his research shows that at current valuation levels, the U.S. market is overpriced on a historical basis, given the level of corporate earnings. That doesn't necessarily mean imminent trouble. But his findings on the relationship between prices and earnings -- for which he was awarded a Nobel -- suggests that the S&P 500 is less likely to produce stellar returns over the following decade than was the case when the market bottomed in early 2020, during the Covid-19 recession. Global markets outside the United States have better valuations now and are more likely to excel. These statements are probabilities, not forecasts. You may not want to trade on them, but keep them in mind. In some ways, he said, the current period reminds him of the boom of the 1920s. The excitement about artificial intelligence is reminiscent of popular enthusiasm over the innovation of the day back then -- which, he said, was radio. ''RCA was the big stock then,'' he said. ''That's what I think of when I look at Nvidia.'' Like the rest of the market, RCA shares crashed in 1929. (The company survived and prospered in many incarnations, before becoming part of General Electric in 1985.) While there's no dependable way of forecasting market crashes or long-term returns, Professor Shiller said, it's wise to be cautious with the money you count on. That argues for holding high-quality corporate and government bonds, which are likely to retain value in the worst of times. Diversify globally and avoid the temptation to go all-in on riskier investments, even if they may lead to greater short-term gains. Now that we've gotten back to late 2021 levels, I'm sticking with this slow and relatively steady approach. It's worked for decades. With a little luck, it still will. https : // www.nytimes.com/2024/04/05/business/inflation-stock-market-peak-shiller.html Graphic PHOTO: Tech stocks like Nvidia, the chip designer, have been shooting straight up. The issue for investors is whether its earnings can grow fast enough to justify its share price. (PHOTOGRAPH BY CHRISTIE HEMM KLOK FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) This article appeared in print on page BU3. Load-Date: April 7, 2024 End of Document Conservatives Aim to Build a Chatbot of Their Own The New York Times

### Document 249

A version of this story first appeared in CNN Business' Before the Bell newsletter. Not a subscriber? You can sign up right here. You can listen to an audio version of the newsletter by clicking the same link. The glass is half full on Wall Street. But should it be? There's plenty for investors to celebrate right now, but a look under the hood reveals quite a bit of decay. Here at Before the Bell we're playing the role of Debbie Downer to Wall Street's Pollyanna and breaking down some of the arguments for a continued market rally. Markets are hot: There's been an optimistic narrative in markets these past few weeks. The S&P 500 just hit a new high for the first time in two years and the Dow crossed the 38,000 level on Monday for the first time ever. In Europe, Germany's DAX traded at an all-time high Wednesday, and the STOXX index is closing in on a new record. Real bond yields (that's the return onUS Treasuries minus inflation) are near six-month lows. And financial conditions are easing as borrowing costs decline, which may help economic growth. But Wall Street's gains are narrow: Major indexes are up, but the broad market isn't. As of last week, Nvidia and Microsoft accounted for about 75% of the S&P 500's gain this year, according to analysts at Bespoke Investment Group. The 20 largest stocks in the index, they found, made up 110% of the index's gains, while the remaining 480 were acting as a drag. Last year, the S&P 500 rose by just over 24%, but if you were to weigh each stock in the index equally, it gained just 11.6%. That's the largest outperformance by the S&P 500 over its equal-weighted version since the 1998 dot-com bubble, said Henry Allen, a strategist at Deutsche Bank, in a note to clients on Tuesday. A narrow rally doesn't necessarily mean a crash is coming. But it's largely Big Tech that's driving markets higher, and that concentration of gains in so few stocks carries inherent risk. "Those equity gains could prove vulnerable to a change in sentiment towards that group," wrote Allen. The economy is strong: Economic data has been doggedly resilient over the past few months. The US unemployment rate is at 3.7% - the Federal Reserve predicted about a year ago that it would be at 4.6% right now. Consumer sentiment in January reachedits highest level since July 2021, according to the University of Michigan's consumer sentiment index, and retail sales were up 0.6% in December. Economists polled by the National Association of Business Economics now overwhelminglysay that the US economy will avoid a recession this year. On top of that, inflation rates have been broadly easing, and Americans expect that to continue. The University of Michigan found that consumers expect inflation to fall to 2.9% by next year, the lowest since December 2020. But investors are adjusting expectations: Investors eventually get used to strong data, and come to expect it. Any signal of a weakening economy could send stocks plunging. "It's hard for data to keep surprising in the same direction, since investors simply adjust their expectations," said Allen. Rate cuts are likely: Fed officials are expecting and openly discussing interest rate cuts this year. Fed Governor Christopher Waller said just last week that "as long as inflation doesn't rebound and stay elevated, I believe the [Fed] will be able to lower the target range for the federal funds rate this year." Financial markets currently see a nearly 46% chance the Fed will cut rates by March and about an 85% chance that the Fed willcut rates by May, according to the CME FedWatch Tool. But Wall Street could be getting ahead of itself: Since the start of the year, investors have pushed back their rate cut timelines, said Allen. Just one month ago, more than 75% of investors thought the central bank would cut rates at their March meeting. That's partially because a strong economy and geopolitical strife could speed up inflation, which could force the Fed to perform an about-face soon after starting to cut rates. AI might save us: The boom in artificial intelligence has been a main driver of the recent rally in equities. And the budding industry could increase productivity in the years to come. "In the next few years, the main impact of AI on work will be to help people do their jobs more efficiently. That will be true whether they work in a factory or in an office," Microsoft founder Bill Gates wrote in a blog post last year. "AI has huge potential to increase productivity," BlackRock CEO Larry Fink said at his firm's last investor day. "It may be the technology that can bring down inflation." But it could kill jobs: But the tech sector kicked off the new year with a spate of fresh job cuts that are coming at the same time as the industry is doubling down on investments into artificial intelligence. The continued labor upheaval unfolding in the very industry creating AI may be an omen as the technology reshapes the broader business landscape in the years ahead. 'The straw that broke the camel's back': United CEO's frustration with Boeing United Airlines, one of the biggest buyers of Boeing jets, is losing patience with the troubled aircraft maker over its repeated quality problems, reports my colleague Chris Isidore. "I'm disappointed that... this keeps happening at Boeing. This isn't new," said Scott Kirby, CEO of United, in an interview Tuesday on CNBC. "We need Boeing to succeed. But they've been having these consistent manufacturing challenges. They need to take action here." Kirby made his comments after the airline warned investors that it will report a larger-than-expected loss in the first three months of this year because of the grounding of all 737 Max 9 jets after a door plug blew off on an Alaska Airlines flight on January 5, leaving a massive hole in the side of the plane. The plane landed without any serious injuries, but the Federal Aviation Administration ordered the grounding and additional inspections of more than 200 jets of that model worldwide. United Airlines said it now expects its fleet of Boeing Max 9 jets to remain grounded through the end of this month, and that the company will report a first-quarter loss in the range of $116 million to $262 million. That's more than the $138 million loss already forecast by analysts surveyed by Refinitiv. Beyond the current 737 Max 9 problem is what this means for Boeing's orders for the 737 Max 10, a newer, larger and more expensive version of the 737 Max that has yet to be certified by the FAA. It will be at least five years in a best case scenario before Boeing can deliver those Max 10 jets to United, Kirby said, and the airline is now no longer counting on getting that plane in the future. "I think the Max 9 grounding is probably the straw that broke the camel's back for us," said Kirby. "We're going to build a plan that doesn't have the Max 10 in it." Shares of Boeing sank 1.6% on Tuesday. Shares of United gained 5.3%. Netflix gains more than 13 million subscribers in the fourth quarter Netflix announced a major boost in sign-ups in the fourth quarter on Tuesday. The company added more than 13 million subscribers for the quarter, compared to Wall Street's expectation of 8.7 million, reports my colleague Samantha Delouya. Netflix's stock jumped nearly 10% in pre-market trading Wednesday. In the past year, the company implemented a number of initiatives aimed at adding subscribers, including a password-sharing crackdown that pushed password "borrowers" into creating their own subscriptions and the introduction of a lower-priced advertising-supported subscription tier for $6.99. Earlier this month, Amy Reinhard, Netflix's president of advertising, said Netflix's ad tier hit more than 23 million monthly memberships. In a letter to shareholders Tuesday, Netflix declared its password sharing crackdown a success. "We believe we've successfully addressed account sharing, ensuring that when people enjoy Netflix they pay for the service too," it said. Looking ahead to 2024, Netflix said it sees "big opportunities" to further improve its core TV and film content, while also broadening its offering into gaming, live entertainment and sports programming. Analysis by Nicole Goodkind, CNN TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: January 24, 2024 End of Document Billy Porter says Hollywood strikes forcing him to sell his home CNN Wire

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About 300 million full-time jobs across the globe could be lost (or greatly diminished) due to the recent boom in artificial intelligence, Goldman Sachs estimates. Some traders are betting on that AI boom. And they're starting to make decent returns, too. What's happening: Shares of US chipmaker Nvidia (NVDA) are up a jaw-dropping 234% this year. Alphabet (GOOGL) is up 53% and Microsoft (MSFT) is up about 37%. That's no coincidence. AI stocks are soaring - the tech-heavy Nasdaq Composite is up by about 33% this year. But what does it really mean to invest in an AI company? Some would say it's an investment in innovation and productivity. Others might argue that those are code words for replacing jobs with advanced technology. Around two thirds of Americans are worried about artificial intelligence taking their jobs, according to a recent Morning Consult poll. And with good reason: About a fifth of all US workers have jobs in which the most important activities may be either replaced or assisted by AI, according to Pew. What it means: The truth is that labor is expensive. And it's getting more expensive. While inflation in the United States has come down and other data points to a cooling economy, the labor market has remained remarkably resilient. That's a big deal to Federal Reserve officials, who have spoken publicly about their fears of a wage-price spiral - the feedback loop that drives inflation higher as people make more money and go out and spend it. It could also be bad news for shareholders. Labor costs increased by 9% year over year for S&P 500 companies last quarter and were equal to about 13% of revenues on average, Goldman Sachs analysts wrotein a recent report. They don't see those numbers easing anytime soon. Not all companies are affected equally, found Goldman analyst Jenny Ma and her team. Still, earnings for the median S&P 500 stock could increase by 18% if companies fully automated roles that can be performed by AI, replacing the wages and salaries of those employees, Goldman reported. US companies do not typically disclose labor costs, but Goldman analyzed the wage expense for each company by compiling data on the number of each company's employees and the compensation of the median employee. Betting against humans: Goldman has created an index that includes the companies in the S&P 500 with the lowest labor costs compared to revenue - Live Nation (LVY), Coca-Cola (KO), Tesla (TSLA), Nike (NKE), Netflix (NFLX) and Apple (AAPL) are among the 50 companies on the list. For most of the year, they found, the basket underperformed the S&P 500 by nine percentage points. But things changed in June. The basket began to do very well and has outperformed the S&P 500 by three percentage points this summer. "Economic data have consistently surprised to the upside, and with growth remaining resilient investors have shifted their focus to the risk of underlying inflation pressures," Goldman analysts wrote. These companies present an "attractive opportunity to hedge against this risk of sustained wage pressures and inflation." Less exposure to human workers means higher profit margins, basically. US financial regulators green lit new rules aimed at reducing the cost of bank failures US financial regulators - the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Reserve and Office of Comptroller of the Currency - on Tuesday signed off on new rules toprepare large and regional banks for potential failure. Notably, the new rules include a requirement that banks with at least $100 billion in assets issue around $70 billion in long-term debt to help absorb losses if they are at risk of becoming insolvent. This tends to occur when depositors fear their bank does not have enough money on hand, leading them to believe that their funds could get wiped out if they don't act fast to withdraw their funds. That's a big deal, reports my colleague Elisabeth Buchwald. The rule essentially seeks to shift the risk of a bank failure to bondholders rather than depositors. But to get bondholders to bear the cost of banks' potential failure, the banks would likely have to pay high interest rates. That would directly eat into banks' profitability, thereby lowering returns for shareholders. Profits at mid-sized and regional banks have been taking a hit after the three bank failures forced them to pay higher interest rates on deposits to keep customers from withdrawing their funds. The rule unveiled Tuesday comes on the heels of a separate capital-bolstering rule the three agencies introduced in July. That rule would also apply to banks with at least $100 billion in assets. Taken together, the two rules could inadvertently cause more harm than good, said Greg Baer, president and CEO of the Bank Policy Institute, a trade group representing many of the country's largest banks. "Without careful consideration and calibration, there is a risk these proposals could damage the institutions they seek to strengthen and restrict vital financing to small businesses in the process," Baer said in a statement on Tuesday. If the rule is finalized after the comment period ends on November 30, it would not go into effect until early 2025. Amazon CEO tells employees to return to the office or their days may be numbered Amazon workers don't have to return to office, but if they want to keep working from home they'll have to find employment elsewhere. CEO Andy Jassy has told employees that they have to come in or ship out, a spokesperson for the company confirmed to CNN on Tuesday. As part of his remarks, which Amazon shared with CNN, Jassy said during the event this month that while employees are entitled to disagree with the company's decision bringing workers back into the office and to criticize it, they are not entitled to disregard the policy. He also predicted that for those who could not accept the policy, their prospects for remaining at Amazon appeared grim, reports my colleague Brian Fung. Earlier this month, Amazon sent some employees an email indicating that the company knew they were not badging into the office as often as required. Amazon's signal to workers that it is tracking their attendance comes after more than 1,000 of its corporate employees staged a walkout in May to protest the office policy. Organizers of the walkout have called the company's approach a "rigid, one-size-fits-all" mandate. Analysis by Nicole Goodkind, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: August 30, 2023 End of Document Mercedes is bringing ChatGPT into its cars CNN Wire

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A version of this story first appeared in CNN Business' Before the Bell newsletter. Not a subscriber? You can sign up right here. You can listen to an audio version of the newsletter by clicking the same link. Retail investors are optimistic about the stock market again despite a backdrop of geopolitical and economic uncertainty. About 53% of respondents to the latest Charles Schwab Trader Sentiment Survey reported a bullish outlook for US stocks, a jump from 32% during the fourth quarter of 2023. The January survey polled 762 Schwab and TD Ameritrade clients who are active traders. The latest reading marks the highest level of bullishness seen since the survey launched in 2021. "As the economy continues to show signs of improvement, trader optimism is on the rise," said James Kostulias, head of trading services at Charles Schwab in a statement accompanying the report. Investors have a lot to be happy about these days. The S&P 500 index closed at a record high and the Dow Jones Industrial Average index breached 39,000 for the first time on Thursday, continuing their streak of new milestones this year. That comes after artificial intelligence darling Nvidia reported on Wednesday evening that its profits grew an eye-popping 769% year-over-year during the fourth quarter of 2023. CNN's Fear & Greed Index, which measures seven barometers of market sentiment, closed at an "extreme greed" reading on Thursday. Unsurprisingly, investors are largely bullish on artificial intelligence-related stocks over the next three months, according to the Schwab survey. Tech bulls have been rewarded handsomely over the past year, as the Magnificent Seven tech stocks have soared to staggering heights (though some have faltered in recent months) and spurred a powerful bull market that overcame a regional banking crisis, recession expectations, the Federal Reserve's interest rate hiking campaign and geopolitical turmoil. Corporate earnings have continued to hold up, providing a boost to stocks. The blended quarterly growth rate of S&P 500 companies for the fourth quarter of 2023, which combines estimated and reported earnings results, is about 3.8%, according to FactSet data. The job market has also stayed remarkably strong even as interest rates hover around a 23-year high, helping keep recession worries at bay. The US economy added 353,000 jobs last month while the unemployment rate remained at 3.7%, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. About 48% of traders believe the US will likely avoid a recession this year, up from 23% last quarter, according to the Schwab survey. Still, retail investors aren't worry-free when it comes to possible uncertainties down the road. The Federal Reserve has indicated that it won't cut interest rates anytime soon, stoking fears that rates will remain higher for longer than expected. Those concerns sparked a sell-off last week, leading all three major indexes to break a five-week streak of gains. Investors are also worried about issues overseas - the threat of escalation in Middle East conflict, China's struggles to jumpstart its economy and recessions in the United Kingdom and Japan. Geopolitical and global economic issues are the biggest worry for traders, followed by the political landscape in Washington as the US presidential election draws closer, according to the Schwab survey. Home sales and prices rose in January as eager buyers returned to the market Sales of existing homes in the US climbed in January, pushed up by buyers who were encouraged to make a purchase by falling mortgage rates. But the surge may be short-lived if rates extend a post-January climb, reports my colleague Anna Bahney. Existing home sales (not newly-constructed homes) - which include single-family homes, townhomes, condominiums and co-ops - beat expectations, rising 3.1% in January from the prior month to a seasonally adjusted annualized rate of 4 million units, according to a report from the National Association of Realtors. Compared to a year ago, when sales were at a 4.07 million pace, sales were down 1.7%. "While home sales remain sizably lower than a couple of years ago, January's monthly gain is the start of more supply and demand," said Lawrence Yun, chief economist at NAR in a release. "Listings were modestly higher, and home buyers are taking advantage of lower mortgage rates compared to late last year." With a return of eager buyers to the market, the cost of homes also went up. The median cost for a home jumped 5.1% from a year ago to $379,100, the seventh straight month of annualized price gains. January is usually a sleepier month for home sales, but prices reached a record high for the month. Read more here. Three ways Nestle is changing in an older and Ozempic-obsessed world In 1867, pharmacist Henri Nestle combined dried cow's milk with cereals and sugar to create a safe, easily digestible breast-milk substitute. That infant formula was the foundation of what would become the world's biggest food company. Now, Nestle is embracing a new "significant demographic opportunity": the planet's aging population. The Swiss company's pivot from babies to baby boomers is part of a bigger push into healthier products, as it looks to capitalize on the return of dieting that is reflected in the insatiable appetite for weight-loss drugs Wegovy and Ozempic, reports my colleague Hanna Ziady. "Losing weight and being on a diet has become cool again," CEO Mark Schneider told journalists Thursday. "You can expect a continued new stream of products to address that need." Read more here. Analysis by Krystal Hur, CNN TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: February 23, 2024 End of Document Iowa school district using AI to buy time in an active shooter situation CNN Wire

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The S&P 500 ended the day nearly 20 percent above its low last year, within a hair of a milestone for some market watchers. But assessing a bona fide bull market is not so simple. The S&P 500, the index obsessed over by investors, executives and government officials, on Monday came close to finishing 20 percent above its lowest level of 2022, a gain that some on Wall Street see as the start of a bull market and a new phase of investing exuberance. The index fluctuated around the threshold on Monday, moving above it multiple times, before ending 0.2 percent lower for the day, which put it at 19.5 percent above its October low. Still, the move underscores the strong recovery in the stock market since fears of high inflation, rising interest rates and a looming recession had steadily pushed the index down from its peak in early 2022. The S&P 500 fell into a bear market -- which is defined as a decline of 20 percent or more from an index's high -- in June of that year, and continued to slide until hitting a low in October. The terms ''bull'' and ''bear'' are shorthand for excitement or fear among investors about the prospects for public companies. But while investors tend to agree on how to mark the start of a bear market, there's less consensus on how to define the start of a bull market, especially when the concerns that initially dragged stocks lower still linger. One rule of thumb is that a new bull market is confirmed when an index sets a new high after rising from a bear-market low. By that measure, the S&P 500 is still more than 10 percent short. But some investors say it's simpler to look at any gain of 20 percent or more in a broad-based index like the S&P 500 as an important milestone, with the measurement taken at the end of the trading day. More than $15 trillion in investment assets are benchmarked or indexed to the S&P 500, according to S&P Dow Jones Indices, which manages the index. ''We're not in a horrible spot,'' said James Masserio, co-head of equities for the Americas at Société Générale. ''There are recession risks for sure, but we have to see how those materialize over several months and into next year. So technically this is a bull market.'' Still, a rise of 20 percent from a low is, mathematically, less substantial than a fall of 20 percent from a high. Other investors prefer an assessment that involves a wider look at investor sentiment, economic growth and the market's direction. ''If a stock goes from $10 to $5 and then rallies to $6, it's not in a new bull market,'' said Peter Boockvar, chief investment officer at Bleakley Financial Group. ''Defining a bull or bear market, however it's done, should be done via a broad look at the market.'' The recent rally in the S&P 500 has been led by a small group of tech stocks propelled by enthusiasm about the profit-generating possibilities of artificial intelligence, especially for those at the heart of its development and the production of hardware needed to power it. Nvidia, the chip maker, has come to symbolize this newfound enthusiasm for A.I. because its semiconductors are used in the technology. The company has rallied almost 170 percent this year -- gains that have brought its valuation close to $1 trillion. The average individual stock in the S&P 500 has risen less than 3 percent this year, market data through Friday's close shows, compared with a gain of over 11 percent for the index as a whole. Some 90 percent of the index's rise is due to bumper gains for just seven of the biggest companies: Amazon, Apple, Meta, Microsoft, Nvidia, Tesla and Alphabet, the parent company of Google. Apple rose 2.2 percent by early afternoon on Monday, briefly marking a new high for the company, before sliding to end 0.8 percent lower, weighing on the index. The S&P 500 also tracks only the largest companies listed in the United States. Smaller companies are generally more exposed to fluctuations in the U.S. economy, because larger firms generate a sizable share of revenue overseas. The Russell 2000 index, which tracks smaller public companies, has recently recorded more modest gains than its big-company counterpart. The index fell over 30 percent from its peak in November 2021 to its low last June. Since then, the index has risen about 9 percent. On Monday, the index fell 1.3 percent after weaker-than-expected economic data on the services sector. In contrast, the Nasdaq Composite index, which is heavily weighted toward big tech companies, has risen more than 26 percent this year alone. Yet it remains almost 20 percent below its previous peak, hit in late 2021. ''I think the 20 percent rule has been an easy one for folks to follow,'' said Sameer Samana, a senior global market strategist at Wells Fargo Investment Institute. ''Unfortunately, some of these bear-market rallies are triggering that threshold, which we view as a false signal.'' For many investors, the bumper returns in the stock market haven't been reflected in their portfolios' performance. That's because with so much concern about a possible recession, fund managers are largely holding more cash and hedging their holdings against the risk of a precipitous fall, forgoing gains in favor of greater safety. Just over 27 percent of funds tracked by Morningstar that are benchmarked to the S&P 500 are beating the index this year, compared with almost 52 percent last year and an average of 40 percent since 2000. Hedge funds and other leveraged investors especially have built up big bets on the S&P 500 falling, according to data from the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. ''Everyone has been so defensive,'' said Andrew Brenner, head of international fixed income at National Alliance Securities. ''There is a lot of cash on the sidelines, and so this is actually quite painful for a lot of fund managers.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/06/05/business/stocks-bull-market.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page B1, B3. Load-Date: June 6, 2023 End of Document Artificial Intelligence as a Bridge for Art and Reality The New York Times

### Document 50

A version of this story first appeared in CNN Business' Before the Bell newsletter. Not a subscriber? You can sign up right here. You can listen to an audio version of the newsletter by clicking the same link. Shares of companies that offer steady payments could be back in the good graces of investorsthis year. Dividend stocks fell out of favor in 2023, even as all three major US indexes overcame regional banking turmoil, high interest rates and geopolitical tensions to notch double-digit returns. As interest rates rose to a 22-year high, investors favored bonds at attractive yields over riskier stocks offering smaller payouts. Artificial intelligence hype also drove investors into mega-cap tech stocks, while the rest of the market lagged behind. The S&P 500 Dividend Aristocrats index, which measures the performance of companies that have increased their dividend payments in each of the last 25 years, rose 5.7% last year compared to the S&P 500 total return index's 26% gain. That was a reversal from 2022, when the dividend index outperformed the benchmark total return index as investors fearful of the Federal Reserve's interest rate hikes sought income-paying stock havens. Some traders believe that dividend stocks could make a comeback this year. Yields swooned in late 2023 and could continue ticking lower if the Fed cuts interest rates. "Investors are seeking durable, higher yielding dividends as market volatility is expected to continue throughout the easing cycle," wrote Morgan Stanley strategists in a Monday note. Larry Adam, chief investment officer at Raymond James, favors dividend stocks in sectors like tech and healthcare for their growth qualities, over traditionally defensive categories like utilities. His firm only invests in dividend stocks that have that growth component, he says. "We look for not only good valuations, but the ability to keep it up," said Adam. Investors tend to reward companies when they raise their dividends. Lennar shares are up more than 6% this week after the home construction firm on Tuesday hiked its annual dividend to $2 per share from $1.50 and raised share buybacks by $5 billion. Mastercard on Dec. 5 said that its board had approved raising its quarterly dividend to 66 cents a share from 57 cents and a new share repurchase plan up to $11 billion. Shares of Mastercard have since gained about 5%. Companies in the Russell 1000 index that raised their dividends saw their stock prices outperform by 3.1% on average in the six months following the announcement of the increase, according to Morgan Stanley data going back to 2014. Those that lowered their dividends saw their stock prices underperform by 4.7% during that same period. Of course, bond yields are unlikely to see a smooth decline. Yields edged up to start the month, helping sendstocks lower, and the market could continue seeing some volatility this year as investors recalibrate their rate expectations. Wall Street currently expects the Fed to cut rates seven times this year, according to the CME FedWatch Tool, while the central bank has only penciled in three cuts. Getting inflation to exactly 2% will be tough The Federal Reserve's preferred inflation gauge, the Personal Consumption Expenditures price index, measured 2.6% annually in November. So, getting that number down to the Fed's 2% target should happen in no time, right? It might not be that simple, reports my colleague Elisabeth Buchwald. Fed officials predict it will take two more years to get to a firm 2%, according to the Fed's latest Summary of Economic Projections. In many ways, it was easy to get inflation down from its peak. In fact, many economists say it may not have even been necessary to raise interest rates to the highest level in 22 years in order to achieve that goal. That's because much of the run-up in inflation came from pandemic-induced supply chain disruptions and unusual spikes in demand. "If you print up $3 trillion of new money and give it to people, you get inflation, and that's pretty much what happened," said John Cochrane, a senior fellow at the Hoover Institute. "But once that money is spent, inflation slows down on its own, which is also pretty much what happened." Read more Mortgage rates rise for second straight week to 6.66% Mortgage rates ticked up this week for the second week in a row, but remain more than a full percentage point lower than their high last year, reports my colleague Anna Bahney. The 30-year fixed-rate mortgage averaged 6.66% in the week ending January 11, up from 6.62% the previous week, according to data from Freddie Mac released Thursday. A year ago, the average 30-year fixed-rate was 6.33%. Even with the past two week's increases, mortgage rates are making smaller moves than during the nine-week drop at the end of 2023 and are still more than a full percentage point lower than their highest levels of last year: 7.79%. This continues to bring improved affordability for homebuyers who've been struggling in one of the least affordable markets in decades. "Mortgage rates have not moved materially over the last three weeks and remain in the mid-six percent range, which has marginally increased homebuyer demand," said Sam Khater, Freddie Mac's chief economist, in a statement. But, he added, even this slight uptick in demand, combined with inventory that remains tight, continues to cause prices to rise faster than incomes. Read more here. Analysis by Krystal Hur, CNN TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: January 12, 2024 End of Document Will artificial intelligence kill the smartphone? CNN Wire

### Document 130

Stocks started the week on a high note but ended with a whimper. The S&P 500 index on Tuesday reached a record high close for the 17th time this year, as investors shrugged off a higher-than-expected 3.2% annual rise in consumer prices and cheered a cooldown in some categories like food prices. Stocks weren't the only winners. Gold settled at a record high of $2,188.60 a troy ounceon Monday, as investors become more confident that the Federal Reserve will cut interest rates by June. Bitcoin also reached a record high earlier this week, topping $73,000 a coin. But stocks began shedding some of their gainsmid-week on renewed concerns about inflation, and both the yellow metal and cryptocurrency have also retreated from their recent milestones. The Dow fell 191 points, or 0.5%, on Friday. The S&P 500 declined 0.7%. The Nasdaq Composite lost 1%. All three major indexes ended the week lower. The latest Producer Price Index, released Thursday, revealed that US wholesale inflation rose 1.6% for the 12 months ended in February, its fastest clip in months, due to a spike in energy prices. That sent the Dow tumbling more than 300 points at its lowest pointon Thursday, before paring losses. "This situation isn't just a blip on the radar; we're seeing a trend that's veering away from where we hoped to be heading, especially given the Fed's clear intention to see inflation trends improve," wrote Ken Tjonasam, portfolio strategist at Global X, in a note on Thursday. Turbulence for airline stocks Airline stocks have also been pummeled this week, as years of safety issues at Boeing continue to plague the industry. A Latam Airlines787 Dreamliner flying from Australia to New Zealand lost altitude, possibly due to a mistake in the cockpit, according to a Wall Street Journal report. In addition, Southwest Airlines said Boeing notified the airline that it will deliver 46 Max 8 deliveries in 2024, 12 fewer than previously expected. The airline also said that it is not providing full-year guidance at this time. Switching airplane manufacturers isn't easy for airlines, since pilots are certified on either Airbus or Boeing, who make up the duopoly. "Boeing needs to become a better company, and the deliveries will follow that," Southwest CEO Robert Jordan said at the JPMorgan Chase industrials conference on Tuesday. The NYSE Arca Global Airline index, which tracks the performance of major American and overseas airlines, is on track to end the week 2.2% lower. Boeing shares have fallen 8%, and Southwest shares have dropped 17.3%. But Liz Young, head of investment strategy at SoFi, notes that the S&P 500 hasn't seen a one-day decline of 2% or more since last February. That marks the longest stretch for that achievement since February 2018, she says. Young says that signal doesn't mean the market's headed for a selloff, or that it's headed toward more gains. "It's simply a testament to how strong the market has been for over a year, particularly during a time when many were expecting a recession," she wrote in a blog post on Thursday. What's ahead next week Investors will have more economic data and corporate events to chew on next week. Artificial intelligence darling Nvidia will host its global artificial intelligence conference for developers from March 18 to 21, with a keynote speech from CEO Jensen Huang on the docket. AI up-and-comer Super Micro Computer is set to join the benchmark S&P 500index before the market open on Monday. Shares of the company have risen roughly 276% so far this year. The Federal Reserve begins its two-day policy meeting on March 19. Markets expect the central bank to hold rates steady this month and begin cutting in June or July, according to the CME FedWatch Tool. Investors will keep aclose watch on its latest Summary of Economic Projections. The release will contain the Fed's latest dot plot, which charts the interest rate expectations over the next few years from each member of the Federal Open Market Committee. The Fed in December projected three quarter-point rate cuts for 2024. Wall Street will also parse a slate of fresh data on the housing market next week, including the National Association of Home Builders/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index, housing starts data from the Census Bureau and the monthly existing home sales report from the National Association of Realtors. As stocks settle after the trading day, levels might change slightly. By Krystal Hur, CNN TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: March 15, 2024 End of Document UN Secretary General embraces calls for a new UN agency on AI in the face of 'potentially catastrophic and existential risks' CNN Wire

### Document 571

Technology stocks powered solid gains for Wall Street on Friday after another chip-maker reported strong demand related to artificial intelligence. The upbeat finish to the week for major indexes came amid lingering anxiety over persistently high inflation, the risk of a U.S. debt default and broadly weak corporate earnings. The S&P 500 rose, 54.17 points, or 1.3 percent to close at 4,205.45. It notched a small gain for the week and is in the green as May nears its close. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 328.69 points, or 1 percent, to 33,093.34. The tech-heavy Nasdaq notched the biggest gains, rising 277.59 points, or 2.2 percent, to 12,975.69. The index rose 2.5 percent for the week as artificial intelligence became a big focus for investors. Marvell Technology surged a record-setting 32.4 percent after the chip-maker said it expects A.I revenue in fiscal 2024 to at least double from the prior year. That follows Thursday's report from fellow chip-maker Nvidia, which gave a big forecast for upcoming sales related to A.I. The revolutionary A.I field has become a hot issue. Critics warn that it is a potential bubble, but supporters say it could be the latest revolution to reshape the global economy. The nation's financial watchdog, the Consumer Finance Protection Bureau, said it's working to ensure that companies follow the law when they're using A.I. Wall Street remains focused on Washington and ongoing negotiations for a deal to lift the U.S. government's debt ceiling and avert a potentially calamitous default. Officials said President Biden and House Speaker Kevin McCarthy were narrowing in on a two-year budget deal that could open the door to lifting the nation's debt ceiling. The Democratic president and Republican speaker hope to strike a budget compromise this weekend. Wall Street and the broader economy already had a full roster of concerns before the threat of the U.S. defaulting on its debt became sharply highlighted on the list. ''Should we avoid that, and it appears that is a high probability, we come back to a trajectory of a slowing economy, still-too-high inflation and restrictive monetary policy,'' said Bill Northey, senior investment director at U.S. Bank Wealth Management. A key measure of inflation that is closely watched by the Federal Reserve ticked higher than economists expected in April. The persistent pressure from inflation complicates the Fed's fight against high prices. The central bank has been aggressively raising interest rates since 2022, but recently signaled it will likely forgo a rate hike when it meets in mid-June. The latest government report on inflation is raising concerns about the Fed's next move. Wall Street is now leaning slightly toward the potential for another quarter-point rate hike in June, according to CME's Fedwatch tool. The Fed has already raised its benchmark interest rate 10 times in a row. The Fed faces a difficult choice at its next meeting, wrote Brian Rose, senior US economist at UBS, in a report. ''Inflation is too high but further rate hikes could push the economy into recession,'' he said. Bond yields had been slipping just before the latest inflation data, but rose following the report. The yield on the 10-year Treasury, which helps set rates for mortgages and other important loans, rose to 3.80 percent from 3.78 percent just before the report was released. Movement for the two-year Treasury yield, which tends to track expectations for Fed action, was more forceful. It jumped to 4.56 percent from 4.49 percent before the report. The latest inflation data also highlighted the continued resilience of consumer spending, which has been a key bulwark, along with the strong jobs market, against a recession. The economy grew at a sluggish 1.3 percent annual rate from January through March and it is projected to accelerate to a 2 percent pace in the current April-June quarter. The impact from inflation and worries about a recession on the horizon have been hitting corporate profits and forecasts. The latest round of company earnings is nearing a close with the profits for companies in the S&P 500 contracting about 2 percent. That follows a previous quarterly contraction and Wall Street expects the current quarter to end with more shrinking profits. Investors rewarded several companies that reported strong financial results. Gap rose 12.4 percent after reporting a strong first-quarter profit. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/05/26/business/27markets.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page B2. Load-Date: May 27, 2023 End of Document Fake Images? DeSantis Goes After Trump. The New York Times

### Document 156

The S&P 500 is tracking towardsits fifth consecutive record high, the Dow Jones Industrial Average crossed the 38,000 mark this week for the first time ever, the economy is growing, inflation rates are easing and the artificial intelligence revolution is booming. That's all heralded the return of extreme greed to Wall Street. The tech-heavy Nasdaq has surged about 3.3% so far this year - and we're barely a month in. The S&P 500 is up 2.6% and the Dow is nearly 1% higher. The S&P 500 and Nasdaq are both on pace to score their sixth-straight winning sessions. CNN's Fear and Greed Index, which tracks seven indicators of market sentiment in the United States, tipped into "Extreme Greed" this week, marking a stunning turnaround from just a few months ago, when the index was in Extreme Fear territory. So what's behind the shift in the market's mood? The idea of a soft landing (when inflation rates ease and the economy avoids recession) is likely playing a big part. Gross domestic product, adjusted for inflation, rose by 3.3% in the fourth quarter of 2023, the Commerce Department reported Thursday. That measure blew away forecasts of just 1.5%, according to FactSet estimates. Consumer spending, which accounts for about two-thirds of the US economy, also grew at a healthy 2.8% rate in the fourth quarter, according to the report. Meanwhile, inflation rates fell last quarter. The price index for Personal Consumption Expenditures, the Federal Reserve's preferred inflation gauge, came in at 1.7% for the quarter, under the Fed's 2% target. Economists polled by the National Association for Business Economics now overwhelminglysay the US economy will avoid a recession this year, a fate that many had predicted for 2023. This is "the recession that wasn't," said Lydia Boussour, senior economist at EY, in a note to clients on Thursday. "Overall, the economy sailed through 2023 with growth averaging 2.5% for the year, handily surpassing consensus expectations for a recession. Looking ahead, we continue to see a soft landing as the most likely outcome this year even if a collection of headwinds and risks means that recession odds are around 35%." Central bank officials are now expecting and openly discussing interest rate cuts this year. Fed Governor Christopher Waller said just last week that "as long as inflation doesn't rebound and stay elevated, I believe the [Fed] will be able to lower the target range for the federal funds rate this year." Financial markets currently see a roughly 51% chance the Fed will cut rates in March and about a 90%chance that the Fed willcut rates in May, according to the CME FedWatch Tool. An explosion in artificial intelligence has been a main driver of the recent rally in equities. And the budding industry could increase productivity in the years to come. "In the next few years, the main impact of AI on work will be to help people do their jobs more efficiently. That will be true whether they work in a factory or in an office," Microsoft founder Bill Gates wrote in a blog post last year. Microsoft shares are up about 7.7% for the year, and on Wednesday the software giant became the second-ever company worth $3 trillion on as the AI boom sent its stock soaring higher. Shares of Meta, meanwhile, gained 1.4% on Wednesday to bring the AI-focused company's market cap above the $1 trillion line. Why your 401(k) might be hurting Yes, markets are hot right now, but your portfolio could still be suffering. That's because while major indexes are up, the broader market isn't. As of last week, Nvidia and Microsoft accounted for about 75% of the S&P 500's gain this year, according to analysts at Bespoke Investment Group. The 20 largest stocks in the index, they found, made up 110% of the index's gains, while the remaining 480 were acting as a drag. Last year, the S&P 500 rose by just over 24%, but if you were to weigh each stock in the index equally, it gained just 11.6%. That's the largest outperformance by the S&P 500 over its equal-weighted version since the 1998 dot-com bubble, said Henry Allen, a strategist at Deutsche Bank, in a note to clients on Tuesday. A narrow rally doesn't necessarily mean a crash is coming. But it's largely Big Tech that's driving markets higher, and that concentration of gains in so few stocks carries inherent risk. "Those equity gains could prove vulnerable to a change in sentiment towards that group," wrote Allen. By Nicole Goodkind, CNN TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: January 25, 2024 End of Document Everyday investors are feeling good about the market again CNN Wire

### Document 716

Nvidia's stock price surged after delivering another blowout quarter, setting off a rally in other technology companies that carried Wall Street to another record high. The chipmaker, a central player in the boom surrounding artificial intelligence technology, reported scorching demand for its semiconductors. The S&P 500 rose 2.1 percent Thursday to another record high. The Nasdaq added 3 percent. The Dow Jones industrial average, which has a smaller weighting in tech stocks, rose 1.1 percent. Nvidia surged more than 16 percent after reporting that its revenue and profit soared in the latest quarter thanks to booming demand for its chips used for artificial intelligence. The stock has tripled over the past year thanks to a surge in investor enthusiasm over artificial intelligence. Synopsis, which makes software used to test and develop chips, rose 7.1 percent after raising its profit forecast. Other chipmakers and companies involved in the chip-making industry gained ground. Advanced Micro Devices rose 11.4 percent and Lam Research rose 4.8 percent. Overnight, Japan's Nikkei 225 surged to a record high. Huge gains in corporate earnings have enhanced the appeal of shares in Japanese companies, along with the weakness of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar. Bond yields were relatively steady. The yield on the 10-year Treasury edged down to 4.32 percent from 4.33 percent late Wednesday. On the losing end, shares of the electric truck and S.U.V. maker Rivian tumbled 26.1 percent after the company reported another loss and issued a weaker-than-expected production outlook. Lucid, another electric vehicle manufacturer, slid 16.1 percent after it missed Wall Street sales forecast and also gave a weaker production estimate than analysts had called for. The online craft marketplace Etsy fell 8.5 percent after it missed Wall Street's profit forecast by a wide margin. Technology stocks have been the driving force behind the market's rally that started in October. Solid earnings from some of the biggest names in the sector are helping justify and reinforce those big gains. ''Investors are still wondering, will the market top out or broaden out,'' said Sam Stovall, chief investment strategist at CFRA. ''As of now, investors are basically saying, 'I'm going to let this market take me where it wants to go, and right now that's higher.''' Wall Street expects just under 4 percent growth for earnings in the overall S&P 500 during the fourth quarter. The communication services sector, which includes Google's parent Alphabet, is expected to report 45 percent growth. Information technology companies, which include Nvidia, are expected to notch 22 percent growth. ''The near-term momentum in A.I.-related stocks is likely to continue,'' said Solita Marcelli, chief investment officer for the Americas at UBS Global Wealth Management. Nearly 90 percent of companies in the S&P 500 have reported earnings. There are still a few big names on deck this week. The online travel giant Booking Holdings and the TurboTax maker Intuit will report later Thursday. Wall Street's focus on earnings this week follows economic data from the previous week that prompted a stumble in the market. Inflation data came in hotter than Wall Street expected, while retail sales fell more than anticipated. That raised concerns about the timing of hoped-for interest rate cuts from the Fed. Wall Street is now betting that the central bank will start trimming its benchmark rate in June, rather than March. Investors could get more clarity on inflation next week when the government releases its monthly report on personal consumption and expenditures. Analysts expect that report to show inflation cooled to 2.3 percent in January. It peaked at 7.1 percent in June 2022. https : // www.nytimes.com/2024/02/22/business/23markets.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page B2. Load-Date: February 23, 2024 End of Document Making New Drugs With a Dose of Artificial Intelligence The New York Times

### Document 733

Stocks extended their push to record heights on Wall Street on Thursday, led by big gains for chipmakers. The S&P 500 rose 0.3 percent and set a record high for a third straight day. Three out of every four stocks in the index gained ground. The Dow Jones industrial average gained 0.7 percent, and the Nasdaq composite rose 0.2 percent. Both indexes added to records set a day earlier. Micron surged 14.1 percent and led chipmakers higher after reporting much stronger results for its latest quarter than expected. It also gave a forecast for profit in the current quarter that topped analysts' estimates, as it benefits from a rush into artificial intelligence. The chipmaker Broadcom climbed 5.6 percent and was an even stronger force pushing the S&P 500 upward because of its larger size. It held an investor presentation a day earlier on its opportunities in artificial intelligence. A general frenzy around A.I. technology on Wall Street has sent some stocks to dizzying heights. Reddit climbed 48.4 percent in its debut as a publicly traded stock. The eclectic bazaar of online communities offered its stock at an initial price of $34 a share. The companies helped to more than offset a 4.1 percent slump for Apple after the Justice Department announced a sweeping antitrust lawsuit against the iPhone maker. It accused the tech giant of engineering an illegal monopoly in smartphones that boxes out competitors and stifles innovation. Accenture was another weight on the market after dropping 9.3 percent. The consulting and professional services company reported stronger profit for the latest quarter than analysts expected. But its forecast for profit over this full fiscal year fell short of estimates. Olive Garden owner Darden Restaurants fell 6.5 percent after its revenue forecast for the full fiscal year came up shy of analysts' expectations. Treasury yields were mostly steady a day after the Federal Reserve said it still expected to make three rate cuts this year. That helped calm some worries on Wall Street that it would pull some cuts off the table after some hotter-than-expected inflation reports. Lower interest rates would relax pressure on the economy and the financial system. Wall Street expects the Fed to start cutting rates at its meeting in June. Some reports Thursday morning suggested the economy is doing better than expected, even in the face of high rates. Fewer workers filed for unemployment benefits last week, another signal of a remarkably resilient job market. A measure of manufacturing activity in the mid-Atlantic region unexpectedly grew, while a preliminary look at manufacturing nationwide was also better than expected. Wall Street will get its next big inflation update next week when the government reports personal consumption and expenditures data for February. It is the Fed's preferred measure of inflation. Overall, inflation has eased by several measures since spiking in the middle of 2022, though progress stalled in the first two months of this year. Markets in Europe and Asia mostly gained ground. The Chinese government announced fresh measures to support its economy. The Swiss National Bank said it was trimming its key interest rate, a surprise move that makes Switzerland the first major financial center to announce a cut in recent months. The Bank of England kept its main interest rate unchanged at a 16-year high and avoided signaling when it might start to cut even though inflation has dropped sharply. https : // www.nytimes.com/2024/03/21/business/22markets.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page B2. Load-Date: March 22, 2024 End of Document European Central Bank Is Experimenting With a New Tool: A.I. The New York Times

### Document 1135

Wall Street churned to a mixed finish Tuesday, fretting over a long list of worries, even if the most pressing crisis seems to be calming as Washington moves to avoid a default on its debt. The S&P 500 was essentially unchanged, hovering close to its highest level since August. The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 0.2 percent. The Nasdaq composite led the market with a 0.3 percent gain as excitement keeps building about artificial intelligence. Tuesday was the U.S. stock market's first trading since President Biden and Speaker Kevin McCarthy struck a deal to allow the government to borrow more money, which would let it avoid a default on its debt. They now must persuade Congress to approve it before the government runs out of cash to pay its bills, which could happen as soon as Monday. Beyond the drama around the nation's debt limit, the economy is slowing, inflation is still high and interest rates may be heading even higher, which would further tighten the reins on the economy and financial markets. The worries are also global, with China's economic recovery weaker than expected following its relaxation of anti-Covid restrictions. Stocks have rallied despite such worries recently after companies reported drops in profit for the start of the year that weren't as bad as feared. And at the center of it has been Wall Street's growing frenzy over artificial intelligence. Nvidia, whose chips are helping to power the tech world's newest rush, rose another 3 percent after already more than doubling so far this year. Last week, it gave a monster forecast for upcoming revenue as it described customers of all kinds racing to apply A.I. to their businesses. Nvidia's surge has its total value nearing $1 trillion, a threshold passed by only the biggest stocks, including Apple. The huge gains are raising worries about another possible bubble sweeping the stock market. But evangelists say A.I. is the next big revolution to reshape the global economy. Also helping to prop up Wall Street in recent weeks have been reports showing a resilient job market and other signals that the slowing economy may avoid a recession. ''I'm sure there's going to be a lot of money to be made in A.I. for a select group of companies, but that's not enough to lift the entire economy out of a potential recession here,'' said Rich Weiss, senior vice president at American Century Investments. He acknowledged the job market had remained much better than he expected under the weight of higher interest rates, but he pointed to weakness in the housing market, manufacturing, corporate profits and other areas that often fall before the labor market ahead of a recession. ''The job market will follow the others, not the other way around,'' Mr. Weiss said. He also highlighted how concentrated the stock market's gains have been this year among a handful of companies, many benefiting from A.I. The majority of stocks in the S&P 500 are down for the year so far, partially on worries about the economy. A report Tuesday showed that confidence among consumers is falling and remains well below where it was before the pandemic, though it remains stronger than economists expected. On the losing end of Wall Street were companies in the energy industry. Exxon Mobil fell 0.9 percent, as the price of crude oil fell even more steeply amid worries about demand for fuel. In the bond market, Treasury yields eased as fears about a possible default diminished. The yield on the 10-year Treasury fell to 3.70 percent from 3.81 percent late Friday. It helps set rates for mortgages and other loans. The yield on the two-year Treasury fell to 4.46 percent from 4.57 percent. It more closely tracks expectations for what the Federal Reserve will do. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/05/30/business/30markets.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page B2. Load-Date: May 31, 2023 End of Document Tech Skeptic Finds Benefit In A.I. for the Middle Class The New York Times

### Document 715

It was the S&amp;P 500’s best day in more than a year, and the tech-heavy Nasdaq composite rose 3 percent. Stocks on Wall Street recorded their biggest gain in more than a year on Thursday, a day after Nvidia, which has become an emblem of the growth potential offered by artificial intelligence, reported record profits. The S&amp;P 500 rose 2.1 percent, its best one-day performance since January 2023. The Nasdaq Composite index, which is chock-full of tech stocks like Nvidia, rose 3 percent, also its biggest one-day jump in over a year. After markets closed on Wednesday, Nvidia, which designs microchips used in the development of artificial intelligence, reported record revenue of over $22 billion for the final three months of 2023. Those numbers beat analysts expectations, fueling a global stock rally. The Nikkei 225 index in Japan surged to a new high, breaking through its previous peak which had been set at the beginning of 1990. Stock markets in China, Germany, France and Britain all ended the day higher. Nvidia’s startling financial performance confirmed a rapid period of growth for the company, which has benefited from the emerging exuberance over A.I. Its revenues rose more than 250 percent from the same period in 2022. The company rallied roughly 16 percent on Thursday, making it the best-performing stock in the S&amp;P 500. Over the past 12 months, its stock price has soared 275 percent, adding roughly $1.5 trillion to its market valuation and making it one of the most highly valued companies in the world. That size also means the company has a big effect on the indexes it is part of, with Nvidia’s stock price surge accounting for almost a third of the S&amp;P’s rise on Thursday. Other chipmakers also enjoyed a sharp increase in their stock prices, with Advanced Micro Devices rising roughly 11 percent and Applied Materials up 5 percent. Load-Date: February 23, 2024 End of Document Artificial Intelligence Companies, Such as Riiid, May Be the Future of Test Prep The New York Times

### Document 22

Big tech companies are continuing a turnaround from last year, as Alphabet, Microsoft and Snap kicked off earnings season with strong sales results for the quarter ended in September. Google parent company Alphabet on Tuesday reported quarterly sales of $76.69 billion, up 11% from the same period in the prior year. The company also posted profits of $19.69 billion for the quarter. Meanwhile, Microsoft posted 13% year-on-year sales growth to $56.5 billion, also beating expectations. Microsoft's quarterly profits hit $22.3 billion, up 27% from the year-ago period. Snapchat parent Snap on Tuesday reported a return to sales growth in the September quarter, after two consecutive quarters of declining sales. The company reported revenue of nearly $1.2 billion, an increase of 5% from the same period in the prior year and ahead of analysts' projections. The company reported a net loss of $368 million. The strong results come after Microsoft, Alphabet, Snap and other tech companies carried out mass layoffs and other cost cutting moves over the past year following a difficult 2022 when advertisers and other clients cut back on their spending due to concerns over the macroeconomic environment. Despite beating Wall Street's sales expectations, shares of both Alphabet (GOOGL) and Snap (SNAP) each dipped around 5% in after-hours trading following the reports, although Snap's quickly regained some ground. Microsoft (MSFT) shares gained around 4% in after-hours trading. "Q3 tech season has been quite strong thus far," Tejas Dessai, research analyst at investment fund GlobalX said in a statement. "These numbers clearly defy concerns of near term economic weakness looming." Google earnings Google's advertising business generated quarterly revenue of $59.6 billion, up from $54.5 billion in the prior year. YouTube ads, meanwhile, garnered some $7.9 billion in revenue, up roughly 12% year-over-year. YouTube Shorts, the company's TikTok competitor, hit a milestone 70 billion daily views last quarter, Alphabet CEO Sundar Pichai said on a call with analysts Tuesday afternoon. Google's cloud business, however, reported revenue of $8.41 billion - missing analysts' estimates. Jesse Cohen, a senior analyst at Investing.com, attributed Alphabet's after-hours stock fall to the "relatively weak performance in its Google cloud platform, which is at risk of falling further behind [Microsoft's] Azure and [Amazon's] AWS." Still, despite taking a hit in 2022 amid a broader tech sector downturn, shares for Alphabet have climbed roughly 56% since the start of 2023, beating the tech-heavy Nasdaq index. Google's report comes as the tech giant is in the antitrust hot seat. US prosecutors officially opened a landmark antitrust trial against Google last month with sweeping allegations that the company engaged in anticompetitive behavior to maintain its dominance over search. (As the legal showdown rages on, Google has continued to deny allegations that it operated illegally.) Google also confirmed last month plans to lay off hundreds of staffers in its recruiting division, as it continues cost cutting efforts in some areas. These more targeted layoffs came after Alphabet in January cut around 12,000 jobs - about 6% of its workforce. Still, Google has signaled that it remains committed to investing heavily in generative artificial intelligence technology. Last month, Google rolled out a major expansion of its Bard AI chatbot tool. "As we expand access to our new AI services, we continue to make meaningful investments in support of our AI efforts," Pichai said on the call. "We remain committed to durably re-engineering our cost base in order to help create capacity for these investments, in support of long-term sustainable financial value." Microsoft earnings Microsoft's recent investments in AI technology helped boost its sales in the September quarter, especially in its key cloud division. Sales from Microsoft's "intelligent cloud" business - its biggest revenue driver - grew 19% from the year-ago quarter to $24.3 billion. Revenue from the company's "productivity and business processes" business, which includes LinkedIn and Office commercial and consumer products, also grew 13% year-over-year to $18.6 billion. "Microsoft is firing on all cylinders and AI is clearly driving growth," Cohen said in a research note following the company's report. "The results indicated that artificial intelligence products are stimulating sales and already contributing to top and bottom-line growth." But economic jitters among consumers appear to still have some impact on the company's bottom line. Devices revenue, which includes sales of laptops, tablets and Xbox consoles, decreased 22% year-over-year, despite a 3% sales increase in the overall "more personal computing" segment. Ongoing concerns about a potential economic slowdown could continue to weigh on the company as it heads into the crucial holiday device sales season. The report is Microsoft's first since the company closed its $69 billion acquisition of "Call of Duty" maker Activision Blizzard earlier this month. While the deal didn't factor into this quarter's results, it's expected to supercharge the company's gaming business. "Microsoft now controls 30 game studios and some of the most well-known games across the industry," Edward Jones analyst Logan Purk said in a research note earlier this month. "With a massive cloud network and now a compelling library of games, Microsoft has a leg up on peers" in gaming, he said. Following the Activision takeover, "we're looking forward to one of our strongest first-party holiday [game] lineups ever, including new titles like Call of Duty Modern Warfare 3," CEO Satya Nadella said on an analyst call Tuesday. The company said it expects roughly $400 million of operating expenses in the fourth quarter to come as a result of the acquisition. Snap earnings Snap said its sales growth was driven in part by its ongoing efforts to revamp its advertising technology, following changes to Apple's app tracking policies that took a hit to the business models of Snapchat, Facebook and other platforms. "We are focused on improving our advertising platform to drive higher return on investment for our advertising partners, and we have evolved our go-to-market efforts to better serve our partners and drive customer success," CEO Evan Spiegel said in a statement. Snap also reported that it now has 406 million daily active users, up 12% compared to the year-ago quarter. And time spent watching Spotlight - Snapchat's TikTok clone - grew 200% year-over-year, according to the company. The company also recently announced that it had reached more than 5 million subscribers to its Snapchat+ subscription program, a key effort to diversify its revenue. Snap said Tuesday that its chief operating officer, Jerry Hunter, plans to retire. Hunter, who spent seven years at the company, will step down from his role as of the end of the month, but will remain at the company until July 1, 2024, to support the transition. The company noted that some advertisers temporarily paused their spending following the outbreak of the Israel-Hamas war. Because of the "unpredictable nature" of the war, Snap declined to provide formal guidance for the fourth quarter, but said its internal forecast assumes year-over-year quarterly revenue growth between 2% and 6%. By Clare Duffy and Catherine Thorbecke, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: November 20, 2023 End of Document Microsoft, Google post strong quarterly sales growth as Big Tech continues its comeback CNN Wire

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A version of this story first appeared in CNN Business' Before the Bell newsletter. Not a subscriber? You can sign up right here. You can listen to an audio version of the newsletter by clicking the same link. Americans racked up a record amount of credit card debt in 2023, soaring past a trillion dollars. But a mass retrenching in consumer spending - the main driver of the US economy - is unlikely this year, according to economists. Workers are still commanding robust wage gains, the stock market is on solid footing, attitudes toward the economy have improved dramatically in recent months, and consumers spent at a healthy clip during the holidays. Card debt has indeed surged in nominal terms, but after adjusting for inflation, it's nearly 20% below a peak it reached in late 2008, according to a WalletHub analysis of New York Fed data. Americans also seem equipped to deal with their balances, economists say. "Consumers still have a lot of money left over to be able to spend, so the credit card data is often misinterpreted," Russell Price, chief economist at Ameriprise Financial, told CNN. "The dollar value of credit-card debt is at an all-time high, but so is population, employment and consumer income." Here's what going on with credit cards: Credit card debt hit a fresh nominal high of $1.13 trillion from October through December, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The issue with those figures is that they don't factor in that about 55% of borrowers repay their balances in full each month, Price said. New York Fed staff noted that limitation of the data in a blog post. According to a LendingTree analysis of more than 350,000 credit reports, the average unpaid credit card balance was $6,864 in the fourth quarter. Overall, US household debt (including credit card balances) rose to a new high of $17.5 trillion in the fourth quarter, up 1.2% from the prior three-month period. Consider the broader picture: The US job market remains solid and wage growth is beating inflation. Employers added a robust 353,000 jobs in January as the unemployment rate held steady at 3.7%. US job openings have gradually come down since peaking at 12 million in March 2022, but they remain well above pre-pandemic levels, and layoffs haven't picked up in any meaningful way. The job market's continued strength means Americans can still pay down their debts, put money away into savings and continue to spend. "While credit growth has accelerated, debt servicing costs have risen and new delinquency rates have increased, the broad US credit picture is not alarming," Gregory Daco, chief economist at EY-Parthenon, said in a note Friday. Soaring US stocks, driven by investments in companies linked to generative artificial intelligence, have also beefed up Americans' 401(k)s. Credit is also key to powering spending, especially when it comes to big-ticket items such as furniture and appliances. As the economy grows, so does debt. "Our economy naturally grows because of a combination of productivity growth and population growth, so something has to really disrupt growth to make household balance sheets contract," Lara Rhame, chief US economist at FS Investments, told CNN. For example, while household debt began to shrink in the aftermath of the global financial crisis in 2008, those debt levels began to rise again in 2013 and have been on a mostly upward trajectory ever since, according to New York Fed data. But there's still economic pain: Inflation, which remains above the Federal Reserve's 2% target, is still pinching Americans. Even though it has slowed markedly over the past few years, prices remain much higher than anything consumers and businesses had ever dealt with in pre-pandemic times. And as inflation slows, prices themselves won't decline, they'll just rise less quickly. A broad drop in prices would be distressing as it would likely be precipitated by a severe recession. Americans are also dealing with painfully low housing affordability and the highest interest rates in 23 years, which affects borrowing costs on everything from car loans to mortgages. So, while there certainly isn't a shortage of economic hurdles bedeviling people's budget - and credit card debt has surged - the big picture indicates that, so far, Americans (and their economy) remain healthy. Nvidia names Huawei a top competitor in major areas including AI chips Nvidia has named Huawei a top competitor in a number of areas, including in the crucial production of processors that power artificial intelligence (AI) systems, my colleague Laura He reports. The Santa Clara-based company said Wednesday in its annual report that Huawei was a competitor in four out of five major categories of its business, including supplying software and hardware for graphic processing units (GPUs), which are widely used in generative AI. Other companies also listed as its rivalsin some areas include AMD (AMD), Amazon (AMZN), Microsoft (MSFT) and Broadcom (AVGO). The naming of Huawei came just two months after Jensen Huang, chief executive officer of Nvidia (NVDA), told reporters in Singapore that the Chinese tech giant was a "formidable" competitor in producing AI chips, according to a Reuters report. The Shenzhen-based firm, which makes smartphones and telecoms equipment, surprised the world last year by launching the Mate 60 Pro, a cutting-edge phone powered by advanced chips. Questions swirled over how Huawei was able to manufacture the phone when it had spent the four years under US restrictions banning its access to 5G technology.The breakthrough represented a "milestone" achievement for China, according to analysts, as Beijing and Washington are locked in a battle over semiconductor technology. Read more here. Up Next Monday: Earnings from Workday, Zoom and Domino's Pizza. The US Commerce Department reports new-home sales in January. European Central Bank President Christine Lagarde delivers remarks. Tuesday: Earnings from Lowe's, AutoZone, eBay, the JM Smucker Company, CAVA Group, Macy's, Urban Outfitters, VIZIO, Bumble, Compass, Eventbrite, Redfin, Virgin Galactic and Beyond Meat. The US Commerce Department releases January figures on new orders for durable goods. S&P Global releases its S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller 20-city home price index for December. Fed Vice Chair for Supervision Michael Barr delivers remarks. The Conference Board releases its February consumer survey. Wednesday: Earnings from Salesforce, TJX Companies, Monster Beverage, Baidu, HP, Okta, Paramount Global and Duolingo. The US Commerce Department releases its second estimate of fourth-quarter gross domestic product. Fed officials Raphael Bostic, Susan Collins and John Williams deliver remarks. Thursday: Earnings from Anheuser-Busch Inbev, Dell Technologies, Dollar Tree, Best Buy, Birkenstock, GoodRx, Papa John's International and Sweetgreen. The US Commerce Department releases January figures on household spending, income and the Fed's preferred inflation gauge. The US Labor Department reports the number of new applications for jobless benefits in the week ended February 24. The National Association of Realtors reports January home sales based on contract signings. Fed officials Raphael Bostic, Austan Goolsbee, Loretta Mester and John Williams deliver remarks. S&P Global and China's National Bureau of Statistics release February surveys gauging economic activity in the country's manufacturing sector. Friday: Earnings from Pearson and fuboTV. The European Union's statistics agency releases February inflation figures. S&P Global and the Institute for Supply Management release February surveys gauging economic activity in the US manufacturing sector. The University of Michigan releases its final reading of consumer sentiment in February. Fed officials Christopher Waller, Raphael Bostic, Mary Daly and Adriana Kugler deliver remarks. Analysis by Bryan Mena, CNN TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: February 25, 2024 End of Document Directors Guild of America votes to ratify new contract with studios CNN Wire

### Document 827

After Restructuring Deal, SAS Shares Hit the Skids Shares in Scandinavian Airlines dropped more than 90 percent on Wednesday after the ailing carrier announced new shareholders in a restructuring scheme that will see the company delisted and existing ownership stakes erased. The rescue deal involving the airline alliance Air France-KLM and private equity firms Castlelake and Lind Invest, which became investors alongside the Danish state, was presented late Tuesday. The deal means that SAS will receive $475 million in new equity and $700 million in convertible debt. Scandinavian Airlines will be taken off the stock exchange in the second quarter of 2024 and no payment will be made to current shareholders. Castlelake will become the biggest shareholder with a 32 percent stake, while Air France-KLM will hold 20 percent. The Danish government will hold 26 percent of the shares. Lind Invest will control 8.6 percent. ASSOCIATED PRESS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SoftBank's Chief Urges Japan to Embrace A.I. The chief executive of SoftBank, Masayoshi Son, right, said on Wednesday that he believed artificial intelligence would surpass human intelligence within a decade, urging Japanese companies to adopt it or be left behind. Mr. Son, speaking at a corporate conference in Tokyo, said ''artificial general intelligence will surpass the total intelligence of humankind by 10 times in 10 years.'' It will affect every industry, from transportation and pharmaceuticals to finance, manufacturing, logistics and others, and the companies and people that work with A.I. will be the leaders in the next 10 to 20 years, Son said. Mr. Son, who founded SoftBank and is a leading figure in Japan's business world, has enjoyed both victories and defeats in his array of technology investments. He latched on to the potential of the internet decades ago, and now is seeking to invest in A.I.-related companies. ASSOCIATED PRESS INTERNATIONAL Poland's Central Bank Lowers Key Rate Again Poland's central bank lowered its key interest rate Wednesday, pointing to a drop in inflation despite a still-high rate of 8.2 percent last month. The National Bank of Poland cut its benchmark rate a quarter of a percentage point to 5.75 percent. Analysts were expecting it after annual inflation dropped last month from 10.1 percent in August. It was the second rate cut since Sept. 9, when the central bank surprisingly slashed rates by three-quarters of a point. Other central banks worldwide are increasing borrowing costs or holding rates at high levels to tackle inflation stemming from the global economy's rebound from the Covid-19 pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The European Central Bank hiked its key rate by a quarter-point last month to fight inflation, which has dropped to 4.3 percent in the 20 countries using the euro. ASSOCIATED PRESS https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/10/04/business/05bizdigest.html Graphic PHOTO (PHOTOGRAPH BY REUTERS) This article appeared in print on page B2. Load-Date: October 5, 2023 End of Document Harris Warns That the ‘Existential Threats’ of A.I. Are Already Here The New York Times

### Document 1003

The chipmaker's high ''price to sales'' ratio reflects investor enthusiasm around its growth prospects. But relying on that metric created trouble during the dot-com boom. In 2002, after the dot-com bubble burst and Sun Microsystems swooned, the company's co-founder Scott McNealy highlighted the folly of Wall Street analysts who favored one particular financial metric to gauge a stock's worth: its price relative to the company's sales. Mr. McNealy was musing about the ''price to sales'' ratio -- an important measure of a company's value relative to how much cash it generates. A high ratio can be justified if investors think a company has room to grow; a low ratio typically signals that investors think the company is accurately valued. Using that metric, analysts had gambled that Sun's stock was undervalued even when it was trading at more than 10 times its revenue -- a value the business couldn't ultimately sustain. Even if Sun passed every dollar it was making at the time on to investors, it would have taken shareholders a decade to recover their investment. ''Do you realize how ridiculous those basic assumptions are?'' Mr. McNealy told Businessweek. ''You don't need any transparency. You don't need any footnotes. What were you thinking?'' The current stock market is evoking similar sentiment among some investors, led by the giant chipmaker Nvidia, the poster child of the exuberance around artificial intelligence. On Thursday, Nvidia's stock price rose to almost 32 times its sales. Nvidia is very different from the hundreds of revenue-rich but profitless companies that the market cheered on in the late 1990s. The company, in Santa Clara, Calif., is wildly profitable: In the final three months of 2023, it generated over $22 billion in revenue, up 22 percent from the quarter before and more than 250 percent higher than a year earlier. On Thursday the company's stock price shot up more than 16 percent, adding $276 billion to its market valuation and fueling a global stock rally. But does Nvidia have enough room to grow to justify such a steep price-to-sales number, or is it magical thinking on the part of over-excited investors? Experts are divided. The high price-to-sales ratio is rooted in a firm belief among many Nvidia enthusiasts that the company will keep growing because of its critical role in artificial intelligence. Even if a ratio of near 32 times sales puts a big growth expectation on the company, many investors still consider Nvidia undervalued because they expect it to keep generating more and more cash -- until eventually, the price-to-sales ratio shrinks to the level of a more staid, corporate behemoth. That has already started to happen. In July, the company traded with a ratio above 45 times its sales. But it can also move in the opposite direction. Before Nvidia reported fresh earnings on Wednesday, the company traded with a ratio closer to 30 times its sales. Based on its closing price on Wednesday, its bumper earnings numbers pulled the ratio down to 27. But those bumper earnings also reignited investors' hopes of even more to come, sending Nvidia's stock price rising back to more than 30 times its sales on Thursday morning. ''The numbers have got so big, so quickly,'' said Stacy Rasgon, an analyst at AB Bernstein who covers Nvidia. Mr. Rasgon still expects Nvidia's value to be ''materially higher'' in five to 10 years. But Nvidia isn't the only company causing consternation, even if it is the most eye-popping. Microsoft, Advanced Micro Devices and Broadcom are among the companies that have seen their price rise above 10 times sales in the past year, as beneficiaries of the general excitement around A.I. For some investors, uncertainty over whether the bet will pan out makes the high price of stocks like Nvidia off-putting, especially when there's a lack of clarity around the path of inflation and interest rates, as well as political uncertainty from Ukraine, China, the Middle East and at home ahead of the presidential election. ''What return are you actually getting for taking all that risk?'' said Matt Smith, an investment director at Ruffer, a London-based fund manager. Another popular metric, the price-to-earnings ratio, shows the S&P 500 is now trading at close to 23 times the collective earnings of the companies in the index. Excluding the pandemonium around the pandemic, the last time the ratio was that high was just before the market stalled in 2018. Before that it was when the dot-com bubble burst. For stock prices to keep rising from here, either profits have to keep growing or these metrics favored by stocks pickers would have to push even further above their historical norms. ''Valuations are already historically rich,'' said Jordan Brooks, co-head of the macro strategies group at the trading firm AQR. ''And we would be talking about them expanding dramatically from here.'' However, relying on snapshot metrics oversimplifies whether or not a stock is still good value for the money, said Aswath Damodaran, a professor of finance at the Stern School of Business at New York University, where he teaches about equity valuation. Amazon in January 1999 was trading at a stock price that was more than 40 times its sales. Since then, its stock price has risen an average of 15 percent annually. Its revenues have grown even faster. Today, its stock is just three times its sales, and it has been one of the best investments in the S&P 500 over the past 20 years. Nvidia could be the next Amazon and fulfill investors' growth expectations. Or it could end up more like the dozens of computing companies that came to prominence in the 1980s but didn't last till the new millennium. In 1982, Commodore International sold the second-most-popular personal computer -- the Commodore 64. By the beginning of 1985 it had lost its competitive edge and its stock price had slumped from over $100 to less than $20. Less than a decade later the company went bankrupt. ''People said PCs were going to take over the world,'' Mr. Damodaran said. ''They were right. But what they were wrong on was all the companies that were making PCs in the 1980s that didn't make it.'' The same is likely to be true for many of the companies swept up in the A.I. boom, he added. Similarly, when it comes to broad indexes like the S&P 500, simple metrics don't tell the whole story. Remove the so-called Magnificent Seven stocks, like Nvidia, whose size has had a big impact on the overall performance of the S&P 500, and the index looks much more modestly priced compared with its past performance. Picking the Amazons and dodging the Commodores still isn't easy. Such analysis inherently relies on assumptions about the future -- a company's future profitability, its future competitors and even the future of the world it will exist within. That uncertainty helps explain the wide range of expectations among Wall Street analysts, with the most pessimistic seeing Nvidia's true stock value to be closer to $400, not the $785 closing price on Thursday, while others think it should trade over $1,000. Mr. Damodaran considers such high expectations ''unrealistic.'' ''It is the nature of the beast,'' he said. ''We think we can do more than we can. When a big change is coming we overestimate.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2024/02/22/business/nvidia-price-to-sales-ratio.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page B3. Load-Date: February 23, 2024 End of Document Governments Warn A.I. Poses Risk of 'Catastrophic' Harm The New York Times

### Document 23

Wall Street is feeling bullish again. The S&P 500 rallied Thursday to end the day in a bull market, marking a 20% surge since its most recent low, reached on October 12, 2022. That brings to end the bear market that began in January 2022. Buoyed by gains in big technology stocks, the broad-based index closed at 4,293.93 and crossed the threshold that separates a bear market from a bull market - that's investor-speak for a period of time marked by rising stock prices and optimism on Wall Street. Investors are certainly in a buying mood: CNN's Fear and Greed Index hit "Extreme Greed" Thursday Markets have remained surprisingly resilient over the past nine months, as 2022 losers like tech and media have bounced back from a disastrous year on hope that the worst is over for those industries. The AI boom has fueled interest in tech stocks, which dominate the S&P 500. After a horrible year for Big Tech, optimism has returned as ChatGPT has made AI the it-thing in Silicon Valley. Investors are placing big bets on Google, Meta, Apple, Amazon, Nvidia and others, hoping they can drive a new tech revolution with artificial intelligence. Over the past week, markets have gained momentum, likely because of the end of the debt ceiling crisis, optimism that the Federal Reserve will pause rate hikes at its June meeting and a recent string of strong economic readings. And while those are all positives for the economy, analysts fear that this could be a short-lived rally that ends up biting investors. Inflation remains too high for comfort. The US economy is still adding jobs but the pace has been mostly slower. Consumers are still spending, but they're pulling back on discretionary expenses like clothing and, focusing instead on necessities like food and leisure activities. That isn't exactly a recipe for long-term market success. "We're very late in the economic cycle that's starting to slow and probably heading for a recession later this year," Sameer Samana, senior global market strategist for Wells Fargo Investment Institute, told CNN. "The key difference for us is that you tend to see bull markets coincide with economic expansions, not economic contractions." Still, since the last bull market, we've had a war in Europe, a banking crisis and a debt crisis among other dramas. Markets are in uncharted territory and while an economic recession coinciding with a Wall Street boom would be a first, "in this market, you never say never," said Samana. The duck market The current situation is a bit more nuanced than the bull market-bear market binary, said Kevin Gordon, senior investment strategist at Schwab. He describes what's happening instead as a "duck market," meaning that stocks look nice and calm on the surface but there's a lot of paddling going on below. Tech and AI companies with mega-cap stocks are soaring higher and "solving" the market's problems, he said, all while cyclical and smaller companies are suffering. The S&P 500 is weighted by market value and top-heavy, meaning that just a few companies - mostly Big Tech - are able to boost the index even as the majority of stocks struggle. "Exuberance around artificial intelligence, along with a resurgent US dollar, has produced extreme divergence and concentration risk in the main stock indexes," said Lisa Shalett, chief investment officer at Morgan Stanley Wealth Management. "Such narrowness is not what new bull markets are built on." The bottom line: Investors should "avoid getting sucked into this as a new bull market," said Samana. "Keep perspective of what this is, which is a very tantalizing bear market rally." Investors should take advantage of this swing by trimming the parts of their portfolios that they've been waiting to get rid of, he said as opposed to trying to chase the tech companies that have led this upward move. It's all about the Fed Whether we stay in a bull market or not will likely depend on the Federal Reserve's interest rate policy decision next week, said Sam Stovall, chief investment strategist at CFRA. Since the Fed began announcing changes in the Fed funds rate in 1989, he said, there have been 16 times during rate-hike cycles when the Fed either skipped raising rates or ended its rate-hiking program altogether. After the Fed either skipped or stopped hiking rates at one meeting, the S&P 500 rose an average 3.6% and gained in price 88% of the time. "Should the Fed skip hiking in June, history says, but does not guarantee, that the market has further upside potential," he said. By Nicole Goodkind, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: July 2, 2023 End of Document Coal makes a quiet resurgence in the clean energy era CNN Wire

### Document 606

Microsoft and Alphabet will report results on Tuesday, as investors look for signs that a rally in stocks tied to artificial intelligence is justified. Can A.I. keep Big Tech booming? Nasdaq futures are up on Tuesday morning, ahead of a Big Tech earnings bonanza that kicks off when Microsoft and Alphabet report second-quarter results after the closing bell. One question is at the top of many investors’ minds: Is the hype around artificial intelligence, which has propelled tech giants’ stock prices sky-high in recent months, justified, or is it another bubble in the making? Wall Street is deeply divided about the A.I. rally. Mike Wilson, Morgan Stanley’s chief U.S. equity strategist, apologized to clients on Monday, writing that his pessimistic stock market calls failed to spot the surge in A.I.-related stocks. (The chip maker Nvidia, for example, has seen its stock triple in value since January.) And analysts at Citigroup are sticking to their bullish thesis for such companies. On the other hand, Marko Kolanovic, JPMorgan Chase’s chief market strategist, is unconvinced that tech fervor will help the markets avoid a sharp decline this year. All eyes will be on Microsoft and Alphabet, which are at the forefront of commercializing generative A.I., the technology behind chatbots like ChatGPT that have captured the public’s imagination. Both are incorporating A.I. into a wide array of their products, with Microsoft — which has invested billions in OpenAI — hoping that the technology can help it gain ground on Google in key businesses like search. Meta’s turn is Wednesday. The parent company of Facebook and Instagram is also betting big on the technology, including by making the code for its most advanced A.I. project free for public use. (Analysts also want to know more about how Meta plans to make money from Threads, its new rival to Twitter, the company rebranded as X.) Macroeconomic factors are still weighing on these companies. Inflation and an uncertain outlook hit them hard last year, as customers cut back on buying software and spending on advertising, spurring them to lay off thousands of workers. Recent data shows that inflation has begun to moderate, lifting these stocks in recent weeks, but investors will want to see proof that the sector is through the worst of it. The Fed is widely expected to increase interest rates by a quarter percentage point at its rate-setting meeting on Wednesday, but Wall Street isn’t sure whether the central bank will stop there or continue raising borrowing costs and risk a recession. And it won’t just come down to tech stocks. This is the busiest week of the current earnings season, with 39 percent of S&amp;P 500 firms announcing results. The next few days will provide an important look at the overall health of corporate America. Consumer bellwethers including Coca-Cola and McDonald’s and industrial titans like Boeing will be reporting. HERE’S WHAT’S HAPPENING Unilever says that inflation has peaked. Shares in the consumer goods giant rallied on Tuesday morning after it reported a strong second-half sales outlook, with the company forecasting that slowing price increases will translate to higher consumer purchases. But it warned that the war in Ukraine could send agricultural commodity prices higher, raising costs. UBS agrees to $387 million in fines over Credit Suisse missteps. UBS reached a deal with U.S. and British regulators to resolve inquiries into the oversight failures that led to Credit Suisse losing $5.5 billion in the collapse of the investment firm Archegos in 2021. UBS bought its ailing rival this year, inheriting its thicket of legal troubles. Senators cast new scrutiny over Leon Black’s ties to Jeffrey Epstein. The Senate Finance Committee is investigating whether a $158 million payout from Mr. Black to the disgraced financier for tax and estate planning services was part of a tax-avoidance scheme, The Times reports. Separately, the U.S. Virgin Islands accused JPMorgan Chase of reimbursing a former executive, Jes Staley, for trips to meet Epstein. The I.R.S. ends surprise visits to homes and businesses. The agency said that it would stop the practice, which was a mainstay of efforts to collect unpaid taxes. The move comes as the I.R.S. rethinks its operations, and faces increased political scrutiny by Republicans and threats to its employees. The U.S. reportedly scrutinizes Abu Dhabi’s takeover bid for Fortress Investment Group. The Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States is examining whether the $3 billion deal by Mubadala, an Emirati sovereign wealth fund, poses national security concerns, according to The Financial Times. At issue are the United Arab Emirates’ ties to China. Crypto has major questions about the S.E.C. Cryptocurrencies and climate change have been linked as issues before in terms of how carbon-intensive it is to produce new digital tokens. But the crypto industry is also hoping to piggyback off a legal doctrine at the heart of a Supreme Court decision involving the Environmental Protection Agency last year. Coinbase is seizing on an E.P.A. loss as a legal defense. Last summer, the Supreme Court struck down an emissions rule by the environmental agency, citing the so-called major questions doctrine, a principle asserting that Congress hasn’t given regulators power to decide significant political or economic issues on their own. Now, Coinbase is arguing that the S.E.C. can’t prosecute it because it lacks the power to regulate crypto. Moreover, the exchange says, Congress is actively working on legislation to oversee its industry. “It’s never been clearer that the Supreme Court has particular focus on major questions and the role of regulators in our economy,” Paul Grewal, Coinbase’s chief legal officer, told DealBook. The S.E.C. counters that Coinbase is missing the point. Agency lawyers wrote in a recent court filing that the E.P.A. case was about rule-making, not the regulator’s power to prosecute. Critics add that it’s not clear that regulating crypto counts as a major-question issue, given that the industry’s total market capitalization is less than that of Apple, Microsoft or Alphabet. Business advocates appear undeterred by those arguments. “The major questions doctrine seems built for crypto at this moment,” Katie Haun, the crypto investor and former federal prosecutor, tweeted recently. Separately, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which represents businesses more broadly, has expressed eagerness to use major-questions arguments in court to limit the power of a proposed Federal Trade Commission ban on noncompete clauses. ‘Barbenheimer,’ by the numbers Led by “Barbie” and “Oppenheimer,” the North American box office had its biggest weekend since 2019 and its fourth-best ever. Here’s how the phenomenon stacks up to other weekend performances, which were each dominated by a single blockbuster. Has X’s debut hit its mark? Though Elon Musk’s rebranding of Twitter as X came as a surprise over the weekend, the abrupt name change is playing about as well as could have been expected these days. Users and advertisers were divided on the wisdom of the move, which eliminated the company’s longtime bird logo, even if pulling down the old signage ran into some hiccups. The change was reflected at Twitter’s headquarters immediately. Inside the San Francisco office, X logos were projected in the cafeteria, while conference rooms were renamed with words including “eXposure” and “s3Xy,” according to The Times. But efforts to remove the Twitter name from the building encountered difficulties, when the San Francisco Police Department stopped workers for performing “unauthorized work.” As of this morning, the letters “er” remain visible from the street. People can’t agree on whether the move will cost the company dearly. Skeptics said ditching the Twitter name and famous bird logo — which Twitter once identified as among its most recognizable assets — could cost as much as $20 billion in value. (Among them: Esther Crawford, the former Twitter executive who was briefly among Mr. Musk’s top lieutenants.) Some users bemoaned the switch to the more generic-sounding X. Others said that the rebranding could help the company shed years of baggage associated with the Twitter name, a line of thought shared by none other than Jack Dorsey, the company’s co-founder. Some ad executives said that the change wouldn’t meaningfully drive away potential advertisers, while others said that Musk had at least succeeded in drumming up publicity for his platform after Meta’s Threads made a splashy debut. Speaking of Meta … the Facebook parent company owns an X trademark with regards to social networking, though it relates to a specific blue-and-white logo. Mr. Musk’s company now uses a black-and-white mark, though trademark lawyers said the reliance on a simple letter almost certainly invited legal challenges. THE SPEED READ Deals A Saudi soccer team majority-owned by the kingdom’s sovereign wealth fund has offered a record $332 million to sign Kylian Mbappé, the French star. (NYT) Blackstone’s flagship real estate fund agreed to sell Simply Self Storage for $2.2 billion as it continues to limit investor withdrawals. (Bloomberg) Johnson &amp; Johnson said it planned to reduce its stake in Kenvue, the consumer-health business it spun off this year, by at least 80 percent through an exchange offer. (CNBC) Policy The F.D.I.C. admonished banks for tweaking their deposit numbers to suggest that they had fewer uninsured accounts. (WSJ) Senator Mitt Romney, Republican of Utah, urged Republican donors not to back presidential candidates with no hope of winning — or risk Donald Trump locking up the party’s nomination. (WSJ Opinion) “​​Microsoft and Google may have to surrender people’s data to Saudi Arabia after signing huge deals there.” (Insider) Best of the rest Despite the threat of extreme weather, Americans are moving to regions at risk of blistering heat or flooding in search of cheaper housing. (Bloomberg) Tech companies hungry for office space powered a boom in New York City real estate. Now they’re pulling back, leaving the city in an economic hole. (NYT) “Could the Next Pandemic Start at the County Fair?” (NYT) We’d like your feedback! Please email thoughts and suggestions to dealbook@nytimes.com. PHOTO: Satya Nadella, the C.E.O. of Microsoft, has seen the company’s share price boom amid investor enthusiasm for artificial intelligence. (PHOTOGRAPH BY Ruth Fremson/The New York Times FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: July 25, 2023 End of Document 11 Charts That Explain the Year in Business, Technology and the Economy; Dealbook newsletter The New York Times

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The consulting firm is the latest to invest heavily in artificial intelligence, even as big businesses grapple with the potential fallout from the technology. “Unprecedented interest” As the corporate world reckons with the impact that artificial intelligence may have on, well, everything, the consulting firm Accenture announced on Tuesday that it will invest $3 billion in the technology over the next three years. It’s the latest sign of the growing enthusiasm for A.I., and how companies across the spectrum are moving to adapt and incorporate services like chatbots into their businesses. “There is unprecedented interest in all areas of A.I.,” Julie Sweet, Accenture’s C.E.O., said. Accenture plans to double its A.I.-focused staff to 80,000, through a mix of hiring, acquisitions and training. (The firm has 738,000 employees.) It also plans to use generative A.I. more in its client work and help customers increase their use of the technology. Other consulting firms have made big A.I. moves, too: PwC said in April that it would invest $1 billion over the next three years, while EY announced in 2021 that it would invest $2.5 billion over three years. Bain and Company has partnered with OpenAI, the maker of ChatGPT, while Deloitte is teaming up with the chip maker Nvidia. And IBM, whose A.I. work dates back at least to the introduction of Watson, has announced a “Center of Excellence” for generative A.I. The business world overall is going big on A.I. Investments on generative A.I. alone are expected to hit $42.6 billion by year end, according to PitchBook. And mentions of “A.I.” or “artificial intelligence” on corporate investor calls have soared this year. But consulting giants are still grappling with what A.I. means for their business. They’re already under pressure to stay relevant amid challenges to their industry, including clients potentially cutting back on their services amid economic headwinds. While many firms are embracing A.I. to automate a growing number of tasks, some executives are quick to note that the technology can’t replace all they do: “For any business, technology is usually not the real challenge, it’s the people component that slows things down,” Alex Singla, who leads McKinsey’s A.I. consulting team, told Observer last week. “That’s where I think management consulting still has a major role to play.” HERE’S WHAT’S HAPPENING Donald Trump is being arraigned on classified material charges on Tuesday. The former president will appear in a Miami courtroom to face accusations tied to taking national security materials after leaving office. This evening, he plans to host a fund-raiser at one of his New Jersey golf courses; however, a super PAC backed by the Koch network has begun running ads against him. Hard-right Republicans relent on paralyzing the House. Rebellious lawmakers agreed to let the chamber vote on some matters yesterday, after seizing control of the floor in retribution for Speaker Kevin McCarthy’s role in the debt ceiling bill. They have threatened to stall further legislation if McCarthy doesn’t give them more power. Binance’s U.S. arm fights an S.E.C. effort to freeze its assets. In a court filing ahead of a hearing scheduled for Tuesday, the crypto exchange urged a federal judge to reject the regulator’s move, which it said would make staying in business all but impossible. The S.E.C. sued Binance last week, accusing the exchange of violating securities laws. Will Apple cross the $3 trillion threshold again? Shares in the iPhone maker rose nearly 1.6 percent yesterday, putting its market value just shy of $2.9 trillion. Enthusiasm for Apple’s new virtual-reality headset may help propel the company’s market cap past $3 trillion for a second time — it hit that level last year — though its shares were down slightly in premarket trading. What to watch in the C.P.I. report Stocks look set to extend their gains on Tuesday morning as investors await a pivotal Consumer Price Index report, due for release at 8:30 a.m. Eastern. Market participants are betting that Tuesday’s inflation report will be relatively tame, giving the Fed the cover to leave interest rates unchanged at a meeting on Wednesday. The so-called “Fed pause” has helped turbocharge some rates-sensitive sectors — particularly tech stocks — in recent weeks, sending the Nasdaq and S&amp;P 500 to 14-month highs yesterday. The main thing to watch for: Economists are forecasting that inflation continued to ease last month, with the headline C.P.I. figure edging lower to 4.1 percent, a significant drop from last summer’s peak of 9 percent. Economists see good progress on food and energy prices, which have held steady or fallen in recent months. It’s a different picture for “core” inflation, which strips out food and fuel prices. There’s been less improvement there as used car prices, airfares and vacation lodging prices climbed in recent weeks. That “speed bump,” said Michael Gapen, chief U.S. economist at Bank of America, will keep the pressure on the Fed to raise rates this summer, probably in July. “A skip is not the same as a prolonged pause,” he wrote in a preview note. Elsewhere in the markets: Stocks in Hong Kong and Shanghai closed higher on Tuesday after Beijing surprised the market with a cut to one of its short-term lending rates. Investors expect several stimulus measures in China to lift domestic demand in the world’s No. 2 economy as a downturn looms. One of Google’s money machines is under new pressure As regulators around the world aim to rein in Big Tech, the European Union is reportedly preparing to crack down on one of Google’s most profitable businesses: the technology that powers much of the internet’s advertising. The European Commission is expected to file a formal antitrust complaint on Wednesday accusing Google of abusing its dominant position in ad tech, according to Bloomberg and The Wall Street Journal. The division is big for Google, bringing in nearly 14 percent of the company’s $54.5 billion in ad revenue in the first quarter. The commission began an investigation into Google’s ad-tech division in 2021, and it has already imposed three penalties, worth some $8.6 billion, on other parts of the company, including those tied to its Android operating system. The demand this time may be more drastic, according to The Journal: European regulators may rule that only selling off parts of the ad-tech business will restore competitive balance. It’s not just Europe piling on the pressure. The Justice Department has made similar accusations against Google’s ad-tech business, and is seeking to unwind some of its acquisitions. British regulators, who have been flexing their muscles in recent months, are also investigating. But will this dent Google’s core business? Shares in its parent company, Alphabet, were up slightly in premarket trading on Tuesday despite the news, putting its market value at $1.5 trillion. And Google has been fighting the previous punishments from the E.U., having taken its defense in the Android case to the highest European regulatory court. In other tech regulatory news, the F.T.C. sued in federal court to stop Microsoft from closing its $69 billion takeover of Activision Blizzard, a further hurdle for the megadeal. “We were largely left on our own to fend off the attacks, ostensibly due to the United States’ complex geopolitical alliance with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.” — Jay Monahan, the PGA Tour commissioner, writing to Congress about the standoff that ended last week with the professional golf body merging with LIV, a Saudi-backed rival competition. Senator Richard Blumenthal, Democrat of Connecticut, announced an inquiry into the deal. How the JPMorgan-Epstein settlement came together JPMorgan Chase secured a potential $290 million deal with victims of the sex offender Jeffrey Epstein after a frantic weekend of calls, midnight meetings and last-minute negotiations. But the bank’s lawyers are not done: JPMorgan is fighting a separate case brought by the U.S. Virgin Islands, which filed new evidence yesterday that the bank’s executives had known about the illegal activities of the disgraced financier, who died in 2019. How the deal was reached: Lawyers for the bank and victims were far apart after weeks of negotiations that went down to the wire, David Boies, the lawyer who represents the victims, told DealBook. “It was very hard fought,” he said, of an agreement that still has to be approved by a judge. On Sunday, Boies was taking calls as he dined with his family at a restaurant and negotiations continued past midnight after he got back home. They resumed around dawn yesterday. After the two sides finally landed on a figure, talks continued over what the bank would say. JPMorgan reiterated yesterday that it regrets associating with Epstein but did not admit liability. What’s come out in U.S. Virgin Islands’ case: The territory, where Epstein had a home, sued JPMorgan last year because it says the bank failed to stop him from setting up a sex trafficking operation there. “No one wants him,” Epstein’s private banker wrote in a 2008 email, the territory’s new filing shows. It also disclosed a dozen communications from 2007 to 2013 that suggest executives were aware of Epstein’s crimes. Will they settle? A deal in the Virgin Islands case could be appealing, especially if JPMorgan’s defense that the territory was complicit in facilitating Epstein’s crimes is thrown out. The cases have moved unusually quickly because Judge Jed Rakoff is forcing the lawyers to be “more realistic,” said Boies. He believes that the bank’s lawyers became more serious about settling with his clients after a May hearing, when Rakoff indicated he was inclined to certify the victims’ case as a class action. THE SPEED READ Deals The investment firm Insight Partners has reduced the $20 billion fund-raising target for its latest vehicle. (FT) Intel is reportedly in talks to take a big stake in Arm as the chip designer pursues an initial public offering. (Bloomberg) SoftBank is said to be planning more layoffs at its struggling Vision Fund. (Reuters) Policy “The Great Bank Robbery of 2023” (The Lever) New York City raised the minimum wage for food delivery workers to $17.96 an hour, not including tips, the first such base pay rate in the nation. (NYT) Gov. Ron DeSantis of Florida is set to hold a fund-raising event in New York City this month whose hosts include a former partner of a Soros-backed private equity firm. (CNBC) Best of the rest Fox News demanded that Tucker Carlson stop posting new shows on Twitter. (NYT) The Golden Globes awards show was sold, spelling the end of the scandal-plagued Hollywood Foreign Press Association. (NYT) The U.S. is blocking China in the race to control undersea internet cables. (FT) The war in Ukraine led to the demise of the latest book by the “Eat, Pray, Love” author Elizabeth Gilbert. (NYT) “How MrBeast Became the Willy Wonka of YouTube” (NYT Magazine) After 41 seasons and countless requests to buy vowels, Pat Sajak will retire as host of “Wheel of Fortune.” (NYT) We’d like your feedback! Please email thoughts and suggestions to dealbook@nytimes.com. PHOTO: Julie Sweet, Accenture’s chief executive, said the consulting firm plans to double its A.I.-focused staff. (PHOTOGRAPH BY F. Carter Smith/Bloomberg FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: June 13, 2023 End of Document I.R.S. Commissioner Aims to Show Progress Amid Threats of Budget Cuts The New York Times

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Wall Street has a lot to worry about - recession and war in Europe, interest rate hikes, sticky inflation, and a softening US economy. But there's at least one sector of market euphoria keeping investors optimistic: artificial intelligence. Last Thursday, the S&P 500 entered a bull market - up 20% from its recent lows. In a note on Friday, Bank of America economists said the move upwards was mostly because investors have bought into a singular equity theme: AI. "Recent developments in generative AI herald a sea change," they wrote. But the market's strength has been mostly driven by a handful of mega-cap tech stocks, Alphabet (GOOGL), Meta (META), Apple (AAPL), Amazon (AMZN), and Nvidia (NVDA). That's why the tech-heavy Nasdaq (up 27%) and the S&P 500 (up 12%) are so much higher this year than the Dow Jones Industrial Average (up just 2%). The returns from those five tech stocks this year are the largest we've seen in the past two decades, said Matt Bartolini, head of SPDR Americas research at State Street Global Advisors. This year, Nvidia's stock is up 165%. Meta is up 120%. And Apple, Amazon and Alphabet are all up around 40%. Before the Bell spoke with Bartolini about what the AI boom means going forward and whether investors should be weary. This interview has been edited for length and clarity. Before the Bell: AI is causing a big market boom right now, but that boom also seems to be concentrated in mega-cap tech stocks. Can that last? Matt Bartolini: The stocks we talk about with the AI craze are all going to be tech related, and these large cap companies are the ones infusing AI and a lot of their capabilities. AI is a very nebulous topic, a lot of people just want to think of it as ChatGPT, but it can also refer to the predictive text on your iPhone. It's more about how technology has proliferated across different types of industries and consumer segments. We've seen a flight to quality this year that benefited firms that have sustainable, repeatable cash flows with sound balance sheets. And these mega cap tech conglomerates are those types of firms. So the rise in semiconductor stocks is definitely AI fueled, Nvidia being one of those, but I think this narrow market leadership speaks to trying to find companies that have good cash flow characteristics. And yeah, and those are just the largest firms. A lot of companies are claiming to work in the artificial intelligence space. How can investors tell which companies are actually going to benefit from a potential AI boom? That's the hardest thing to do right now. We often see this happen during technological crazes. A Long Island iced tea company renamed itself 'Long Island Blockchain' and its stock soared 200%. Pets.com popped up in the dot com boom. It's a song as old as time. If you look at the recent earnings transcripts from S&P 500 companies, the mentions of AI were everywhere. So to some extent it's just a buzzword companies use to gain notoriety and to infuse a bit of optimism into their forward guidance. Still, a lot of companies are using AI as a connective technology. I hate to use the "B" word but I wonder if this is a bit of a bubble? I don't think we're there yet. I'm not saying that we won't be, but I think there's some restraint to it. If there was a bubble you would see more retail investors using ETF structures to focus on specific themes or that have AI in their name. They've gotten a bit of inflow but not to the degree where you'd say 'something's up here.' You also have a pretty narrow, myopic marketplace in terms of companies leading on AI. A lot of major tech stocks have done well, but smaller companies haven't. In a bubble, you'd see a significant amount of stocks throughout the area benefiting. What is happening is that AI has been around for a really long time, and now there's a branding bubble, so to speak, where it's the subject of a lot of press and general conversations around the dinner table. But I don't think from a stock perspective we've reached a full scale bubble. So what would you say to a Main Street investor who wants to invest in AI? At the beginning of the year we identified semiconductors as an area of the market that was trading below its perceived fair value because of such poor returns in 2020. The entire industry was trading below its historical price to earnings ratio but now it's trading above it. What I would say to those investors is that if you're looking to get into the AI industry, it's really easy to get the theme call right but the stock call wrong. You buy a semiconductor stock, because you think it's gonna be a home run, but maybe the firm has an accounting issue. So rather than buying single stock equities to play a theme, we have discussions with investors about using concentrated industry exposures that allow you to diversify that single stock risk. On average, stocks underperform by more than the sector average. Everything you wanted to know about a bull market but were afraid to ask The US entered a bull market last Thursday, finally. It took 165 trading days for the S&P 500 index to rise 20% above its recent low - the technical qualifier for a bull market. That makes this the second longest period between bull markets in nearly 75 years, according to Adam Turnquist, chief technical strategist for LPL Financial. This bull market could be with us for some time. While the duration of previous bull markets have varied significantly, they're typically long-lasting. Since 1929, the average S&P 500 bull market has lasted for 39.4 months - or a bit over three years - and produced an average gain of 130.1%, said Turnquist. The short-term returns once markets have crossed that 20% threshold have also been strong. The S&P 500 has posted average and median gains of 18% and 19% in the 12 months after the index entered a bull market, he found. A bear in bull's clothes: A 20% lift from recent lows is generally accepted as the definition of the start of a bull market. However, there is no exact definition - and the current market situation is a bit more nuanced than the typical bull market-bear market binary. If there's a pullback or consolidation in tech stocks, markets could quickly plunge lower. On the surface, Big Tech seems to be "solving" the market's problems, but cyclical and smaller companies are suffering below. This narrow market leadership by AI-adjacent tech stocks "is not a sign of a quality rally or bull market" and could lead to a market correction of some kind, warned James Demmert, chief investment officer at Main Street Research. Still, participation in the latest rally has recently picked up and about 58% of all S&P 500 stocks are trading above their 200-day moving average, noted Turnquist. "This is a move in the right direction, especially with notable improvements in financial and energy sector breadth," he said. Central banks take center stage this week It's all about central banks this week. Policy officials are expected to meet in the US, eurozone, Japan, Taiwan and Hong Kong. Investors are particularly focused on economic projections and the latest on interest rates as recession rattles Europe, and the Chinese and US economiessoften. Here's what's coming: The Federal Reserve is widely expected on Wednesday to pause its rate hiking regimen, at least for the time being. But as is often the case on Wall Street, investors have already moved their focus to what comes next. There is an increasing consensus among traders that June's pause will be short lived and that the Fed will resume rate hikes again in July. Forward projections and Fed Chair Jerome Powell's views will be key, wrote economists at S&P Global Market Intelligence in a recent note. Investors, they said, will also be watching for the Fed's take on sticky service sector inflation and the resilient job market. Investors forecast that the European Central Bank will hike interest rates by another quarter of a percentage point on Thursday. But the eurozone has entered into recession and prices are beginning to cool - there's now a growing uncertainty about whether the ECB will continue hiking past this meeting. While the average prices charged by manufacturers fell for the first time in three years this May, service price inflation remained elevated, which policymakers have noted as a "worrying trend," said S&P analysts. Central bank meetings in Japan, Taiwan and Hong Kong will also be held this week with no surprises expected, they added. Analysis by Nicole Goodkind, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: July 2, 2023 End of Document Actors are poised to go on strike against studios and streaming services CNN Wire

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Robert Kennedy Jr.’s contentious claims on issue including vaccines are drawing acclaim from tech executives who are giving him money and exposure. The money men aiding Robert Kennedy Jr.’s political surge As the 2024 race heats up, President Biden faces a persistent thorn in his side: Robert Kennedy Jr., the scion of the Democratic dynasty, who both touts an array of fringe theories and boasts surprisingly durable poll numbers. The Times notes that Mr. Kennedy is drawing support from an array of political outsiders. But perhaps his most powerful base is a group of financial and tech moguls, including the Twitter co-founder Jack Dorsey, who have given him money and something arguably more important: exposure. Kennedy speaks to many of their interests. That includes things like cryptocurrency — he has spoken at industry conferences and accepts campaign donations in Bitcoin. Mr. Kennedy has also embraced some of their favored podcasts, speaking with popular hosts like Joe Rogan and the venture capitalists behind the show “All-In.” And in endorsing Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Dorsey (who’s also a major Bitcoin booster) cited the candidate’s criticism of government censorship. But Mr. Kennedy’s most powerful draw may be his iconoclasm, particularly his willingness to buck institutional thinking on matters like the benefits of vaccines. (That has led to YouTube removing a Kennedy interview because it promoted vaccine misinformation.) “I think he is a lower-intellect, Democratic version of Donald Trump, so he attracts libertarian-leaning, anti-‘woke,’ socially liberal folks as a protest vote,” Robert Nelsen, an investor at Arch Venture Partners, told KFF Health News. Well-heeled supporters have given him money and airtime. Figures including Elon Musk and the investor David Sacks have pushed for a public debate between Mr. Kennedy and Peter Hotez, a vaccine researcher who criticized Mr. Rogan’s decision to let the candidate spout unfounded conspiracy theories on his show. Mr. Sacks and his fellow “All-In” co-hosts Jason Calacanis and Chamath Palihapitiya have had Kennedy on their podcast as well, praising him for being “willing to engage in vibrant debates” and “tearing down all these institutions of power.” Mr. Sacks, who with Mr. Musk also interviewed Kennedy in a Twitter Spaces event, and Mr. Palihapitiya held a fund-raiser for him this month that, according to CNBC, raised $500,000. Meanwhile, the entrepreneur Mark Gorton helped create a Kennedy-focused PAC that, its leaders say, has raised at least $5.7 million. And CNBC reported that the investor Omeed Malik plans to host a $6,600-a-head fund-raiser in the Hamptons for Kennedy next month. HERE’S WHAT’S HAPPENING Smoke from Canadian wildfires again threatens U.S. cities. New York City and other places in the Northeast are facing the return of hazardous air quality, after whitish smoke enveloped Midwestern cities like Chicago. Mayors warned residents to take precautions, raising the prospect of further disruptions to outdoor activities and businesses. The Kremlin moves to seize the Wagner Group’s empire. Russian officials told leaders in countries like Syria and the Central African Republic, where the mercenary group operated, that Moscow was assuming its operations there. Meanwhile, a top Russian general who had prior knowledge about the Wagner Group’s short-lived rebellion has reportedly been detained. Nvidia warns against further U.S. curbs on A.I. chip exports. The semiconductor giant’s C.F.O. said that additional steps to limit sales to China of chips meant for artificial intelligence systems could “result in a permanent loss of opportunities” for U.S. companies in a major market. Shares of Nvidia fell yesterday after The Wall Street Journal reported on White House deliberations about new export rules. Aspartame reportedly will be declared “possibly carcinogenic.” The World Health Organization will say next month that one of the world’s most popular artificial sweeteners could cause cancer, according to Reuters. Aspartame is used in countless products, including diet sodas, chewing gum and candy. The fate of Microsoft’s big deal may be decided soon Yesterday was a big day in proceedings over the F.T.C.’s effort to block Microsoft’s $70 billion takeover of the video game titan Activision Blizzard, with three key players testifying: Satya Nadella, Microsoft’s C.E.O.; Bobby Kotick, Activision’s leader; and Jim Ryan, who heads Sony’s PlayStation division (and gave evidence by video). If the presiding judge agrees to delay the transaction, as the F.T.C. is asking, Microsoft’s deal will probably die. But if she doesn’t, the agency may drop its opposition. Mr. Nadella and Mr. Kotick said the takeover wouldn’t hurt consumers. The Microsoft chief reiterated that top titles like Call of Duty wouldn’t be restricted to its Xbox platform. “If it was up to me, I would love to get rid of the entire ‘exclusives on consoles,’” Mr. Nadella said — and blamed Sony for maintaining that business model. Mr. Kotick agreed: “You would have a revolt if you were to remove the game from one platform.” (That said, Mr. Ryan testified that he was worried about PlayStation receiving “degraded” versions of Call of Duty if the deal went through.) But testimony showed that Microsoft isn’t averse to exclusives. The company’s gaming chief, Phil Spencer, has acknowledged that the company held discussions about excluding other Activision games from PlayStation. The F.T.C. sought to highlight contradictions in Microsoft’s case, including Mr. Nadella’s recent boasts about sales figures for the latest Xbox console despite Mr. Spencer saying the platform was “not a robust business.” And the agency’s lawyers noted that Mr. Nadella had told investors the new business of cloud gaming was “one of the big bets that’s paying off,” despite downplaying the importance of that market in court. A decision is expected as soon as Monday. At points, Judge Jacqueline Scott Corley seemed skeptical of the F.T.C.’s questions. Historically, the F.T.C. drops its opposition to a deal if it loses an injunction request. If that happens, the last hurdle for Microsoft would be an appeal of a British regulator’s decision to block the transaction — a potentially even more uphill battle. Central bankers issue a warning on inflation Two big themes emerged from this week’s central bankers’ meeting in Portugal: Policymakers are far from finished raising interest rates as inflation remains stubbornly high, and it is not yet clear how high they will go. A significant data dump on inflation comes tomorrow. The Commerce Department will publish its report on personal consumption expenditures (P.C.E.) at 8:30 a.m. Eastern, a few hours after the eurozone’s preliminary report on consumer prices is released. Both reports are expected to show that headline inflation is cooling, but that prices are still well above policymakers’ 2 percent target. Jay Powell, the Fed chair, said yesterday that “core” inflation — which excludes energy and food prices — will probably not reach that level until 2025. That is forcing the Fed’s hand on interest rates. Mr. Powell added that the Fed could raise rates at consecutive meetings — and keep them at a “restrictive” level for some time. On the subject of cuts, he said “we’re a long way from that,” adding, “That’s not something we’re thinking about now.” The futures market this morning seems to be getting that message, betting on further rate increases this year and pushing out the forecast for cuts well into 2024. The good news: Powell and his counterparts, including Andrew Bailey, the Bank of England governor, said that a strong labor market was keeping their countries out of recession — for now. What to watch tomorrow: Economists forecast that “headline” P.C.E. came in at 3.8 percent in May, its lowest reading in two years. But “core” P.C.E. is expected to tell a different story, hitting 4.7 percent. A possible bright spot: Some economists expect that used car prices and rents will begin to recede this summer. In Europe, inflation is running hotter. Its C.P.I. data is expected to show that prices rose by 5.7 percent from a year ago. Christine Lagarde, the E.C.B. president, has warned that inflation is beginning to become entrenched in all layers of the economy. Her antidote to that: More interest-rate increases are in the cards. $1 trillion — The drop in the value of deals announced in the first half of 2023, compared with the same period last year, according to Bloomberg. The fall in mergers, acquisitions and I.P.O.s makes this one of the worst periods for deal making in a decade, as high inflation, financing pressures and geopolitical tension have sapped activity. How strong are the nation’s banks, really? Months after Silicon Valley Bank’s collapse set off a panic over America’s smaller lenders, the Fed yesterday gave the country’s biggest banks a clean bill of health. But regulators warned that their recently concluded stress tests were just one way of evaluating stability — and that other risks could still pose a threat. What the tests found: The country’s 23 biggest banks could withstand a 40 percent drop in commercial real estate prices — a major concern for lenders now — and $541 billion in losses without failing. They could also handle steep unemployment and sharp drops in home prices. Though the examinations began well before SVB’s troubles in March, regulators did explore whether eight banks heavily involved in trading could withstand sudden panics in the markets for stocks, bonds and other financial instruments. Bank investors were keenly watching the tests, since strong results mean that lenders are likely to have their capital requirements lowered, allowing them to buy back more stock or pay increased dividends. Banks are expected to unveil their new capital requirements tomorrow, along with any changes in investor payouts. But regulators warned that the stress tests aren’t the final word on banks’ health. “This stress test is only one way to measure that strength,” said Michael Barr, the Fed’s top banking supervisor. Regulators are still overhauling the rules. Beyond ramping up supervision, authorities are expected to tighten capital requirements, including for smaller lenders. That said, even if SVB had been subject to this year’s tests, The Financial Times notes, it might still have passed. In other banking news: Bank of America is sitting on more than $100 billion in paper losses tied to bad bond trades, far more than its rivals. THE SPEED READ Deals Hong Kong conglomerates have announced more than $8 billion worth of asset sales to help cut their debt loads amid rising borrowing costs. (Bloomberg) The investment firm Silver Lake plans to focus on only giant takeovers, as its rivals instead keep busy with smaller deals. (FT) Artificial intelligence Top news publishers, including The New York Times Company, are reportedly discussing the creation of a coalition to address the effects of artificial intelligence on their industry. (WSJ) “How Easy Is It to Fool A.I.-Detection Tools?” (NYT) Best of the rest Some applicants for jobs at Bill Gates’s private investment firm were reportedly asked invasive personal questions by a third-party contractor that some experts contend were illegal. (WSJ) OPEC banned reporters from three major news organizations from its next meeting, the second time it has done so in a month. (Bloomberg) Britain could renationalize its biggest water utility after the sudden exit of its C.E.O. and its struggles under $17 billion worth of debt. (Sky News) South Koreans became a year or two younger instantly yesterday. (NYT) We’d like your feedback! Please email thoughts and suggestions to dealbook@nytimes.com. PHOTO: Tech executives are drawn to Robert Kennedy Jr.’s iconoclastic takes. (PHOTOGRAPH BY Ryan David Brown for The New York Times FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: June 29, 2023 End of Document How Artificial Intelligence Is Edging Its Way Into Our Lives The New York Times

### Document 877

Google's parent company reported that sales were up 11 percent from a year ago while profit jumped 42 percent to $19.7 billion. A rebound in digital advertising led to an uptick in revenue and profit for Alphabet, Google's parent company, but investors were underwhelmed by its cloud computing business, which badly trails those of rivals Microsoft and Amazon. Alphabet reported $76.7 billion in quarterly sales on Tuesday, up 11 percent from a year earlier, and roughly in line with analysts' estimate of $76 billion, according to data compiled by FactSet. The internet giant said that its profit jumped 42 percent to $19.7 billion, exceeding Wall Street expectations of $18.5 billion. ''Investors were disappointed by the relatively weak performance at its Google Cloud Platform, which is at risk of falling further behind'' Microsoft Azure and Amazon Web Services, Jesse Cohen, an analyst at investing.com, wrote in a note. Alphabet's share price was down more than 6 percent in after-hours trading on Tuesday evening. Google has focused on generative artificial intelligence, the technology that caused a splash when OpenAI released the A.I. chatbot ChatGPT last November. Google said in July that it would pour more resources into developing that technology while cutting other spending. In the last month, Google has shed hundreds of its recruiters and reorganized other parts of the company. As of Sept. 30, the company had 182,381 employees, compared with about 119,000 at the end of 2019. Like other tech companies, Alphabet binged on hiring during the pandemic, and began to unwind those habits in January, when it cut 6 percent of its work force, or 12,000 employees. Investors had expected that Alphabet would cut more costs in the third quarter. The company's operating income, a measure of profitability, was a bit lower than the $21.6 billion that analysts had anticipated. Google Cloud, the company's division that offers software and technology services to other businesses, recorded sales that increased 22 percent to $8.4 billion. Analysts, though, had estimated $8.6 billion. Google has invested in making its cloud division a destination for artificial intelligence software, and the quarter's performance disappointed investors who had hoped A.I. could be a launching pad for the unit. The division posted a profit of $266 million in the third quarter. Sundar Pichai, Alphabet's chief executive, said on a conference call on Tuesday that Google Cloud had momentum, and that he had seen signs that the unit's performance would become more stable. Ruth Porat, the company's president, chief investment officer and chief financial officer, told analysts on the call that the company's cloud customers have been more careful with their spending. Google's quarterly performance contrasted with results also announced on Tuesday by Microsoft, which far outpaced expectations because of greater demand for its cloud technology. Revenue from Google's search engine and related services, its largest business, rose 11 percent to $44 billion in the second quarter, narrowly topping analysts' estimate of $43.3 billion. Advertising sales at YouTube, Google's video platform, climbed 12 percent to $7.95 billion, just ahead of the $7.8 billion expected by analysts. ''It is a testament to the nature of Google's market dominance in search and ads that it can beat'' profit and revenue estimates and have its stock sag, Max Willens, an analyst at Insider Intelligence, said in a statement. ''Cloud computing is a much lumpier business than advertising.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/10/24/technology/alphabet-google-earnings.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page B5. Load-Date: October 25, 2023 End of Document A.I. Vibe Check With Ezra Klein, and Kevin Tries Phone Positivity The New York Times

### Document 172

Clean energy stocks are out of vogue, as higher interest rates and lagging efforts to combat climate change dog the sector. Those obstacles might not go away anytime soon. The iShares Global Clean Energy exchange-traded fund, which tracks the performance of sectors from renewable electricity to semiconductors to solar energy, has slumped 27% this year, underperforming the MSCI All-Country World index's 15% gain. The fund is on pace for its third straight annual loss. Plug Power shares have slipped 63% this year, Enphase Energy shares have plunged 60%, SolarEdge Technologies shares have declined 71% and NextEra Energy shares have slid 29%. The Biden administration's sweeping Inflation Reduction Act promised $750 billion in funding for health and climate projects. Since its passage last year, more than 270 new clean energy projects have been announced, with $132 billion in private investments, according to a Bank of America report released in August. Yet clean energy stocks haven't recovered, despite hopes that an influxof US government spending on climate solutions would help revive the sector. The culprit behind clean energy stocks' poor returns? Interest rates are perched at a 22-year high after the Federal Reserve began its aggressive rate hiking campaign last March, driving up borrowing costs for growing companies trying to load up on capital. Supply chain snarls have further complicated matters. Money managers say that while some clients are interested in owning shares of sustainability-driven companies, those challenges make it difficult to simultaneously maximize portfolio returns. Expectations that rates will remain elevated at least through the beginning of 2024 could keep the lid on those firms' earnings. Clean energy names tend to trade on their future earnings potential, since they're part of a fledgling sector. But there are concerns that these stocks are pricey relative to their current balance sheets, despite their steep decline this year. "There are some really rosy assumptions being baked into the share prices" of clean energy companies, said Todd Jones, chief investment officer at Gratus Capital. Jean Rosenbaum, senior portfolio manager at GYL Financial Synergies, says her firm has pared back its clean energy exposure in recent months on concerns about weakening corporate earnings due to elevated rates. Clean energy investments make up under 5% of her firm's assets. Some investors say that the slow global transition to clean energy has also dampened their enthusiasm. Eight years have passed since the Paris Agreement was approved to slow Earth's warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, or more ideally to 1.5 degrees. Since then, in part because of the lack of specific action laid out in the plan, the more than 190 countries part of that agreement have made little headway in achieving those goals. Andrew Poreda, vice president at Sage Advisory, says that higher rates have also hurt consumers seeking a transition to using clean energy. Switching to a residential solar system, for example, requires thousands of dollars that might be sought in a loan, now possibly prohibitive due to high borrowing costs, he says. That's not to say investors are giving up entirely on sustainability investing. Peter Krull, director of sustainable investments at Earth Equity Advisors, manages a portfolio that focuses on stocks in industries from alternative energy to battery technology to green transportation. That portfolio has overall outperformed the MSCI World All Cap Index since its creation in 2012, though its taken a hit in recent years. Krull sees the current rut in clean energy stocks as a buying opportunity for investors. Clean energy stocks also aren't the only way investors are putting their cash to work with a sustainability mindset. Shares of Nvidia, the artificial intelligence powerhouse that has soared 220% this year, are part of Krull's firm's portfolio. Artificial intelligence has dominated Wall Street this year, powering monster gains in shares of mega-tech companies. Experts say that AI will be a key tool in accelerating climate change solutions from reducing pollution to replanting. "A lot of people's impression of sustainable investing is buying solar or buying wind, but at the end of the day, it's more about the systems that we can improve," Krull said. By Krystal Hur, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: December 3, 2023 End of Document Facebook and Instagram's response to deepfake porn is under review by oversight board CNN Wire

### Document 184

Artificial intelligence darling Nvidia's upcoming earnings report could be a boost or a drag on a market already mired in the summer doldrums. Analysts expect the chipmaker to post second-quarter profit of $2.09 a share and revenue of about $11.2 billion after the closing bell on Wednesday, according to Refinitiv. What's happening? Nvidia shares have been on a tear this year as the popularity of artificial intelligence has surged. The company produces chips that power generative AI, the type of artificial intelligence capable of creating new content including text, images and other media - and which forms the foundation of ChatGPT and several other buzzy AI services. When Nvidiareported first-quarter results, its earnings and sales shattered expectations. CEO Jensen Huang said during the post-earnings conference call in May that the company is ramping up its supply to meet "surging demand." An upbeat earnings report from Nvidia could help lift the broader market, says Phillip Toews, chief executive officer at Toews Asset Management. That's because Nvidia is the poster child of the AI enthusiasm that's helped power stocks into a bull market, even as the US Federal Reserve has continued to hike interest rates in its battle against inflation. Shares of Nvidia have surgedan eye-popping 212% this year, leading the gains in the "Magnificent Seven" stocks - which also include Alphabet, Amazon, Apple, Meta, Microsoft and Tesla. Nvidia reached a $1 trillion market cap in May, becoming the ninth company to achieve that milestone. Tech stocks rose on Monday, indicating optimism among investors about Nvidia's earnings. The tech-heavy Nasdaq Composite index on Monday gained 1.6%, marking its biggest one-day jump this month and stalling the recent sell-off in tech stocks. "Expectations for the high values of tech to run out of gas after the blistering first half, and the rest of the market to see a partial catchup ... has yet to occur," wrote Louis Navellier, chairman of Navellier & Associates, in a Tuesday note. Can the tech rally last? Tech stocks faltered somewhat on Tuesday, as weak retail earnings and elevated Treasury yields put pressure on stocks. Investors tend to favor bonds when yields are attractively high. Still, the Nasdaq Composite was the only major index to finish Tuesday's trading session positive, albeit by a small margin. Nvidia shares have risen roughly 5% so far this week, Tesla 8%, Meta 2% and Apple 2%. "We expect a bullish outlook from Nvidia that should be the fuel in the engine to continue this tech rally into the rest of the year," wrote Dan Ives, tech analyst at Wedbush Securities, in a note on Monday. But any weakness in Nvidia's earnings could send its shares and other tech names lower. Nvidia's quarterly results aren't the only risk to markets this week. Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell will deliver a speech at the Kansas City Fed's annual economic symposium in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, on Friday. Last year, his reiteration of the Fed's commitment to tamping down inflation sent the Dow Jones Industrial Average index plummeting 1,000 points. US home prices rise after 5 months of declines US home buyers have a new challenge in addition to mortgage rates above 7%, reports my colleague Anna Bahney. Prices are rising again, reversing five months of year-over-year declines, according to a National Association of Realtors report released Tuesday. The median existing home price was $406,700 last month, up 1.9% from a year ago. It was the highest price for the month of July on record. Prices rose in the Northeast, Midwest and South but were unchanged in the West, the NAR report found. Prices were pushed up by the stubbornly low inventory of homes on the market - just 1.11 million existing homes were available to buy at the end of July, down 14.6% from a year ago. It was the lowest number of homes for sale on record for the month of July, which is typically one of the busiest months for buying and selling in the year. Homeowners are refusing to sell and are hunkering down with their ultra-low mortgage rates that are at least half the current rates, which are at their highest level in 21 years. Read more here. Meta's Threads is finally available on desktop Threads users, rejoice. The app rolled out its highly anticipated web version Tuesday, reports my colleague Clare Duffy. The update - perhaps the most requested by users since Threads' mobile-only launch last month - puts the new platform one step closer to recreating the functions offered by rival X, the platform formerly known as Twitter, and could help reignite user growth following a sluggish period. Parent company Meta Platforms says Threads users will soon be able to log in, post, view and interact with other posts via a browser on a desktop computer, as the web version rolls out to users in the coming days. The company says it plans to add more desktop features. In an early access test of some of the web-based features, CNN was able to post on the platform but could not yet scroll the home feed. Read more here. Analysis by Krystal Hur, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: August 23, 2023 End of Document Biden signs key government funding bills into law averting shutdown CNN Wire

### Document 797

Google's parent company reported that sales climbed 13 percent to $86.3 billion while profit jumped 52 percent. Alphabet, Google's parent company, on Tuesday reported search revenue and a profit margin for its latest quarter that fell short of Wall Street's expectations, in a sign that growth in its flagship business and recent layoffs, intended to cut costs, were not enough to offset its growing investment in artificial intelligence. The internet giant recorded that revenue from its search engine, its largest unit, was $48 billion in the fourth quarter, up 13 percent but slightly lower than analysts' estimate of $48.1 billion. The company said that a measure of profitability, called an operating margin, was 27 percent in the fourth quarter, below the 28 percent that analysts were looking for. The company said its overall profit increased 52 percent to $20.7 billion, beating Wall Street expectations of $20.2 billion, according to data compiled by FactSet. Alphabet reported $86.3 billion in quarterly sales, up 13 percent from a year earlier, and above analysts' estimate of $85.2 billion. Alphabet has conducted a rolling set of layoffs in recent months, reducing jobs in advertising sales, YouTube, news and elsewhere. The cuts have been part of an effort by Sundar Pichai, Google's chief executive, to offset the company's growing investment in artificial intelligence. Shares of Alphabet were down more than 5 percent in after-hours trading on Tuesday. In 2022, rising interest rates and inflation made advertisers thriftier, undermining the sales and profit of Alphabet as well as its peers Snap and Meta, which owns Facebook and Instagram. After Google's ad businesses recovered last year, investors had hoped that advertisers would continue to spend more. Thomas Monteiro, an analyst at Investing.com, wrote in a note that the underwhelming growth was a reminder that companies were still being cautious with their ad spending. ''This report is a big warning sign for ad-dependent companies,'' Mr. Monteiro wrote, adding that Alphabet would have to keep improving its profit margins to compensate for the muted growth, ''even by stepping on the gas for further layoffs.'' As of Dec. 31, Alphabet had 182,502 employees, slightly up from the 182,381 it had three months earlier, but down from the previous year. Some of the recent job cuts have taken place in January. At the end of 2019, the company's work force totaled 119,000, before it went on a hiring spree during the pandemic, when it recorded surging usage of its online services. The company culled 12,000 workers from its payroll early last year. ''We are being disciplined in how we run the company,'' Mr. Pichai said on Tuesday afternoon in a conference call. ''Teams are working to focus on key priorities and execute fast, removing layers and simplifying their organizational structures.'' Google has focused on its A.I. ambitions, hoping it can overcome the perception that it is lagging behind OpenAI, the maker of the popular ChatGPT chatbot. Google debuted its Gemini A.I. model, its most powerful yet, in December, and has worked on integrating the technology into its various products, including the Pixel smartphone, Chrome web browser and Bard, its ChatGPT competitor. Running these types of systems is expensive because they require enormous amounts of computing power. Google has tried to shed costs to offset these expenses while preserving its famously lofty profits. Analysts had been keeping a close eye on the company's profit margin, since Alphabet executives vowed in recent quarters to reduce the company's expenses on an ongoing basis. Google continues to depend on its advertising businesses to pay for these efforts. Advertising sales at YouTube, Google's video platform, climbed 16 percent to $9.2 billion, meeting the $9.2 billion expected by analysts. Google Cloud, the company's division that offers software and technology services to other businesses, reported sales that increased 26 percent to $9.2 billion. Analysts had estimated $8.9 billion. The division has hoped that other companies would jump at the chance to gain access to Google's generative A.I. systems, boosting its revenue, but its rate of growth has slowed from previous years. https : // www.nytimes.com/2024/01/30/technology/alphabet-google-earnings.html Graphic PHOTO: Google has focused on its A.I. ambitions, hoping it can overcome a lag. (PHOTOGRAPH BY GEORGE ETHEREDGE FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) This article appeared in print on page B5. Load-Date: January 31, 2024 End of Document The Digest The New York Times

### Document 186

Oracle (ORCL) founder Larry Ellison is reaping the benefits of artificial intelligence popularity, edging past Microsoft (MSFT) founder Bill Gates to land the number four spot on the Bloomberg Billionaires Index on Monday, according to Bloomberg. Ellison is now the world's fourth-richest person, with a staggering $129.8 billion net worth, Bloomberg reported. He just squeaked past Gates, whose net worth - Bloomberg reported - iscurrently $129.1 billion. It's the first time Ellison is richer than Gates and ranked above No. 5 on the list, the outlet reported. Ellison announced he was stepping down as Oracle CEO in 2014, though he didn't leave the company. He then became the technology company's chairman and chief technology officer and has accumulated most of his wealth from his stake in it. Oracle's stock has risen more than 42% year to date and is currently trading at $116.50 as of Monday market close. Oracle earned a record $50 billion revenue in the 2023 fiscal year, according to company earnings released Tuesday. The company's infrastructure business and cloud services led the growth, CEO Safra Catz said. Oracle is cashing in on AI, investing in OpenAI competitor Cohere, which raised a total of $270 million in a funding round last week, according to reports. Artificial intelligence is keeping investors optimistic. Bank of America economists said the S&P 500 move into the bull market was mostly because investors rallied around AI. Ellison is the largest stockholder in Oracle and owns approximately 42.9% of its shares, a 2022 SEC proxy statement said. The 78-year-old also owns a 1.5% stake in Tesla, a 2022 SEC proxy statement shows. Here's what the billionaire has owned: Hawaii's sixth largest island, Lana'l; a massive collection of Japanese and samurai art; dozens of homes in California; and, famously, some pretty expensive yachts. Ellison sold Rising Sun, his mammoth 453-foot yacht, to Hollywood mogul David Geffen in 2010, which was the 10th largest in the world. The brash billionaire owns the 288-foot Musashi, ranking at 50. Oracle is one of the biggest providers of corporate software in the world. In 1977, Ellison and his partners began selling the first relational database, which they called the Oracle Database. Five years later, they renamed their company "Oracle" after their software. CNN's David Goldman and Nicole Goodkind contributed to this report. TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: June 25, 2023 End of Document Japan's Nikkei 225 index surpasses 40,000 for the first time CNN Wire

### Document 240

The bond and stock markets are finally seeing eye to eye when it comes to the Federal Reserve. Stocks and the 10-year Treasury's real yield have begun moving inversely again, according to a research note from Morgan Stanley. Real yields are the returns investors get on bonds accounting for inflation. That's a reversal from earlier this year, when yields and stocks both moved higher. The S&P 500 index has gained about 17% this year, pushed higher by tech behemoths who have seen huge gains due to the artificial intelligence craze. Meanwhile, yields plunged in March after the collapses of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank but have edged higher in the months since. What caused the change? A concurrent rally both in bond yields and stocks is atypical. Investors tend to prefer bonds over stocks when yields are alluringly high. However, the unusual pattern this year was driven in part by a disconnect between the bond and stock market when it comes to expectations for the Fed's interest rate trajectory, said George Cipolloni, portfolio manager at Penn Mutual Asset Management. That's because while stocks moved higher on hopes that inflation is cooling and the Fed will cut rates sooner rather than later, yields rose on the opposite prediction. Now, it seems "they're finally on the same page," said Cipolloni. Indeed, the futures markets showed that investors expected several rate cuts this year, before the Fed's continued hikes and hawkish commentary led expectations for those cuts to be pushed to 2024. At the same time, yields have slipped in recent weeks on fresh data showing that the economy is cooling down. The latest labor report revealed that the US economy added just 209,000 jobs in June, its smallest monthly gain since a decline in December 2020. The Consumer Price Index report for June showed that annual inflation slowed to 3%, marking its lowest rate since March 2021. The Producer Price Index rose just 0.1% for the 12 months ended in June, reaching its lowest level since August 2020. The reports also strengthened the rally in the stock market. The S&P 500 and the Nasdaq Composite indexes last week touched their highest levels in 2023. Will yields continue to fall? It's hard to say, considering that the economic outlook remains cloudy. Michael Kushma, chief investment officer of broad markets fixed income at Morgan Stanley, said he expects yields to move sideways, especially considering that the Fed is likely to continue raising rates next year as inflation remains above its 2% target - even though the trajectory of price increases is trending downwards. "We're not likely to see a big sell off [and] not likely to see a big rally," he said. China reveals new rules for generative AI services China has become one of the first countries in the world to regulate generative artificial intelligence, the technology that underlines ChatGPT, reports my colleague Laura He. The Cyberspace Administration of China revealed a set of updated guidelines last Thursday for the industry set to take effect on August 15. The published version appears to be less stringent than a draft released in April. That indicates that China sees opportunity in the industry that's all but exploded this year, as the country struggles to rekindle economic growth. The new rules include a requirement for generative AI services providers to perform security reviews and register their algorithms with their government, if their services have the capability to "mobilize" the public. The rules apply to services available to China's general public. Read more here. Up Next Monday: Earnings from Citizens Financial Services. Tuesday: Retail sales for June and home builder sentiment. Earnings from Bank of America and Morgan Stanley. Wednesday: New home starts for June. Earnings from US Bancorp, First Horizon, Nasdaq, Ally Financial, Goldman Sachs, M&T and Discover. Thursday: Existing home sales for June and mortgage rates. Friday: Earnings from American Express. Analysis by Krystal Hur, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: July 21, 2023 End of Document Opinion: The rise of deepfake pornography is devastating for women CNN Wire

### Document 871

The tech giant is unbundling Teams from its Office software suite, as it faces mounting scrutiny on both sides of the Atlantic. Microsoft unbundles, again Microsoft is separating Teams, its popular video and chat app, from its Office software suite in markets around the world, broadening a split that began in the European Union last fall. It appears to be the latest effort by the software giant to head off investigations by global antitrust enforcers as regulators examine the power of Big Tech. Rivals have complained about the Teams-Office bundle for years. Microsoft first added the video and document collaboration program to its business software suite in 2017, and saw Teams's popularity soar after the coronavirus pandemic unleashed a boom in hybrid and remote working. At the height of the lockdown in 2020, Slack filed a complaint with the European Commission accusing Microsoft of anticompetitive behavior by bundling Teams with Office. (Three months later, Slack agreed to sell itself to Salesforce for $27.7 billion.) And last summer, Eric Yuan, the C.E.O. of Zoom, called on the F.T.C. to follow the E.U. in investigating the Teams-Office tie-up. It's unclear if Microsoft's decision will help it avoid an E.U. fine, which could cost the company up to 10 percent of global revenue. The company told Reuters that the move ''addresses feedback from the European Commission by providing multinational companies more flexibility when they want to standardize their purchasing across geographies.'' It comes as tech behemoths are facing investigations by regulators worldwide. Last month, the Justice Department sued Apple over its tight control of the iOS operating system, while Google is awaiting a judge's verdict in a U.S. lawsuit over its search monopoly. And Microsoft has drawn scrutiny over its investments in A.I. start-ups like OpenAI and the French company Mistral. The move is reminiscent of Microsoft's unbundling of Windows in the 2000s, after a bruising antitrust battle with the Justice Department over the tech company's efforts to shut rivals out of its platform. But it's unclear how consequential this breakup will be. Shares in Microsoft rose on Monday despite the news, as analysts questioned whether the move would mean much for the tech giant's bottom line. Data from the research firm Sensor Tower showed that use of Teams stayed relatively stable even after the program was cleaved out of Office in the E.U. That suggests rivals may not experience a surge in new customers. (Shares in Zoom fell nearly 1 percent on Monday.) ''Teams is so embedded into workflows that I don't think this has that same impact,'' Rishi Jaluria, an analyst at RBC Capital Markets, told Reuters. HERE'S WHAT'S HAPPENING Donald Trump posts a $175 million bond to avert seizure of his assets. In securing the bond for his civil fraud case, the former president avoided paying a $454 million penalty while he appeals the judgment. Separately, shares in Trump Media & Technology Group plunged 21 percent on Monday, after the parent company of the Truth Social online platform disclosed just $4 million in revenue for last year. Disney is said to be winning its proxy fight against the financier Nelson Peltz. The entertainment giant's slate of board nominees has secured the backing of big shareholders, including BlackRock and T. Rowe Price, ahead of the company's annual meeting on Wednesday. More than half of Disney's voting shares have been accounted for, but a big question is how the company's unusually high percentage of individual shareholders will vote. A regulator is reportedly scrutinizing investments by Vanguard, BlackRock and State Street in U.S. banks. The F.D.I.C. is examining whether the big money managers are maintaining a sufficiently passive role in managing their stakes, according to The Wall Street Journal. Such firms are exempt from current rules that require regulatory approval to own more than 10 percent of a bank -- if they don't exert influence on management or boards. A $4.1 billion bet on sports One of the biggest players in the booming business of sports just got bigger: The private equity firm Arctos Partners has raised another $4.1 billion to do more deals. The fund-raising shows investor appetite for sports deals is growing as competition ramps up between private equity firms and Gulf countries like Saudi Arabia and Qatar. Arctos is one of the busiest sports deal makers. Since its founding in 2019, the firm has invested in Formula One, basketball, baseball and soccer clubs. They include the Utah Jazz and Fenway Sports Group. Sports deals are booming on the back of the skyrocketing value for media rights. John Malone's Liberty Media, which owns F1, said on Monday that it had bought MotoGP, the motorcycle racing championship, for ?4.2 billion ($4.5 billion). The deal follows a record year for sports M.& A., with transaction values up 27 percent to roughly $25 billion in 2023, according to Bloomberg calculations. That included big investments by Arctos in the Qatar-owned French soccer club Paris Saint-Germain and the Aston Martin F1 team. Sovereign investors are the big new players. Saudi Arabia is pouring billions into soccer and golf, and may be looking at tennis next. And Qatar last year bought a stake in the owner of Washington's professional basketball and hockey teams. Arctos sees itself as part of a new wave of long-term deal makers that treat teams like an asset class. As sports leagues have loosened their rules to allow for institutional investors, firms like Blue Owl and Dynasty Equity say they are committed to long-term investments that aren't tied to economic volatility. ''We're not a control buyer. And we're not a leveraged buyout fund,'' Ian Charles, an Arctos co-founder, told DealBook. Arctos played down the rising competition. Charles told DealBook that sports leagues put heavy restrictions on allowing state-backed investment, if they allow them at all. He declined to say whether Arctos had raised money from sovereign wealth funds, though the company said in a statement that its latest fund-raising round included pension funds and ''global wealth platforms.'' The latest report card for Bridgewater's post-Dalio era Ray Dalio gave up day-to-day management of Bridgewater Associates 18 months ago. Since then, Nir Bar Dea, his successor atop the giant hedge fund, has been under pressure to show that one of the world's most successful investment firms can maintain its dominance. Results from the first three months of 2024 suggest that Bridgewater is performing well. But can changes to how the firm is run keep it in the top tier of industry performers? Its flagship Pure Alpha fund is up 15.9 percent year to date, according to a notice sent to investors on Monday that DealBook has reviewed. That's up more than sevenfold over the Bloomberg Macro Hedge Fund Index, which tracks funds with a similar strategy. Pure Alpha is now up 38.4 percent, net of fees, since the creation of Bridgewater's investment committee in August 2020. The hard part is maintaining that performance. For much of 2022 and 2023, Pure Alpha has performed well -- only to tumble precipitously at the end of each of those years. Bridgewater as a whole lost $2.6 billion last year, one of just two top-tier firms to lose money, according to the research firm LCH Investments. That continued a string of poor performance in the 2010s that tarnished Bridgewater's reputation as a profit machine. (It also raised questions about Dalio's famously idiosyncratic and brutally blunt management style, including baseball cards that featured ratings of each worker based on colleagues' assessments of them.) Bar Dea has sought to make Bridgewater more flexible in how it arrives at investment decisions, Bloomberg reports. That includes increasing the number of people who review those moves and pledges to embrace artificial intelligence. Will that be enough to keep clients happy? Some unidentified investors told Bloomberg that they were considering cutting ties if the firm didn't pick up its performance. That said, Bar Dea is reportedly planning to shrink Pure Alpha and return more money to clients -- a move that could make the fund more nimble. ''The Western world urgently needs a significant increase in productivity growth as the burden of rising government debt and entitlement spending strains almost every major economy.'' -- Ken Griffin. The Citadel founder used his annual letter to investors to warn about his growing worries on debt and share his view that the economy will grow only modestly this year as the Fed tries to bring down inflation to its 2 percent target. Is A.I. actually boosting productivity? Investor enthusiasm around artificial intelligence has added trillions in market value to a select few tech companies. But its broader economic impact has been harder to measure. Economists are divided on the A.I. productivity conundrum. On earnings calls, business leaders have been more eager to share with Wall Street how they plan to use the technology in their operations. But whether these tools will achieve widespread productivity gains for the economy is less clear. ''The enthusiasm about large language models and ChatGPT has gone a bit overboard,'' the Northwestern University economist Robert Gordon told The Times. Others are more hopeful, including Erik Brynjolfsson at Stanford University, who has bet Gordon $400 that productivity will take off this decade. While that wager catches the attention of some in academia, a parade of companies is putting the technology to use: Walmart has built a generative A.I. chat bot for internal use that answers common H.R. questions including ''Do I have dental insurance?'' Abercrombie & Fitch has turned to generative A.I. to brainstorm ideas for clothing designs and to write blurbs for its website and app. Ben & Jerry's put cameras that use A.I. into the freezers at grocery stores to alert the company and its distributors when a location was running low on a particular ice cream flavor. Will such use cases impact workers? David Autor, a labor economist at M.I.T. whose work has focused on how technology can erode earning potential, argues it might not be all bad news. The technology could help people with less expertise to do more valuable work, lifting the middle class. Critics are unconvinced. In other A.I. news: OpenAI introduced a new tool that mimics human voices with high accuracy, showing how the technology is quickly expanding beyond text, but it could also pose a new misinformation threat. THE SPEED READ Deals Sam Altman, the C.E.O. of OpenAI, is no longer listed as the leader of the venture arm of the artificial intelligence start-up. (The Information) Tiger Global Management, the embattled start-up investor, has reportedly collected $2.2 billion for its latest fund, nearly two-thirds below its goal. (Bloomberg) Policy Two board members of Warner Bros. Discovery stepped down amid a Justice Department inquiry into whether their presence violated antitrust law. (NYT) The company that owns the ship that hit the Francis Scott Key Bridge in Baltimore last week is invoking a 173-year-old ''Titanic Law'' to cap its legal liability to $43 million. (The Lever) ''Poor Nations Are Writing a New Handbook for Getting Rich'' (NYT) Best of the rest United Airlines is asking its pilots to take unpaid time off next month, citing late plane deliveries from Boeing. (CNBC) The owner of Sports Illustrated sued an energy drinks mogul whose media company missed nearly $49 million in publishing-rights payments. (NYT) ''How a Houthi-Bombed Ghost Ship Likely Cut Off Internet for Millions'' (Wired) We'd like your feedback! Please email thoughts and suggestions to dealbook@nytimes.com https : // www.nytimes.com/2024/04/02/business/dealbook/microsoft-teams-office-unbundle.html Graphic PHOTO: Satya Nadella, the executive chairman and chief executive of Microsoft. (PHOTOGRAPH BY ANNA GORDON/REUTERS) This article appeared in print on page B4. Load-Date: April 3, 2024 End of Document Is This the Silicon Valley of Latin America?; Farah Stockman The New York Times

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Last year was a breakout year for artificial intelligence, and no company benefited from the trend quite like chipmaker Nvidia. Earnings released on Wednesday show Nvidia's profits grew to nearly $12.3 billion in the three months ended January 28 - up from $1.4 billion in the year-ago quarter, a gain of 769% year-over-year and even stronger growth than Wall Street analysts had expected. That result helped bring the company's full-year profits up more than 580% from the year earlier. Nvidia also posted fourth quarter revenue gains of 265% year-over-year, also exceeding analyst projections, as the company continues to ride the wave of massive AI investment. "Demand is surging worldwide across companies, industries and nations," CEO Jensen Huang said in a statement Wednesday. In a call with analysts following the report, Huang compared the broad adoption of AI technology to the start of a new industrial revolution. Nvidia is crucial to the burgeoning AI space. The American chipmaker is unmatched in producing processors that power artificial intelligence systems, including for generative AI, the buzzy new technology that can create text, images and other media. Nvidia accounts for around 70% of AI semiconductor sales, even as Meta, Amazon, IBM and Microsoft have all begun producing some of their own chips, according to Dan Morgan, vice president at Synovus Trust Company. Sales from the company's core data center business grew 409% year-over-year to a record $18.4 billion in the fourth quarter, thanks to partnerships with infrastructure giants like Google, Amazon and Cisco. But the company's soaring stock price over the past year - shares grew around 230% in 2023 - means Nvidia is now deeply important to the broader market, too. In a note on Tuesday, Goldman Sachs analysts called Nvidia "the most important stock on planet earth." Nvidia was the top performing S&P 500 stock in 2023. Nvidia's shares jumped nearly 7% in after-hours trading following Wednesday's report. But some shareholders worry that massive growth can't last forever. And US restrictions introduced last year on exports of advanced AI chips to China, which affected products like Nvidia's H800 and A800 chips, threaten to choke off access to a massive and fast-growing market. The company acknowledged that data center sales to China "declined significantly" in the January quarter because of the restrictions, although other regions nonetheless contributed to strong growth in the unit. "However, if Nvidia does not find a long-term workaround to the restrictions, it could start to trickle down into future growth," Morgan said in emailed commentary ahead of Wednesday's report. Nvidia executives said on the earnings call that the company has already begun shipping alternative chips to China that don't violate the restrictions. CFO Colette Kress said China represented a mid-single-digit percentage of its overall data center business in the fourth quarter and is expected to remain in a similar range in the current quarter. Despite the China jitters, others on Wall Street believe the company still has plenty of room to run. "The outlook for Nvidia is positive as AI chip competition from Intel, AMD, Meta and Microsoft could be months away while demand for Nvidia chips is only surging," Insider Intelligence senior analyst Gadjo Sevilla said in a note earlier this week. For now, the company says demand for its advanced AI chips continues to "exceed supply," Kress said on Wednesday's call. "Building and deploying AI solutions has reached virtually every industry." Ensuring that supply meets the booming demand may be a challenge for the company as it heads into this year. However, the company's "cycle times are improving ... overall, our supply is increasing very nicely," Huang said. The company said Wednesday that it projects revenue for the current quarter to come in around $24 billion, which would mark a 233% increase from the year-ago quarter and is ahead of what Wall Street had expected. By Clare Duffy, CNN TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: February 21, 2024 End of Document PayPal is reducing its workforce by 9% CNN Wire

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complex arrangement, involving Apple, to bring the soccer star to Miami shows how to trump the free-spending kingdom — and how hard that may be to duplicate. How David Beckham beat the Saudis Just a day after Saudi Arabia claimed a huge win in sports — an agreement to merge the PGA Tour with its own upstart golf circuit, LIV — the kingdom suffered a stinging defeat: It fell short in its quest to land Lionel Messi, one of soccer’s all-time greats. Instead, Mr. Messi appears to be headed to Inter Miami, the M.L.S. team co-founded by David Beckham. It’s a sign that near-limitless oil money can’t buy everything — but the complicated arrangements to bring Messi to Florida also hint at what it takes to trump Saudi riches. What Mr. Messi stands to get: Contract details haven’t been released, but what’s known about Inter Miami’s offer to the Argentine star includes a roster spot free from the limits of M.L.S. salary rules and, highly unusually, an ownership stake in Inter Miami once his playing career ends. But the commercial partnerships that Inter Miami crafted may have given the team a leg up on the Saudis, in the form of revenue-sharing agreements with Adidas and Apple, major M.L.S. commercial partners. While it’s not unheard-of for sportswear companies to help pay for transfers of major soccer players, the iPhone maker’s contribution is more unusual. Mr. Messi coming to the M.L.S. could turbocharge subscriptions to the Apple TV+ streaming service, which recently paid $2.5 billion for the rights to stream the league’s matches for 10 years. (Apple also announced on Wednesday that it would produce a multipart documentary series about the soccer star.) Inter Miami had to get extremely creative to trump Saudi Arabia, which reportedly offered Mr. Messi as much as $500 million to play in its homegrown soccer league and sees sports as part of its campaign to become a bigger geopolitical force. The kingdom has already lured other top players in hopes of quickly making it a world-class competition. The Portuguese star Cristiano Ronaldo, for instance, is playing on Saudi pitches for $100 million a year, while Karim Benzema of France just signed on as well. And it handed ownership of four of the country’s top clubs to its powerful sovereign wealth fund to boost their financial firepower as the kingdom looks to bid to host the men’s World Cup in 2030. Mr. Messi also already had ties to Saudi Arabia, in the form of a multimillion-dollar spokesman role for the country’s tourism board. Beating Middle Eastern money isn’t impossible, but it is hard. A driver of the proposed merger of the PGA Tour and LIV was the prospect of an extended legal battle between the golf circuits — one that Saudi Arabia has more than enough money to keep waging. Saudi Arabia and other Gulf States, including Abu Dhabi and Qatar, have bought and transformed big European soccer franchises by simply being willing to spend more money than anyone else possibly could. That said, the PGA-LIV deal is far from done. While analysts and high-profile golf fans like the financier Henry Kravis praised the proposed transaction, Senate Democrats called for an investigation. And the Justice Department was still investigating the PGA Tour for potential antitrust violations. And other golf aficionados — as well as some players, including Rory McIlroy, who begrudgingly accepted the deal — remain deeply skeptical, if not downright opposed, to LIV. HERE’S WHAT’S HAPPENING Hard-line Republicans paralyze the House. Members of the House Freedom Caucus maintained control of the chamber’s floor, forcing Speaker Kevin McCarthy to scrap votes for the rest of the week. The intraparty feud raised concerns about whether Mr. McCarthy, who enraged conservatives by agreeing to the debt ceiling compromise, can continue to govern. The Eurozone falls into recession. The bloc’s economy contracted 0.4 percent in the three months to March, the second consecutive quarterly decline, according to the E.U. statistics agency, as surging inflation following the war in Ukraine hit household spending. Senators accuse TikTok of misleading Congress. Richard Blumenthal, Democrat of Connecticut, and Marsha Blackburn, Republican of Tennessee, questioned statements made under oath by top executives about how the Chinese-owned app handles and stores American user data. Separately, a former executive of ByteDance, TikTok’s parent, accused ByteDance of helping the Beijing authorities spy on Hong Kong protesters. CNN’s future is under scrutiny after its chief is fired. Chris Licht was dismissed as the news outlet’s C.E.O., after a rocky 13-month tenure during which he lost support from top talent and, ultimately, his patron, the Warner Bros. Discovery chief David Zaslav. Shares in Warner Bros. Discovery rose 8 percent on Wednesday, but it’s unclear whom Mr. Zaslav will hire to reverse the network’s falling fortunes. GameStop ousts its C.E.O. and elevates its top shareholder. The video game retailer fired Matt Furlong, while giving Ryan Cohen, the activist investor who became its chairman, a promotion to executive chairman. Shares in GameStop fell 19 percent on Wednesday; the company has been struggling to return to profitability amid a consumer shift to downloading game titles. More haze will haunt the East Coast Don’t put away your masks just yet: Health alerts were extended on Thursday for wide swaths of the United States, from the Northeast to the Midwest and the South, as noxious wildfire smoke continues to drift down from Canada. The F.A.A., which had slowed air traffic to and from New York on Wednesday, issued an alert on Thursday morning that inbound flights to La Guardia Airport would be grounded because of low visibility. That order could be extended to Newark and J.F.K. International airports as well, the agency said. Businesses and schools in scores of American cities have suffered from the haze of tiny particles, akin to car or coal plant fumes, illustrating how unprepared much of the country is for climate crises. New York City had some of the worst air quality of any city in the world on Wednesday, according to reports, delaying flights and canceling outdoor and indoor events including Broadway shows, “Hamlet” in Central Park and a New York Yankees game. Al fresco dining was a no-go, too. Many businesses, including Google (which recently urged its workers to return to the office), suggested that employees work from home if possible. The city may see some improvement on Thursday. But the air quality in Philadelphia is hitting dangerous levels and haze is being seen as far south as Alabama. Meanwhile, the White House said the United States planned to send 600 firefighters and other specialists to Canada to help combat the blazes, which total nearly 250 fires. Wildfire disruptions are becoming increasingly costly. The toll of smoke on the U.S. economy is now about $125 billion a year, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research. Expect more of these kinds of emergencies. While no research has yet linked this week’s events to climate change, the climbing global temperatures — driven in large part by human activity — are making parts of the earth more prone to wildfires and other catastrophes. And the expected arrival of the weather event known as El Niño later this year could exacerbate matters, creating even more wildfires. “I think they’re actually doing everybody a huge disservice with the level of hype they are creating.” — Ken Griffin, on cheerleaders of new artificial intelligence services. Speaking to new interns of Citadel, his financial giant, he warned that while new advances would yield many benefits, they’re years away from becoming reality. A reality check for the markets It’s now an open question whether the Fed next week will leave interest rates unchanged, a decision that investors have called a “Fed pause,” or raise them. Market futures on Thursday morning were pricing in a 35 percent chance of a rate increase at the June 13-14 meeting. That’s far from a certainty, but the odds have grown more likely in recent days — and a rate cut later this year looks to be off the table. Investors believe that taming inflation will take longer than expected. The central banks of Canada and Australia surprised economists this week by raising interest rates, signaling that more aggressive monetary policy will be needed to slow consumer spending and bring down prices. The upshot: Yields on sovereign debt across the globe have spiked, raising borrowing prices for consumers and businesses. A Treasury borrowing boom is also weighing on the markets. Now that the debt ceiling deal is law, the federal government will replenish its coffers by auctioning off roughly $1 trillion in Treasury bills this summer. That coming tsunami of debt could push borrowing costs higher still and trigger a kind of liquidity crunch for lenders, Wall Street analysts warn. That’s making investors wary of rate-sensitive sectors. Tech stocks slumped on Wednesday and were under pressure again in premarket trading this morning. The tech-heavy Nasdaq has been one of the biggest gainers this year as investors bet that the Fed is reaching the end of its rate-raising cycle, putting a ceiling on borrowing costs. Still, tech stocks have been lifted by investor enthusiasm for artificial intelligence, and that rally may not yet have run its course. Analysts at Goldman Sachs calculate that widespread A.I. adoption during the next decade could lift G.D.P., boost corporate profits and drive a potentially substantial surge in the S&amp;P 500 over that period. The market’s uplift from A.I. is coming from just a few companies — but that has been enough to push the entire benchmark index to its highest level since August. THE SPEED READ Deals Toshiba’s board recommended that shareholders of the Japanese electronics giant accept a $14 billion takeover bid by an investor consortium. (Reuters) Kim Kardashian became the biggest draw at the Super Return conference in Berlin wearing her new hat as private equity mogul. (Bloomberg) Britain’s Daily Telegraph and Sunday Telegraph will be put up for sale amid a dispute between the newspapers’ current owners and their lender. (Guardian) Artificial intelligence “How Sam Altman Stormed Washington to Set the A.I. Agenda” (NYT) Can the fervor for artificial intelligence revive San Francisco’s business prospects? (NYT) A radio host sued OpenAI for defamation, claiming that ChatGPT generated a false legal complaint that accused him of embezzlement. (Bloomberg Law) Best of the rest China and Cuba have reportedly reached a secret deal that would enable China to set up an electronic eavesdropping facility on the island. (WSJ) Lawyers for Binance said that Gary Gensler offered to advise the crypto exchange in 2019, years before becoming the S.E.C. chairman and leading a lawsuit against the company. (CNBC) Lawyers for Fox News accused Tucker Carlson of a breach of contract, after he began broadcasting his new show on Twitter. (Axios) Thirteen women have accused Crispin Odey, the British hedge fund mogul, of sexual assault and harassment. (FT) We’d like your feedback! Please email thoughts and suggestions to dealbook@nytimes.com. PHOTO: Up, up, and away. (PHOTOGRAPH BY Bruna Prado/Associated Press FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: June 8, 2023 End of Document China's Advancing Efforts To Influence U.S. Election The New York Times

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A version of this story first appeared in CNN Business' Before the Bell newsletter. Not a subscriber? You can sign up right here. You can listen to an audio version of the newsletter by clicking the same link. The Federal Reserve makes its first interest rate decision of the year on Wednesday. But with practically all of Wall Street in agreement that no changes will be made, investors are focused on Fed Chair Jerome Powell's afternoon press conference where he'll answer questions about his outlook for monetary policy. And if past performance is any indicator of future results, there's a lot resting on Powell's guidance. We can guess what might happen: If he hints that cuts are coming, markets will likely respond with glee. If he suggests that interest rates will stay higher for longer, we can expect stocks to sink. But analysts say that Powell isn't as influential as we've been led to believe. Researchers at Bespoke Investment Group mapped the performance of the S&P 500 index against the probability of a rate cut at the March meeting and found the two aren't very correlated. The odds that the central bank cuts rates in March, based on federal funds futures, have halved since late December. But over that same period, the S&P 500 has risen by more than 3.5%. That might be because inflation rates are once again approaching the Fed's target of 2%. "Once inflation gets down below 5%, it disappears from the headlines," Johns Hopkins economist and central bank scholar Laurence Ball previously told Before the Bell. "People go back to worrying about budget deficits or climate change or other public issues there are." The Personal Consumption Expenditures price index - the inflation gauge that the Fed uses as its target rate - was up 2.6% annually in December, closing out 2023 with a far softer punch than the 5.4% gain a year prior, according to Commerce Department data released Friday. December's inflation reading was just 0.6 percentage points from the central bank's goal of 2%. At this point in the cycle, Fed decisions mean very little for the market's trajectory, said Kevin Gordon, a strategist at Charles Schwab, in a note to investors on Tuesday. Gordon tracked the market back to the early 1900s and found that on average, the S&P 500 went up by 2% in the periods between the Fed's last rate hike and the first cut. However, that average doesn't tell the full story because markets have swung wildly, between 27% lower and 26% higher, during those periods - ending higher only 50% of the time. When inflation eases, investors turn their attention to other pressing matters. There are plenty of those right now: conflict in the Middle East and Europe, rising trade tensions between the US and China, and China's slowing economy, for example. But traders are also focused on the resilience of the US economy through all of it. Unemployment remains low, and US job openings grew in December. The US economy, as measured by gross domestic product, is stronger than expected, and consumers continue to spend. "The Fed's next decision should not be the centerpiece of anyone's investing thesis," said Gordon. There's a lot to take in, and studying TV subtitles as Jay Powell speaks Wednesday might not be Wall Street's best use of time. Tensions around the Red Sea could lead inflation higher The drone strike that killed three US service members and injured dozens in Jordan has increased fears on Wall Street of escalating war in the Middle East. The Sunday attack was the first time American troops have been killed by enemy fire in the Middle East since the beginning of the Gaza war in October. Asked by CNN's Arlette Saenz whether he has decided how to respond, US President Joe Biden said, "Yes," but declined to provide further details. Markets have so far mostly shrugged off worries about more fighting, but oil prices have edge up as Americans brace for the US response to the attacks. West Texas Intermediate, the US crude benchmark, gained $1.04, or 1.35% on Tuesday, settling at $77.82 a barrel. Brent, meanwhile, rose 47 cents, or 0.57%, and finished the day at $82.87. Conflict in the Middle East and the Red Sea in particular "poses a risk to global trade," said EY Senior Economist Lydia Boussour on Tuesday. Many cargo ships are now avoiding the Suez Canal because of repeated attacks by Iran-backed Houthi rebels. That's a huge blow to trade: As much as15% of global trade and 25%-30% of global container shipments transit through the waterway. That increases the chance of inflation pressure as shipping costs surge,a risk the International Monetary Fund also highlighted in its World Economic Outlook Tuesday. "For now, we don't expect the situation in the Red Sea to substantially alter the outlook for global inflation and global monetary policy this year," said Boussour. "However, a prolonged conflict with shipping costs staying as high through 2024 could add up to 0.7 percentage points to global inflation this year." Microsoft profits climb 33% as AI business thrives Microsoft recently became only the second company ever worth $3 trillion as the artificial intelligence boom sent shares of the company's stock soaring. On Tuesday afternoon, the company reported fourth quarter earnings that contained further fodder for bullish investors. Net profit for the final quarter of the year grew by 33%, the company reported, largely due to its investments in the artificial intelligence sector. The company reported earnings per share of $2.93, beating Wall Street expectations of $2.79. Revenue was up 18% from last year at just over $62 billion. "We've moved from talking about AI to applying AI at scale," Microsoft CEO Satya Nadella said in a statement. "By infusing AI across every layer of our tech stack, we're winning new customers and helping drive new benefits and productivity gains across every sector." Shares are up about 10% so far this year. The stock slipped less than 1% in premarket trading Wednesday. Analysis by Nicole Goodkind, CNN TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: January 31, 2024 End of Document Google halts AI tool's ability to produce images of people after backlash CNN Wire

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Microsoft became the second-ever company worth $3 trillion on Wednesday as the artificial intelligence boom sent shares of the company's stock soaring higher. For comparison, Microsoft's market value is now larger than the entire GDP of France and just behind that of the United Kingdom. The stock rose by nearly 1.5% to about $405 per share on Wednesday afternoon, exceeding a $3 trillion market capitalization and joining Apple as the only other company to have reached the historic milestone. Shares of Microsoft are up more than 7% year to date after jumping about 40% last year, largely due to investor enthusiasm in AI and its potential to create growth for the company. In 2023, the company's CEO, Satya Nadella, made a multibillion-dollar investment in AI, including commercializing and adding AI tools like ChatGPT into its suite of products before rivals. He even strengthened Microsoft's ties to ChatGPT maker OpenAI, a major pioneer in the field of artificial intelligence, during a board and leadership upheaval at the smaller company late last year. After trailing behind Apple for the majority of the past decade, Microsoft surpassed the company to briefly become the world's most valuable publicly traded company earlier in January. Microsoft is part of the so-called "Magnificent 7," a group of stocks including Apple, Nvidia, Amazon, Alphabet, Meta and Tesla that have almost single-handedly boosted markets to new highs in recent weeks. Microsoft alone makes up 7.3% of the S&P 500. Together, these seven stocks have a market cap larger than any country's entire stock market except for the United States. As of last week, Nvidia and Microsoft alone accounted for about 75% of the S&P 500's gain this year, according to analysts at Bespoke Investment Group. In a note on Tuesday, Morgan Stanley analysts said they see Microsoft's play for AI "getting even stronger," and moved their price target for the stock to $450 from $415. Bank of America analysts also moved their target to $450 per share, predicting more growth for the Washington-based company this quarter. Microsoft reports its fourth-quarter earnings on January 30. By Nicole Goodkind and Elisabeth Buchwald, CNN TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: January 24, 2024 End of Document Meta to add 'AI generated' label to images created with OpenAI, Midjourney and other tools CNN Wire

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Wall Street is closely watching the semiconductor giant’s earnings report, as questions swirl over its massive stock market valuation on the back of the boom in artificial intelligence. Investors brace for “fireworks” The stock price of the chip giant Nvidia has marched steadily higher over the past year and a half, propelled by investors’ hopes that artificial intelligence is truly transformative technology — and by their hope that the company’s high-end semiconductors will continue to power that technology. But in recent days, the company became the third most valuable listed company in the U.S., only to slump back to fifth. Its shares will face another big test on Wednesday, when Nvidia announces its latest quarterly earnings, with billions in investor capital on the line. Brace for a huge move. After seeing the stock more than double since May on the back of huge demand for Nvidia’s chips, investors are wondering if it’s close to peaking. Opinion on Wall Street appears divided: Bloomberg reports that options traders have piled into both put options, whose value rises as a stock’s price falls, and call options. That means that Nvidia’s market capitalization could swing by some $180 billion on Wednesday. Those bets “suggest that the post-results move is priced to be 10.5 percent in either direction, so stand by for potential fireworks across markets in either direction,” Jim Reid, a strategist at Deutsche Bank, wrote to investors on Wednesday. That’s after Tuesday’s drop in Nvidia shares wiped out $78 billion in market value. It’s worth remembering that Nvidia has become one of the biggest components of the S&amp;P 500, making it one of the most widely held stocks around. That dip helped pull the index into the red on Tuesday, showing Nvidia’s market-moving power. What to watch for: Analysts have forecast that Nvidia’s fourth-quarter sales more than tripled year-on-year, and that net earnings for the year grew roughly sevenfold, on the strength of the company’s booming data center business and robust demand for its chips. Investors will also pay attention to the year ahead outlook, given how Nvidia has been caught up in Washington-Beijing trade tensions. China had been one of the company’s fastest-growing markets, but it’s now banned from selling its highest-end chips there. Chinese rivals are seen as rapidly bridging the gap between their wares and Nvidia’s; so, too, are in-house A.I. chips being built by Amazon, Google, Meta and Microsoft. The market is also focused on the minutes from the Fed’s most recent meeting: Traders have pared back their bets on rate cuts after last week’s hotter-than-expected inflation data, and Wednesday’s release could offer new insight into when the central bank might start lowering borrowing costs. HERE’S WHAT’S HAPPENING President Biden’s campaign out-raises Donald Trump’s. Biden’s re-election effort had $56 million in its coffers at the end of January, compared with about $30 million for the Trump campaign. That reflects both Democratic donors appearing to unify behind the president and Trump’s growing legal costs. Separately, Attorney General Letitia James of New York said that she would consider seizing Trump’s assets if he’s unable to pay a $354 million judgment in the civil fraud case she pursued against him. The F.T.C. and states reportedly plan to sue to block Kroger’s takeover of Albertsons. The agency and state attorneys general are preparing to challenge the $24.6 billion supermarket deal as soon as next week, according to Bloomberg. Their expected lawsuit is said to argue that a deal would lower employee wages and increase costs for consumers. HSBC’s profits plunge after a $3 billion charge in China. Fourth-quarter profits at Europe’s biggest bank fell 80 percent after taking a write-down on its stake in the Bank of Communications and a $2 billion hit on the sale of its French retail operations. HSBC’s shares are down on Wednesday on worries that the slowdown in China, one of HSBC’s biggest markets, could hurt its business. Harvard tries to contain another antisemitism controversy. The university’s interim president, Alan Garber, condemned a social media post circulated by two student organizations and a faculty organization featuring what he called “vile and hateful antisemitic tropes.” The groups later disavowed the cartoon, but the episode is the latest controversy at Harvard after the Hamas-led Oct. 7 attacks on Israel. Foes come out strong against Capital One’s big deal Capital One’s $35.3 billion deal to buy Discover Financial was always going to be a tricky one to get past financial regulators, since it would lead to the creation of a new credit card giant. Public opposition to the transaction is already proving strong, as consumer advocates worry about combining two major lenders. The companies’ C.E.O.s acknowledged that regulators could be skeptical. On an analyst call on Tuesday, Richard Fairbank, Capital One’s chief, alluded to becoming a stronger competitor to both larger banks and Visa and Mastercard, the nation’s biggest payment network operators: “The enhanced scale and reach of our combined franchise will position us to compete more effectively against some of the largest banks and payment companies in the United States.” “There are only two vertically integrated U.S.-based payments networks, American Express and Discover, and they compete with Visa and Mastercard, who are, of course, much larger.” Worth noting: A combined Capital One and Discover would surpass JPMorgan Chase as the nation’s biggest credit card issuer, according to one estimate, and the lender is expected to move some of those cards to Discover’s payment network. Otherwise, Fairbank had little to say about potential snags. He told analysts: “We believe that we are well positioned for approval, but of course, we can’t discuss our conversations with our regulators. We, of course, kept them informed along the way in the process.” Critics of the deal didn’t seem assuaged by Capital One’s arguments, pointing to data points like a recent report by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau that showed larger issuers (like Capital One) charging borrowers more than smaller rivals. “This Wall street deal is dangerous and will harm working people,” Senator Elizabeth Warren, Democrat of Massachusetts, posted on the social network X on Tuesday. “Regulators must block it immediately.” “Capital One has a pattern of making deals that benefit the bank, but not customers and communities,” Jesse Van Tol, the C.E.O. of the National Community Reinvestment Coalition, said in a statement. The Justice Department hasn’t said anything publicly, and won’t be the primary regulator looking at the Capital One deal (but will get to weigh in). Still, bank watchers have pointed DealBook to a speech last year by Jonathan Kanter, the department’s antitrust chief, calling bank competition “essential” and arguing that reviewing such deals requires acknowledging “modern market realities.” D.E.I. in the headlights The fate of corporate diversity efforts had already looked cloudy after the Supreme Court last year rejected affirmative action as a factor in U.S. college admissions. Now, a rare action by an appeals court to rehear a challenge to Nasdaq’s move to increase board diversity raises new questions about whether the exchange’s initiative can survive. Nasdaq wants more board diversity data than the law requires. In 2020, the exchange asked the S.E.C. to approve a rule that would require thousands of companies listed on its exchange to disclose information about their boards’ makeup, or face delisting. The S.E.C. later approved it. Two groups challenged the rule in court, losing before a panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in October. Among the plaintiffs was a group founded by Edward Blum, a conservative activist also behind another organization that brought the lawsuits that led to the Supreme Court’s affirmative action ruling. But the Fifth Circuit on Monday agreed to reconsider the challenge en banc, with all of its judges set to review the matter after a hearing scheduled for May. The court has a reputation for being more willing to entertain, and approve, unusual legal theories. Nasdaq declined to comment, while an S.E.C. spokeswoman said the agency would continue to defend its actions. Blum didn’t respond to a request for comment. It’s getting harder for companies to understand the shifting landscape. Republican state attorneys general have threatened companies that adopt diversity initiatives, and businesses have struggled to figure out the legality of their programs. That wariness is being reflected in sometimes unexpected ways: At a webinar on Tuesday hosted by the Aspen Institute Business and Society Program about the future of such initiatives, speakers insisted on not being named or quoted. Putting a number on strikes’ impact The Labor Department on Wednesday will release its first measure of the “year of the strike” on American business, including disruptive work stoppages by large unions like SAG-AFTRA and the U.A.W. But labor experts say that it will almost certainly undercount the effect, because the data won’t reflect the emerging trend of organizing smaller workplaces. Smaller walkouts are a big deal, too. The Labor Action Tracker by researchers at Cornell and the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign show that there were 470 stoppages and lockouts last year, amounting to nearly 25 million strike days. The hotel and food industry accounted for the largest share of stoppages that the research tracks, but the smallest share of workers who walked out. But Wednesday’s Labor Department data will most likely underestimate that impact, because it won’t include stoppages involving fewer than 1,000 workers. That disparity has shown up before: The Labor Department counted 23 strikes in 2022, while Labor Action tallied 433. Unions see a need to get a foothold in smaller workplaces, including at units of larger companies like Starbucks. “Due to the growth in employment in smaller establishments, for unions to be successful in representing workers, they need to be able to organize these smaller workplaces,” Alex Colvin, the dean of Cornell’s School of Industrial and Labor Relations, told DealBook. Changing tactics are another focus of labor watchers. One-day walkouts are on the rise, Colvin said. And the U.A.W. introduced a wrinkle when it organized stoppages at select plants rather than an across-the-board walkout, a strategy that kept management guessing and helped the union target the Big Three automakers for longer. That helped it win big in negotiations. Up next: 5,000 Teamster members have threatened to go on strike at Anheuser-Busch. THE SPEED READ Deals The billions that Saudi Arabia is spending on infrastructure megaprojects is forcing the kingdom to borrow money and plan another stock sale for Saudi Aramco. (WSJ) Thoma Bravo is said to be weighing the sale of consumer data company J.D. Power for $8 billion, including debt. (Bloomberg) “Bill Ackman Rockets Up Best-Paid Hedge Fund List by Doing Very Little” (Bloomberg) Policy FuboTV, a streaming company, has sued Disney, Fox and Warner Bros. Discovery over the media giants’ plan for a new sports-streaming service. (WSJ) China is circumventing U.S. trade sanctions by shipping more goods into the country via Mexico. (FT) Best of the rest The head of the Major League Baseball players union is the latest to weigh in on an issue bugging some players this spring training: baseball uniforms not to their liking. (Bleacher Report) “How scared is China of Donald Trump’s return?” (The Economist) We’d like your feedback! Please email thoughts and suggestions to dealbook@nytimes.com. PHOTO: Jensen Huang, the C.E.O. of Nvidia, has overseen huge growth at the chipmaker. (PHOTOGRAPH BY Amir Hamja/The New York Times FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: February 21, 2024 End of Document Tech Stocks and Signs of Future Rate Cuts Fueled a Record Close The New York Times

### Document 484

The companies’ latest earnings reports provide insight into the state of consumers and businesses, including where they’re willing to spend — and cut costs. What iPhones and online shopping reveal about the economy Earnings reports yesterday from Apple and Amazon covered some very different businesses: premium-priced smartphones and tablets versus the world’s “everything store” and a dominant cloud computing platform. But the tech giants provided a snapshot of the state of the global economy: Consumers and companies are cutting back on some costs, but refusing to stop spending on increasingly essential services. A tale of two businesses at Apple. The company’s sales slumped for another quarter, even as profit went up slightly compared with a year ago, to $19.88 billion. Much of the revenue decline was caused by a drop in iPhone sales, which comprise half of Apple’s overall revenue. (Sales of iPads fared far worse, with tablet revenue down 20 percent.) But revenue from services — including Apple Music, Apple TV+ and App Store sales — grew 8 percent, reaching a record $21 billion. It’s a sign that even as customers stop buying pricey new handsets as regularly as they did in the past, they’re committed to smaller-ticket subscriptions and purchases that add up to big money (and carry an astonishing 70 percent gross margin). Apple also showed growth in key international markets. Sales rose 8 percent in China, the company’s third-biggest market, despite severe economic headwinds there. In India, the company set a record for iPhone sales. Cost cuts helped power big gains at Amazon. The e-commerce giant handily beat Wall Street’s expectations, as net income of 65 cents per share nearly doubled forecasts. The company enjoyed a surge in its core online retail business, showing that customers are still spending despite headwinds like rising interest rates. But just as important was how Amazon boosted those results through extensive cost-cutting efforts, including tens of thousands of layoffs and shutting unprofitable divisions. (A slowdown in inflation also helped cut transportation costs.) The big question is whether other companies’ efforts to shed their own costs will erode Amazon’s other big business, cloud computing: Its AWS division reported 12 percent growth for the quarter, mirroring what Microsoft reported for its competing offering. “Every company in the world is trying to save as much money as they can,” Andy Jassy, Amazon’s C.E.O., told analysts. What investors think: Shares of Apple are down 1.8 percent in premarket trading, while those in Amazon are up nearly 9 percent. In other earnings news: Warner Bros. Discovery narrowed its quarterly loss year on year, to $1.24 billion, and lost more streaming customers than analysts had forecast. (The huge success of “Barbie” at the box office will be reflected next quarter.) HERE’S WHAT’S HAPPENING Economists are watching for signs of a cooling labor market. Jobs numbers for July are due out at 8:30 a.m. Eastern, and forecasters expect a gain of 200,000 — the smallest increase in 31 months. Fed officials will study the report for signs of cooling wage growth ahead of their rate-setting meeting in September. (Company executives have said recently they’ve slowed down hiring and been worried about rising labor costs.) Donald Trump pleads not guilty to the latest charges against him. The former president appeared in a Washington courtroom to face accusations that he sought to subvert the 2020 election results. But Trump remained defiant, calling the charges “political persecution,” and there’s little sign his growing legal troubles are hurting his standing among G.O.P. voters. Saudi Arabia extends oil production cuts. The kingdom said it would limit output by one million barrels a day for another month, through September, as China’s tepid economic recovery keeps a lid on global crude prices. The price of Brent crude, the international benchmark, rose following the Saudi announcement. KKR is said to be in advanced talks to buy Simon &amp; Schuster. The investment giant is poised to pay $1.65 billion if a deal is reached, according to The Wall Street Journal. Still, the bid for the publishing giant is lower than the $2.2 billion that its rival, Penguin Random House, had offered in a transaction that was blocked by a federal judge last year. A clash over an N.B.A. team’s donation to DeSantis It’s no secret that N.B.A. team owners are often big political donors, with most of their money historically going to Republicans. But the revelation this week that the Orlando Magic — the team, not the conservative DeVos family that owns it — gave $50,000 to a super PAC supporting Gov. Ron DeSantis of Florida raised eyebrows. The fact that the players’ union issued a sharp rebuke of the move underscored how politics, wealth and pro sports can become uncomfortably intertwined. It appears to be the first time that a team has directly supported a group allied with a presidential candidate. A spokesman for the Magic said that the donation, which was dated May 19, was made before DeSantis officially announced his candidacy, but it was already clear that he would run. In its statement, the N.B.A. Players Association called the move “alarming given recent comments and policies of its beneficiary.” DeSantis’s platform clashes with the stated positions of a number of N.B.A. players. The Republican governor has risen to prominence with so-called anti-woke policies, and has pushed for strict bans on abortions and efforts to tighten voting regulations — both of which run counter to player initiatives and public statements. DeSantis also introduced new state standards for the teaching of African American history, which critics say play down the brutality of slavery. (That move was announced after the Magic’s donation.) Larry Nance Jr., a player for the New Orleans Pelicans, noted that the Magic have “a majority Black roster, a Black head coach and a Black G.M.” The league is in a bind. Under Adam Silver, its commissioner, the N.B.A. has mostly welcomed players’ political activism, including on Black Lives Matter and on laws discriminating against L.G.B.T.Q. people. But it is overseen by a board of governors that is largely made up of owners. For now, the N.B.A. is staying neutral: “Team governors make their own decisions on the political contributions they make and we respect the right of members of the N.B.A. family to express their political views,” a spokesman told The Times. But the players’ union said that while owners were free to express political opinions, “if contributions are made on behalf of an entire team, using money earned through the labor of its employees, it is incumbent upon the team governors to consider the diverse values and perspectives of staff and players.” The chipmaker in the middle of a geopolitical fight Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company sits at the center of the technological cold war between the U.S. and China: It dominates production of the world’s most advanced chips from its base in Taiwan, which Beijing claims as its own and has threatened to invade. TSMC’s top executives acknowledged to The Times that while the company commands a crucial position in the global tech supply chain, it is still subject to a geopolitical battle beyond their control. TSMC is a $500 billion juggernaut that makes chips for everything from iPhones to supercomputers to cars to fighter jets. That has given it both market dominance and global political importance. U.S. export controls have made it harder for Chinese companies to gain access to the most advanced semiconductors, and Washington is weighing new restrictions on chips for artificial intelligence. “We control all the choke points,” Morris Chang, the company’s founder, said, referring to Western powers and its chip-making allies, including the Netherlands, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. He played down Beijing’s chances for semiconductor supremacy: “China can’t really do anything if we want to choke them,” he added. TSMC has already cut off supplies to Chinese customers, including in 2020 the telecom giant Huawei, its second-biggest customer at the time. Mark Liu, TSMC’s chief, said that it had no choice: “It’s understandable, but support or not, we have no say.” But TSMC is still moored to Taiwan. Western countries have courted the company to build plants outside the island, but its experience with its $40 billion project in Arizona — which has suffered from delays, high costs and managerial challenges — has hammered home that its power is strongly tied to Taiwan. “We cannot put it anyplace else,” Liu said. The TSMC chief rejected the idea of a “silicon shield,” whereby the company’s manufacturing expertise would deter a Chinese invasion or guarantee U.S. support for Taiwan. “China will not invade Taiwan because of semiconductors. China will not not invade Taiwan because of semiconductors,” he said. “It is really up to the U.S. and China: How do they maintain the status quo, which both sides want?” “This year has really marked the end of an era.” — Marc Rowan, the C.E.O. of Apollo, the investment giant. On his firm’s earnings call yesterday, Rowan told analysts that lower growth and high interest rates had ended a boom time for the private equity industry. Separately, Tiger Global has built a big stake in Apollo, as the hedge fund looks to diversify beyond its typical tech investments. The buyback boom is tailing off For over a decade, companies believed that the surest way to bolster their stock price was to buy back their shares, rather than invest in more plants or research and development. Shareholders rejoiced — but politicians assailed the practice as shortsighted and benefiting only investors and executives. The corporate thinking about buybacks appears to be changing, according to Bloomberg: With tightening credit muting share repurchases, and the siren song of artificial intelligence blaring everywhere, outlays for investment on plants and technology have blossomed. The median company pushed up capital expenditures by 15 percent in [the second quarter], with three-quarters announcing programs that topped analyst estimates in July, data from Bank of America Corp. shows. By contrast, buybacks among corporate clients have been tracking below seasonal trends since May. More broadly, net repurchases plunged 36 percent from a year ago among S.&amp;P. 500 firms that announced financial results. And the reluctance is also on display via planned buybacks, which according to Birinyi Associates have fallen 15 percent year-to-date. THE SPEED READ Deals Paco Ybarra, the head of Citigroup’s investment bank and one of its most senior executives, is leaving after 36 years. (FT) The investment firms TDR Capital and Sycamore Partners are reportedly teaming up to bid for the sandwich chain Subway, which is expected to sell for more than $9 billion. (Reuters) Hasbro agreed to sell its eOne movie and TV studio to Lionsgate for $500 million. (New York Post) Ares Management is investing $75 million in the soccer club Inter Miami. (Bloomberg) Policy “Businesses brace for deluge of new regs from Biden’s labor cops” (Politico) The F.C.C. fined a group of robocallers nearly $300 million for flooding nearly 500 million phone numbers with five billion calls pitching scams over three months. (Insider) Best of the rest “What Can You Do When A.I. Lies About You?” (NYT) The family of Senator Dianne Feinstein, the ailing California Democrat, is mired in a fight over her late husband’s estate. (NYT) We’d like your feedback! Please email thoughts and suggestions to dealbook@nytimes.com. PHOTO: Apple’s sales in China rose despite the country’s broader economic downturn. (PHOTOGRAPH BY Aly Song/Reuters FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: August 4, 2023 End of Document A.I. Took a Test to Detect Lung Cancer. It Got an A. The New York Times

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Nvidia joined an exclusive club on Friday morning when its market value topped $2 trillion, just days after the chipmaker reported gangbusters earnings that once again swept Wall Street into an artificial intelligence-induced fervor. But the chipmaker's stock pared some of its gains later in the day, leading its value to edge below the $2 trillion threshold by the market's close. Nvidia added a staggering $273 billion to its market cap on Thursday, the biggest single-day jump of any company on record, according to Howard Silverblatt, senior index analyst at S&P Dow Jones Indices. That came after the company on Wednesday evening reported a 769% annual gain in fourth-quarter profit and a 580% jump in full-year profits from the year earlier, blowing past analyst's expectations. Only a handful of companies have ever hit the $2 trillion milestone, including Apple and Microsoft. Nvidia's latest achievement comes after the company earlier this month surpassed Amazon and Alphabet in market value and become the third-largest company on Wall Street behind Microsoft and Apple. The company hit a $1 trillion market cap in 2023, about 24 years after going public. Its meteoric growth over the past year came as artificial intelligence mania consumedWall Street and helped power a ferocious bull market. The S&P 500 and Dow Jones Industrial Average indexes closed at record highs on Thursday, after Nvidia's eye-poppingearnings fueled a broad rally. Nvidia has emerged the poster child of AI on Wall Street, in part because it is crucial to the burgeoning AI space. The American chipmaker is unmatched in producing processors that power artificial intelligence systems, including for generative AI, the buzzy new technology that can create text, images and other media. - CNN's Clare Duffy contributed to this report. By Krystal Hur, CNN TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: February 23, 2024 End of Document Using artificial intelligence and archival news articles, this teen found that Black homicide victims were less humanized in news coverage CNN Wire

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The fate of the S&amp;P 500 index — used by investors as a barometer for the health of corporate America, and cited by presidents as a measure of their handling of the economy — often comes down to just two companies: Apple and Microsoft. This means it’s hard to invest in the U.S. stock market, such as through a 401(k) or pension plan, and not be highly dependent on the fate of the two tech giants. More than $15 trillion in assets, from pension funds and endowments to insurance companies, are linked to the performance of the S&amp;P 500 index in some way, according to S&amp;P Dow Jones Indices, with more than 10 cents of every dollar allocated to the broad index flowing through to Microsoft’s and Apple’s market valuation. It is a phenomenon explained by how the benchmark is constructed, and it is amplified by the way tech has come to dwarf other industries, in the markets and the economy. And it means that the two companies together can sway the direction of the broad market, sometimes masking turmoil that has taken place underneath. Trading in March offers a clear example. Even after the failures of two regional banks in the United States and the rescue of a global investment bank in Europe sent a jolt through the financial system and raised new fears about an already fragile global economy, the S&amp;P 500 ended the month up 3.5 percent. Apple and Microsoft accounted for about half of that gain, according to data from S&amp;P. Both were seemingly immune to the banking crisis and boosted by fervor over artificial intelligence, with Apple rising 11.4 percent during the month and Microsoft 15.6 percent. It can be jarring for investors to see the index perform so differently from what they may have predicted, said Fiona Cincotta, a stock market analyst at StoneX, a brokerage. “It’s phenomenal that two companies can direct so much power within the S&amp;P 500,” she said. “These two companies seem to have been single-handedly directing the index.” It was true even at the height of the frenzy. On Monday, March 13, immediately after the government seized Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank, signs of panic were everywhere: Several regional banks suffered their worst day ever in the stock market, with First Republic Bank down more than 60 percent, in conditions so chaotic that trading in many individual stocks was halted as stock exchanges tried to limit the damage. Outside the stock market, government bond yields went haywire, oil prices slid and the dollar weakened, all showing that alarms about the economy were ringing on trading desks around the world. Yet the S&amp;P 500 spent much of the day in positive territory, and it ended with a barely noticeable decline of 0.1 percent. Credit, again, goes to Microsoft and Apple, which both rose enough to counter a 15 percent slide in the entire regional banking sector that day. Much of this comes down to how the S&amp;P 500 is designed. Its value is calculated by a measure that considers the overall market capitalization of a company. It means the stock moves of the largest companies carry the greatest weight, because even slight changes in their value create or destroy billions of dollars of shareholder value. Apple, at roughly $2.4 trillion, and Microsoft, at $2.1 trillion, are so large that, taken together, the two companies would be the third-largest sector of the index, behind tech and health care. They would be larger than the energy sector and roughly the size of the financials sector. This influence is a result of a decades-long shift in both the markets and the economy since the dot-com boom, a change that accelerated after the 2008 financial crisis. Low interest rates put in place to support the economy after the Great Recession made borrowing cheap and pushed investors to seek out higher returns from riskier companies, spurring financing and growth for tech companies. Apple and Microsoft excelled. Apple in 2018 became the first American company valued at more than $1 trillion on the stock market. As its value inflated, so did that of its rivals Facebook (now Meta), Amazon, Netflix, and Google (now Alphabet) — a group that came to be called the FANG stocks. They helped to lift the index to new highs over a more than decade-long bull market. Since then, Apple and Microsoft have become proportionally much larger, more than twice the size of the next largest company. This dynamic is not wholly unusual in the history of the S&amp;P 500, though it is extreme, and it has been exacerbated by the rapid growth of some tech companies through the pandemic. (At the end of 2018, Microsoft’s and Apple’s combined index weight was less than Apple’s is today on its own.) The previous company to reach Microsoft’s 6.2 percent weight in the index was IBM in the mid-80s, based on data for the end of each calendar year. “I don’t think it’s a problem,” said Howard Silverblatt, senior index analyst at S&amp;P Dow Jones Indices. “This is what the whole thing is worth, and if Apple or Microsoft go up or down, there is proportional impact because they are worth more. It’s market-driven.” The S&amp;P also produces an “equal weight” index, where each stock has the same effect on the wider group. In March, that index fell 2.6 percent. Another commonly cited measure of Wall Street’s performance, the Dow Jones industrial average is a price-weighted index that has been criticized for how it emphasizes companies based on their share price alone. And then there are the underlying sectors, which are also tracked in separate indexes by S&amp;P. These indexes, which tend to more directly show pain afflicting their subsets of stocks, show that the financial sector fell almost 10 percent in March, while energy stocks dropped 0.5 percent and real estate companies slid 2.1 percent. They also show that other parts of the market — like utilities — fared just fine. “There were so many sectors that underperformed and were in the red across the month, and that was completely pushed over and overshadowed by the gains in big tech,” Ms. Cincotta said. S&amp;P Dow Jones Indices, which maintains the S&amp;P 500 as well as the Dow, has tried to address the impact of these specific weightings, at least on different sectors. In 2018, it moved Alphabet and Meta out of the tech sector and into the communications category with Netflix, while leaving Amazon in the consumer discretionary category with other retailers. Since then, Meta, Amazon and Alphabet have slowly lost value, while Apple and Microsoft have grown. The technology sector in the S&amp;P 500 has also been bolstered by the emergence of new behemoths like the chip maker Nvidia, which is valued around three quarters of a trillion dollars. This month, S&amp;P sought to rebalance the index again, moving a handful of large tech-oriented companies — like Visa and PayPal — into the financials sector, but further entrenching Apple and Microsoft’s dominance as the two tech heavyweights. Of course, this cuts both ways. In 2022, the S&amp;P 500 slumped close to 20 percent, a drop that would have been much smaller without the lousy performance of the tech sector. Apple and Microsoft together accounted for roughly one-fifth of the index’s total decline last year. But for now, analysts see reasons for tech to continue to rally. One reason is the excitement over artificial intelligence. Microsoft has a large stake in OpenAI, the creator of ChatGPT, and many investors foresee the nascent technology driving the next phase of growth for the companies developing the software as well as the chip makers whose processors power it. Tech stocks are also benefiting from the concern over the country’s banks, which has led investors to quickly cut back their expectation for interest rate increases from the Federal Reserve. The sector is particularly sensitive to interest rates, and absent an imminent recession, lower rates in the future would be a boost for the sector. And, analysts said, large technology companies have become havens where investors can wait out the current storm. “It’s been a big bull cycle for tech,” said George Catrambone, the head of Americas trading at DWS, a fund manager. “I don’t think people will give up that paradigm easily.” This article appeared in print on page B1, B5. Load-Date: April 1, 2023 End of Document Rebutting U.S., South Africa Says Inquiry Finds Arms Weren't Put on Russian Ship The New York Times

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The fate of the S&P 500 index -- used by investors as a barometer for the health of corporate America, and cited by presidents as a measure of their handling of the economy -- often comes down to just two companies: Apple and Microsoft. This means it's hard to invest in the U.S. stock market, such as through a 401(k) or pension plan, and not be highly dependent on the fate of the two tech giants. More than $15 trillion in assets, from pension funds and endowments to insurance companies, are linked to the performance of the S&P 500 index in some way, according to S&P Dow Jones Indices, with more than 10 cents of every dollar allocated to the broad index flowing through to Microsoft's and Apple's market valuation. It is a phenomenon explained by how the benchmark is constructed, and it is amplified by the way tech has come to dwarf other industries, in the markets and the economy. 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Much of this comes down to how the S&P 500 is designed. Its value is calculated by a measure that considers the overall market capitalization of a company. It means the stock moves of the largest companies carry the greatest weight, because even slight changes in their value create or destroy billions of dollars of shareholder value. Apple, at roughly $2.4 trillion, and Microsoft, at $2.1 trillion, are so large that, taken together, the two companies would be the third-largest sector of the index, behind tech and health care. They would be larger than the energy sector and roughly the size of the financials sector. This influence is a result of a decades-long shift in both the markets and the economy since the dot-com boom, a change that accelerated after the 2008 financial crisis. Low interest rates put in place to support the economy after the Great Recession made borrowing cheap and pushed investors to seek out higher returns from riskier companies, spurring financing and growth for tech companies. Apple and Microsoft excelled. Apple in 2018 became the first American company valued at more than $1 trillion on the stock market. As its value inflated, so did that of its rivals Facebook (now Meta), Amazon, Netflix, and Google (now Alphabet) -- a group that came to be called the FANG stocks. They helped to lift the index to new highs over a more than decade-long bull market. Since then, Apple and Microsoft have become proportionally much larger, more than twice the size of the next largest company. This dynamic is not wholly unusual in the history of the S&P 500, though it is extreme, and it has been exacerbated by the rapid growth of some tech companies through the pandemic. (At the end of 2018, Microsoft's and Apple's combined index weight was less than Apple's is today on its own.) The previous company to reach Microsoft's 6.2 percent weight in the index was IBM in the mid-80s, based on data for the end of each calendar year. ''I don't think it's a problem,'' said Howard Silverblatt, senior index analyst at S&P Dow Jones Indices. ''This is what the whole thing is worth, and if Apple or Microsoft go up or down, there is proportional impact because they are worth more. It's market-driven.'' The S&P also produces an ''equal weight'' index, where each stock has the same effect on the wider group. In March, that index fell 2.6 percent. Another commonly cited measure of Wall Street's performance, the Dow Jones industrial average is a price-weighted index that has been criticized for how it emphasizes companies based on their share price alone. And then there are the underlying sectors, which are also tracked in separate indexes by S&P. These indexes, which tend to more directly show pain afflicting their subsets of stocks, show that the financial sector fell almost 10 percent in March, while energy stocks dropped 0.5 percent and real estate companies slid 2.1 percent. They also show that other parts of the market -- like utilities -- fared just fine. ''There were so many sectors that underperformed and were in the red across the month, and that was completely pushed over and overshadowed by the gains in big tech,'' Ms. Cincotta said. S&P Dow Jones Indices, which maintains the S&P 500 as well as the Dow, has tried to address the impact of these specific weightings, at least on different sectors. In 2018, it moved Alphabet and Meta out of the tech sector and into the communications category with Netflix, while leaving Amazon in the consumer discretionary category with other retailers. Since then, Meta, Amazon and Alphabet have slowly lost value, while Apple and Microsoft have grown. The technology sector in the S&P 500 has also been bolstered by the emergence of new behemoths like the chip maker Nvidia, which is valued around three quarters of a trillion dollars. This month, S&P sought to rebalance the index again, moving a handful of large tech-oriented companies -- like Visa and PayPal -- into the financials sector, but further entrenching Apple and Microsoft's dominance as the two tech heavyweights. Of course, this cuts both ways. In 2022, the S&P 500 slumped close to 20 percent, a drop that would have been much smaller without the lousy performance of the tech sector. Apple and Microsoft together accounted for roughly one-fifth of the index's total decline last year. But for now, analysts see reasons for tech to continue to rally. One reason is the excitement over artificial intelligence. Microsoft has a large stake in OpenAI, the creator of ChatGPT, and many investors foresee the nascent technology driving the next phase of growth for the companies developing the software as well as the chip makers whose processors power it. Tech stocks are also benefiting from the concern over the country's banks, which has led investors to quickly cut back their expectation for interest rate increases from the Federal Reserve. The sector is particularly sensitive to interest rates, and absent an imminent recession, lower rates in the future would be a boost for the sector. And, analysts said, large technology companies have become havens where investors can wait out the current storm. ''It's been a big bull cycle for tech,'' said George Catrambone, the head of Americas trading at DWS, a fund manager. ''I don't think people will give up that paradigm easily.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/03/31/business/tech-stocks-sp-500.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page B1, B5. Load-Date: April 1, 2023 End of Document Shaft The New York Times

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sell-off in Meta’s stock after the company disclosed huge investments in the technology may be a sign of investor fears about tech giants’ spending. Meta’s A.I. bet tests investors’ patience Meta just reported its best-ever first-quarter earnings. But for investors, that’s not enough — and that’s a warning to other tech giants set to announce their own financial results in the coming days. Shares in the parent company of Facebook and Instagram are down 15 percent in premarket trading on Thursday, erasing more than $200 billion in market value, after Meta revealed the hefty costs of its bet on artificial intelligence. That makes clear that while Wall Street loves the opportunities that A.I. presents, it may not tolerate the profligate spending it takes to get them for that much longer. Meta warned that A.I. costs would weigh on near-term results. The company plans to spend $35 billion to $40 billion this year — much of that on the technology — up from a forecast of $30 billion to $37 billion. It also expects second-quarter revenue to come in at $36.5 billion to $39 billion, below analyst estimates. Mark Zuckerberg urged investors to be patient. Here’s what Meta’s C.E.O. told analysts: It’s worth calling that out, that we’ve historically seen a lot of volatility in our stock during this phase of our product playbook, where we’re investing and scaling a new product, but aren’t yet monetizing it. He added that other products, including short video offerings like Reels and Stories, initially didn’t make any money, but became huge sources of advertising revenue. Meta has been dinged for huge spending before, but bounced back. The company’s stock plunged in 2022 over investor fears about the billions that it spent on the metaverse, the virtual- and augmented-reality technologies that the company previously said were its future. Meta’s stock recovered after Zuckerberg declared 2023 a “year of efficiency” by cutting costs. That helped Meta’s stock soar over the past year. Meta’s stock decline is weighing on the broader market. Nasdaq futures are down 1 percent on Thursday, as shares in other tech giants fell. Two are reporting earnings on Thursday: Alphabet, whose shares are down nearly 3 percent in premarket trading, and Microsoft, whose stock is down about 2 percent. Both are also spending billions on A.I., including investments in large-language models, data centers and more. How much patience will investors have for those efforts to bear fruit? In other A.I. news: Here’s a deep dive into Saudi Arabia’s multibillion-dollar quest to become a dominant force in the technology that has put it at the center of a global battle between the United States and China. “If you want a serious deal, you need to be here,” one A.I. entrepreneur told The Times. HERE’S WHAT’S HAPPENING Antony Blinken seeks to strike a delicate balance in his visit to China. The secretary of state said in Shanghai that direct engagement was both valuable and necessary, as tensions between the two superpowers over trade and technology are high. Blinken’s nods toward détente come as President Biden weighs higher tariffs on Chinese products like solar panels and steel, and signed into law a bill to force TikTok’s divestment from its Chinese owner or ban it from the U.S. McKinsey faces a criminal inquiry into its opioid work. The Justice Department is investigating the consulting giant’s role in advising drug companies including Purdue Pharma, the maker of OxyContin, on how to bolster sales of the drugs that have contributed to a deadly epidemic. McKinsey, which has already paid about $1 billion to settle lawsuits over the matter, hasn’t admitted wrongdoing. A Russian court orders the seizure of JPMorgan Chase assets in the country. The decision to take $440 million worth of the American bank’s funds and its stake in a Russian subsidiary was delivered as part of a state-run lender’s effort to recoup its U.S. assets that JPMorgan froze after Moscow’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine. The move came as Washington expanded its ability to seize Russian assets held in the U.S. The drive behind a mining megadeal BHP, the world’s biggest mining company, on Thursday announced a $39 billion takeover bid for Anglo American, a potential transaction that could shake up the industry. The proposed deal is all about copper, a key component in the green energy transition that is used in electric vehicles, energy infrastructure and more. But BHP’s effort to dominate the world’s copper production faces significant hurdles and could start a bidding war. Anglo American has long been seen as a potential takeover target. The London-listed group’s shares are down by almost half since 2022, hit by falling prices of commodities like diamonds, nickel and platinum. The company has been under pressure after it downgraded production forecasts last year and has reportedly been weighing a sale of De Beers, its famous diamond business, independent of BHP’s takeover proposal. Anglo American’s huge copper operations in South America are a big draw. The metal accounts for about a third of the company’s output. And copper prices are up 15 percent this year on expectations for growing demand amid the global green energy shift. BHP has been looking to profit from decarbonization. The mining giant has a majority stake in the world’s biggest copper mine, in Chile. Last year, the company bought Oz Minerals, a producer of copper and gold, for $6.3 billion and sold its oil-and-gas unit to Woodside Energy in 2022. But both BHP and Anglo American have had to take significant write-downs this year on their assets related to nickel, a key component of electric vehicle batteries, amid slowing demand. A takeover of Anglo American also faces several obstacles, including: Governments. South Africa’s state pension fund is Anglo American’s biggest shareholder, while Botswana owns a stake in De Beers. And China, the world’s biggest buyer of copper, may not want production to be dominated by one company. Rival bidders. Competitors including Rio Tinto and Glencore have been bolstering their copper production and may jump into the fray, potentially forcing BHP to raise its offer. The deal could spur a wave of mining M.&amp; A. “From a strategic standpoint, bigger is always better in the metals and mining sector,” Wen Li and Michael O’Brien, analysts at CreditSights, wrote in a research note. The investment demand behind the college protests Unrest on American university campuses like Columbia over the war in Gaza is showing no sign of easing. Pro-Palestinian protests are growing across the country, while national lawmakers continue to make them a political football. But while much of the national attention is on the clash between administrators and students, it’s worth looking at a central demand by many demonstrators: divesting schools’ investments in companies that they say are profiting from Israel’s invasion, and the longer-term occupation of Palestinian lands. “Disclose, divest, we will not stop, we will not rest” is a rallying cry. Though the actual aims of protesters at various universities differ, the gist is that schools should sell their holdings in funds and businesses linked to the war. That commonly means weapons manufacturers, though some demonstrators are also taking aim at companies like Google, which shares a contract with Amazon to provide cloud computing services for the Israeli government. An obvious precedent is protests against apartheid in the 1980s, which prompted schools to divest their holdings in companies that did business with South Africa. Whether divestment works is up for debate. Some experts say that because more university endowment money is tied up with asset managers and index funds than in individual stocks, schools don’t have as much control over their exposure to these companies. Researchers add that any such divestment would have little effect on those businesses or the Israeli government, and that selling would mean giving up any say over how those corporations are run. For now, schools are largely refusing to alter their portfolios over the protests. But some demonstrators say it’s a moral matter: “If Columbia’s investments are so small as to not make a material impact, then why do we have them at all?” Vayne Ong, a doctoral student at the school, told The Times. Meanwhile, national lawmakers are weighing in on the protests. The latest was Speaker Mike Johnson, who met with Jewish students at Columbia on Wednesday. He also declared that the school’s embattled president, Nemat Shafik, should resign if she couldn’t get the protests under control. (Talks between administrators and protesters are continuing.) Johnson added that Congress should consider revoking federal funding for universities if the unrest carries on. Battling a ban on noncompete agreements The legal fight over the future of noncompete agreements has begun: Business groups have sued the Federal Trade Commission to stop its ban on using the practice, arguing that the agency is acting beyond its authority. But behind the scenes, companies and their advisers are already devising workarounds, particularly for senior executives. Financial services could be hit hard. Private equity firms in particular often link employment contracts to deal making. But the F.T.C. rule doesn’t apply to banks and insurance companies, which aren’t governed by the agency. Companies could lean on other tactics to reduce the risk of employees leaving, like nondisclosure and nonsolicit agreements. But there are other options. Could an L.L.C. or partnership work? California has long banned noncompete agreements but makes exceptions for contracts included as part of joining an L.L.C. or partnership. The theory is that a firm is offering employment as an equal rather than as an act of coercion. Might more companies look for new ways to expand their partnerships as a way of also extending more noncompetes? Companies might offer other incentives to employees to keep them. The F.T.C. rule says that companies can’t penalize staff who join a rival, presumably including withholding stock grants. But could companies consider the inverse — offering sweeteners, like big monthly pension payments or a stock award, to employees who don’t join competitors? Employers may simply push the boundaries as far as they can. The ban would allow the F.T.C. to bring an action against a company that it thinks is using impermissible noncompetes, but it doesn’t render the contract unenforceable as a matter of state law. Given that the agency doesn’t have unlimited resources to go after every offender, companies might simply seek to test the limits of how far the agency is willing to go. THE SPEED READ Deals The music rights investor Concord raised its takeover bid for Hipgnosis Songs Fund, which owns the catalogs for artists including Justin Bieber and Neil Young, to $1.5 billion, topping an offer by Blackstone. (Bloomberg) Rubrik, a data management company, priced its I.P.O. at $32 a share, above expectations, valuing the business at $5.6 billion. (CNBC) Policy The S.E.C. wants the failed crypto company Terraform Labs and a founder, Do Kwon, to pay more than $5 billion in fines and interest after both were found liable for fraud. (FT) The Commodity Futures Trading Commission is reportedly weighing a ban on derivatives bets on the presidential election. (Bloomberg) Best of the rest Rich Handler, the C.E.O. of Jefferies, sold $65 million worth of his shares in the brokerage to buy a yacht. (Bloomberg) The ambitions of China’s BYD, a growing rival to Tesla, stretch well beyond electric vehicles. (FT) We’d like your feedback! Please email thoughts and suggestions to dealbook@nytimes.com. PHOTO: Mark Zuckerberg has bet big on artificial intelligence, but the hefty costs are worrying investors (PHOTOGRAPH BY Loren Elliott for The New York Times FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: April 25, 2024 End of Document Meta Profit Is Up 16% to $7.8 Billion in Recent Quarter The New York Times

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Meta's "year of efficiency" paid off in a big way. And it offered a sweetener for investors, sending its stock surging. The tech giant on Thursday reported that profit from the three months ended in December grew more than 200% year-over-year to $14 billion, exceeding Wall Street analysts' expectations. Sales from the quarter grew 25% from the year-ago period to more than $40 billion. The company also announced its first-ever cash dividend of $0.50 per share to be paid out on March 26 to shareholders of record as of February 22, as well as a $50 billion share buyback. Buybacks and dividends help to boost stock prices by rewarding investors with cash just for holding the stock - but they're widely criticized for artificially inflating the stock price without spending on employees or improvements to the underlying business. "We intend to pay a cash dividend on a quarterly basis going forward," the company said in a release. The news sent Meta (META) shares popping more than 14% in after-hours trading Thursday. Thursday's report marked the fourth quarter of Meta's self-described "year of efficiency," which Zuckerberg announced in Februaryof last year. The turnaround strategy involved layoffs and other cuts to spending in what ended up being a stunningly successful effort to reverse the prior year's revenue declines and share price weakness. For the full year in 2023, Meta's profits grew 69% year-over-year to $39 billion, the company reported Thursday. As of Thursday's closing bell, Meta's stock had gained 109% since this time last year. Meta said Thursday that as of the end of 2023, it had "completed the data center initiatives and the employee layoffs, and substantially completed the facilities consolidation initiatives." "Our communities are growing and our businesses are back on track," CEO Mark Zuckerberg said on a call with analysts Thursday evening. "A big thank you to all of our employees, partners, shareholders and everyone in our community for sticking with us and making 2023 such a success." Thursday's report also comes one day after Zuckerberg appeared on Capitol Hill alongside industry peers to testify about the impact of the company's platforms on young users. During the hearing, Zuckerberg issued a rare apology to parents of children who had been harmed by Facebook and Instagram who were in the room. "No one should go through the things that your families have suffered, and this is why we invest so much and are going to continue doing industry-leading efforts," Zuckerberg told parents. The company said Thursday that its Facebook daily active users grew 6% year-over-year to more than 2.1 billion. But, in a move Meta had signaled previously, Meta CFO Susan Li said the company will no longer report Facebook user numbers - a sign of the company's focus on its larger family of apps and, potentially, the smaller growth potential for Facebook given its already massive scale. Going forward, Meta will report only daily active people on its family of apps, which reached an average of 3.19 billion in December, the company said. Zuckerberg also noted Thursday that Threads - the rival to X, formerly Twitter, that Meta launched late last year - has reached 130 million monthly active users, indicating strong growth, although the platform remains smaller than competitors. Another highlight from Thursday's report was a 2% year-over-year jump in Meta's average price per ad in the December quarter, a key indicator of the company's core advertising business. The December quarter marked the first time last year that average price per ad grew rather than declined. In the first quarter of 2024, Meta expects revenue of between $34.5 billion and $37 billion, a 20% year-over-year jump on the low end. Meta details AI investment plans Zuckerberg said late last year that artificial intelligence would be Meta's biggest investment area in 2024, and the company on Thursday provided some clues about what that spending would look like. Meta expects full-year capital expenditures to be between $30 billion and $37 billion - a $2 billion increase of the high end of the range it previously reported - which the company said would be driven by investments in AI and non-AI servers and data centers, including new data center construction.(Capital expenditures, broadly, are what a company spends on physical assets, such as factories or equipment.) "Our updated outlook reflects our evolving understanding of our artificial intelligence (AI) capacity demands as we anticipate what we may need for the next generations of foundational research and product development," the company said in Thursday's release, adding that it expects "our ambitious long-term AI research and product development efforts will require growing infrastructure investments beyond this year." Meta last year rolled out new AI tools for brands in a move aimed at boosting its advertising business, which had taken a hit from Apple App Store privacy changes that went into effect in 2021. Li said that "initial adoption of these features has been strong" and that the AI ads investments would "remain a big area of focus for us in 2024." Zuckerberg also said earlier this month that Meta plans to build its own artificial general intelligence, known as AGI, in a sign of the company's desire to continue to be a serious player in the AI arms race. The company has also continued to invest heavily in its Reality Labs unit, which houses its investments in building the metaverse, Meta's vision for an immersive form of the internet that relies on virtual and augmented reality. In 2023, Meta posted a more than $16 billion loss for Reality Labs. Li said the company expects Reality Labs operating losses to increase "meaningfully" this year. By Clare Duffy, CNN TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: February 1, 2024 End of Document AI could disrupt the election. Congress is running out of time to respond CNN Wire

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stocks drifted higher Tuesday amid a vacuum of market-moving data, nudging Wall Street closer to the edge of what's called a bull market. The S&P 500 rose 10.06 points, or 0.2 percent, to 4,283.85. It's just 0.2 percent away from finishing a day 20 percent above where it was in mid-October, as a long-predicted recession has yet to hit and excitement around artificial intelligence has helped a select group of stocks to soar. The Dow Jones industrial average edged up by 10.42, or less than 0.1 percent, to 33,573.28, while the Nasdaq composite rose 46.99, or 0.4 percent, to 13,276.42. This week has few top-tier economic reports and corporate earnings updates to help Wall Street answer its main question. It wants to know which will happen first: a recession or inflation falling enough to get the Federal Reserve to start cutting interest rates, which have climbed so high they've hurt various parts of the economy. That's why next week looms large. The U.S. government will publish its latest monthly updates on inflation, and the Federal Reserve will meet on interest-rate policy. The bet on Wall Street is that the Fed may hold off on hiking rates, which would be the first time that's happened in more than a year, but could resume raising rates in July. ''What you're seeing in markets is a reaction to a Fed that's likely to pause when the economy hasn't yet fallen into recession,'' said Brent Schutte, chief investment officer at Northwestern Mutual Wealth Management. Some parts of the economy have already buckled under the weight of much higher interest rates, including manufacturing and the U.S. banking system. Mr. Schutte expects the job market to follow eventually, even if a report on Friday showed employers unexpectedly accelerated hiring last month. ''I think the Fed believes unless they create labor market slack, they're still worried they have to do more'' with rate increases to control inflation ''because the labor market is too tight,'' Mr. Schutte said. ''I think that's what we call a recession.'' Some of the day's strongest action was in the cryptocurrency world after the Securities and Exchange Commission charged Coinbase with operating its trading platform as an unregistered national securities exchange, broker and clearing agency. Shares of its parent, Coinbase Global, tumbled 12.1 percent after the S.E.C. also accused it of being liable for some of Coinbase's violations. Other charges focused on Coinbase's staking-as-a-service program, where users get payments for their crypto almost like earning interest from a traditional bank savings account. Coinbase criticized the S.E.C.'s approach to crypto, saying ''the solution is legislation that allows fair rules for the road to be developed transparently and applied equally, not litigation.'' A day earlier, the S.E.C. filed 13 charges against another huge crypto trading platform, Binance. The company said it had been in discussions to reach a negotiated settlement to resolve the S.E.C.'s investigations and said the agency ''has determined to regulate with the blunt weapons of enforcement and litigation rather than the thoughtful, nuanced approach demanded by this dynamic and complex technology.'' Elsewhere in markets, oil prices gave up some gains driven earlier in the week by Saudi Arabia's announcement that it would cut production to boost crude's price. A barrel of U.S. crude fell 41 cents to $71.74. A barrel of Brent crude, the international standard, sank 42 cents to $76.29. Both were close to $120 a year ago but have fallen amid worries about a strapped global economy's need for fuel. On the winning side of Wall Street was Gitlab, which soared 31.2 percent after the software development platform gave a revenue forecast for the fiscal year that topped analysts' expectations. It also said it expects to turn in a milder loss than Wall Street had forecast, as it benefits from a rush into artificial intelligence. A frenzy around A.I. has helped a handful of stocks soar to immense gains this year, including Nvidia's 164.5 percent surge. That's helped drive much of the S&P 500's gains in 2023, but it has also caused critics to ask whether a bubble is forming. They also say the furor around A.I. may be masking weakness underneath the S&P 500's surface. Even though the S&P 500 is nearing a bull market, almost as many stocks within it are down this year as up. Worries remain about falling corporate profits, still-high inflation and much higher interest rates than a year ago. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/06/06/business/07markets.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page B2. Load-Date: June 7, 2023 End of Document Biden and Xi Discuss Disputes, From Ukraine to the Pacific The New York Times

## Topic 6

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One of the strangest episodes in the history of the tech industry ended as start-up events often do: with a party in San Francisco’s eclectic Mission District. Late Tuesday, OpenAI said Sam Altman was returning as its chief executive, five days after the artificial intelligence start-up’s board of directors forced him out. At the company’s San Francisco office, giddy employees snacked on chicken tenders, drank boba tea and champagne, and celebrated Mr. Altman’s return deep into the night. Mr. Altman’s reinstatement capped a corporate drama that mixed piles of money, a pressure campaign from allies, intense media attention and a steadfast belief among some in the A.I. community that they should proceed with caution with what they are building. Now OpenAI, which for two days appeared to be on the brink of collapse just a year after introducing the popular ChatGPT chatbot, will replace a heavily criticized board of directors with a more traditional group including former Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers and a former executive from the software giant Salesforce. More board members, who could be plucked from OpenAI’s biggest investor, Microsoft, and the A.I. research community, are expected to join soon. Mr. Altman was not named to the board on Tuesday night, and it was not clear if he ever will be. On Wednesday, what appeared to be emerging from the mess was a company better suited to handle the billions of dollars thrown its way and the attention it has received since it released ChatGPT. But some already argue that it will not be as attuned to OpenAI’s original mission to create A.I. that is safe for the world. The OpenAI debacle has illustrated that building A.I. systems is testing whether businesspeople who want to make money can work in sync with researchers who worry that what they are developing could eventually eliminate jobs or become a threat if technologies like autonomous weapons grow out of control. The tech industry — perhaps even the world — will be watching to see if OpenAI is any closer to balancing those dueling aspirations than it was a week ago. “We’ll look back on this period as a very brief, highly dramatic blip that gave us a public and dramatic reset,” said Aaron Levie, the chief executive of Box, an online data storage provider. “This needs to be a trustworthy organization that’s aligned with its board, and at the end of it all, OpenAI is a more valuable organization than it was a week ago.” When Mr. Altman, 38, was fired just after noon on Friday, OpenAI was pitched into chaos. Its employees and Microsoft, which has invested $13 billion in the company, were blindsided. The A.I. company has an unusual governance structure. It is controlled by the board of a nonprofit, and its investors have no formal way of influencing decisions. But no one anticipated that four members of the board — including OpenAI’s chief scientist, Ilya Sutskever, a co-founder — would suddenly remove Mr. Altman, claiming that he could no longer be trusted with the company mission to build artificial intelligence that “benefits all of humanity.” The fallout was immediate. OpenAI’s president, Greg Brockman, who also helped found the company eight years ago, quit in protest. The board had grown increasingly frustrated with Mr. Altman’s behavior over the last year and thought it needed to get him under control, according to two people familiar with the board’s thinking. One episode, in particular, illustrated how fraught the relationship between the board and Mr. Altman had become. Both sides focused on an October research paper co-written by Helen Toner, an OpenAI board member who serves as a director of strategy at Georgetown University’s Center for Security and Emerging Technology. Mr. Altman complained to Ms. Toner that the paper seemed to criticize OpenAI’s efforts to keep its technologies safe while praising a rival. He argued that “any amount of criticism from a board member carries a lot of weight,” he wrote in an email to colleagues. Ms. Toner defended the paper as academic research, but Mr. Altman and other OpenAI leaders, including Mr. Sutskever, later discussed whether she should be removed from the board, a person involved in the conversations said. But Mr. Sutskever, who is worried that A.I. could one day destroy humanity, unexpectedly sided with Ms. Toner and two other board members: Adam D’Angelo, chief executive of the question-and-answer site Quora, and Tasha McCauley, an adjunct senior management scientist at the RAND Corporation. During a video call on Friday, Mr. Sutskever read Mr. Altman a statement that said Mr. Altman was being fired because he was not “consistently candid in his communications with the board.” Over the next five days, Mr. Altman and his allies pressed the board to bring him back and for the board to resign. On Sunday, he and company executives negotiated at OpenAI’s offices. In the early afternoon, a delivery driver with a dozen drinks from the Boba Guys chain arrived on a motorbike outside with two bags. Then a second delivery driver appeared. That night, the talks collapsed, and the board named Emmett Shear, a co-founder of Twitch, as interim chief executive. But Microsoft offered a Plan B: to hire Mr. Altman to run a new A.I. research lab for Microsoft with Mr. Brockman. OpenAI’s executives orchestrated a letter from employees saying they’d follow Mr. Altman to Microsoft if he wasn’t reinstated. More than 700 of OpenAI’s 770 employees signed, including Mr. Sutskever, who said in a post on X that he “deeply regretted” his role in ousting Mr. Altman. The pressure made the other board members dig in their heels, three people familiar with their thinking said. They were appalled that Mr. Altman and his allies were encouraging a mutiny, and wondered if it could be illegal because the employees had a contractual obligation to the company, not to its chief executive. And they thought that as a board they were acting with integrity and fulfilling their obligation to the nonprofit’s mission. The board was still determined to force Mr. Altman to change his behavior, two people familiar with the board’s deliberations said. It also had concerns about some of his recent efforts to raise funds for personal interests, such as a drug development start-up, at the same time that he was raising money for OpenAI. The talks from Saturday through Tuesday centered on how to create a board that everyone could trust. For the current members, that meant finding directors who would check Mr. Altman’s power and push for an independent investigation into his behavior. While Microsoft supported Mr. Altman’s return to OpenAI, the company worked on backup plans, one person familiar with the matter said. Microsoft employees started to prepare offer letters and to line up immigration lawyers for OpenAI staff on work visas, the person said. OpenAI’s three board members spent most of Tuesday on Google Meet video calls, discussing board options. They spoke with the chief executive of Microsoft, Satya Nadella, several times, one of these people said. Mr. Altman’s allies offered a board slate of Mr. D’Angelo, Mr. Summers and Bret Taylor, a seasoned Silicon Valley executive. Mr. Taylor, who will be the new board’s chair, oversaw the $44 billion sale of Twitter to Elon Musk when he led Twitter’s board last year. Mr. Taylor and Ms. McCauley did not respond to requests for comment. No one involved in discussions has explained how Mr. Summers became an option, and he did not respond to requests for comment on Wednesday. But he has recently established himself as an authority on A.I. and economics. Mr. Summers has warned that ChatGPT will come for the “cognitive class,” changing how doctors make diagnoses, editors work on books and Wall Street traders invest. He has also served on the boards of other technology companies, including the financial services company Block, formerly known as Square. The board considered Mr. Summers to be an independent thinker with enough management experience to hold his ground against Mr. Altman, said two of the people familiar with the negotiations. By Tuesday evening, they had a deal. Thanksgiving helped. Despite all their disagreements, everyone agreed the chaos should not spill into Thursday, one person said. But there is still plenty of work to be done. Over the next six months, the board will analyze and potentially change OpenAI’s unusual structure, one of these people said. After the decision to bring back Mr. Altman, OpenAI workers filled employee Slack channels with heart emojis and images of a frog, known as “froge,” that has become an unofficial corporate mascot, three employees said. Late Tuesday, employees gathered at the company’s office to drink boba tea — an inside reference to news coverage over the weekend. Mr. Brockman posted a selfie with dozens of smiling workers in the office around midnight. The caption read: “we are so back.” Erin Griffith and Yiwen Lu contributed reporting. Erin Griffith and Yiwen Lu contributed reporting. PHOTOS: Sam Altman was reinstated by the OpenAI board late Tuesday. (A1); From left, Sam Altman, Greg Brockman and Ilya Sutskever in March. The board was revamped. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY JIM WILSON/THE NEW YORK TIMES) (A19) This article appeared in print on page A1, A19. Load-Date: November 23, 2023 End of Document Iowa Pastors Say Video Depicting Trump as Godly Is ‘Very Concerning’ The New York Times

### Document 993

What comes next after Sam Altman’s messy ouster? Hello! We’re back with another bonus edition of On Tech: A.I., a pop-up newsletter that teaches you about artificial intelligence, how it works and how to use it. The artificial intelligence landscape will never be the same after the extraordinary upheaval at OpenAI, the start-up that set off a technology arms race by releasing ChatGPT nearly one year ago. The OpenAI board ousted Sam Altman as chief executive on Friday, shocking employees and investors. His exit set off a series of head-spinning developments, as the board briefly considered and then rejected a proposal to bring him back. Microsoft, the company’s biggest investor, announced on Sunday that it would hire Altman and his co-founder, Greg Brockman, to run a new research lab — an apparent rupture in the tight relationship between OpenAI and the tech giant, which invested $13 billion in the start-up. The majority of OpenAI employees have `threatened to jump ship to Microsoft. The weekend’s turmoil also highlighted an unresolved debate at OpenAI and in the larger tech community: Is artificial intelligence the most important new technology since web browsers, or is it potentially dangerous to humanity — or both? Today, with help from Cade Metz, Kevin Roose and their colleagues on the Times tech team, we’ll bring you up to speed on where this fast-moving story stands, and on where it might go. Warning: There may be more plot twists. What just happened? On Friday, Altman was abruptly dismissed as OpenAI’s chief executive for reasons that are still not clear. Some tech observers compared the shock to when Steve Jobs was forced out of Apple in 1985. “Put simply, Sam’s behavior and lack of transparency in his interactions with the board undermined the board’s ability to effectively supervise the company in the manner it was mandated to do,” OpenAI’s board said in a memo. Mira Murati, the company’s chief technology officer, was named interim chief executive. Greg Brockman, another co-founder, was stripped of his chairmanship and quit. Investors in OpenAI — who have little power because of the company’s quirky corporate governance structure (more on that below) — began plotting a way for Altman to return. Talks to bring Altman back faltered, and OpenAI’s board named its second interim chief in two days. Emmett Shear, the former chief executive of the streaming service Twitch, replaced Murati. Hours later, Microsoft said that it would hire Altman and Brockman to lead an advanced research lab at the tech giant. Altman wrote on the X platform, formerly Twitter, that “the mission continues.” By Monday morning, almost all of OpenAI’s nearly 800 employees had signed a letter saying they might quit to join Altman’s new project at Microsoft unless the start-up’s board resigned, three people who viewed the letter told Cade. What really happened? Ilya Sutskever, OpenAI’s chief scientist who is also a co-founder and board member, was increasingly worried that OpenAI’s technology could be dangerous and that Altman was not paying enough attention to that risk, three people familiar with his thinking told Cade. Kevin wrote that the board “was worried that Altman was moving too fast to build powerful, potentially harmful A.I. systems, and they stopped him.” In yet another plot twist, Sutskeverwrote on X early on Monday morning: “I deeply regret my participation in the board’s actions. I never intended to harm OpenAI. I love everything we’ve built together and I will do everything I can to reunite the company.” In short, we still don’t know exactly what went down this weekend or the ultimate outcome of all the turmoil. OpenAI’s ‘messy’ history Altman, Brockman and Sutskever created OpenAI in 2015 alongside nine others, including Elon Musk. The group founded the A.I. lab as a nonprofit, saying that unlike a traditional tech company — say, Microsoft — it would not be driven by commercial incentives. In 2018, after Musk parted ways with OpenAI, Altman transformed the lab into a for-profit company controlled by the nonprofit and its board. Over the next several years, he raised the billions of dollars the company needed to build things like ChatGPT. “OpenAI has just been a messy company always,” said Casey Newton, Kevin’s co-host on the “Hard Fork” podcast. Musk fell out with the company and ended up walking away; he founded an A.I. company called xAI this year. Another group of people who left OpenAI went on to start Anthropic, another competitor. “In the A.I. world, there are a lot of disputes,” Casey said, “and they often end up with people slamming doors and often going to start their own A.I. companies.” OpenAI’s unusual corporate structure also appears to have played a role in Altman’s ouster. OpenAI is controlled by the board of a nonprofit that can decide the company’s leadership. Investors like Microsoft have no formal way of influencing decisions, and many of the top leaders, including Altman, do not own any shares in the company. “That scenario makes this kind of drama more likely,” Casey said. The effective altruism movement For years, a community of A.I. researchers and activists — many affiliated with the effective altruism movement, whose adherents think that reason and data can be used to determine how to do the most good — have warned that A.I. systems are becoming too powerful, and that out-of-control A.I. could pose an existential threat to humanity. People with these fears — sometimes mocked as “doomers” — were once considered fringe. But over the past several years, they’ve been moving toward the mainstream, gathering signatures on open letters and warning regulators to take A.I. safety seriously. Ilya Sutskever, OpenAI’s chief scientist, who led the coup against Altman, is not an effective altruist, but he appears to have been motivated by similar fears. And two of the board members who supported ousting Altman, Tasha McCauley and Helen Toner, have ties to effective altruist groups. And if this movement sounds familiar, it may be because of the travails of Sam Bankman-Fried, the disgraced crypto mogul who also supported effective altruism. What does Microsoft get from this? Microsoft was said to be particularly alarmed by Altman’s sudden dismissal, and led the failed campaign to have him reinstated. The tech giant, along with other OpenAI investors like Thrive Capital and Sequoia Capital, found out about Altman’s firing a mere minute before the announcement. Satya Nadella, Microsoft’s chief executive, was reportedly deeply involved in the talks. On Sunday night, he said Microsoft remained “committed” to OpenAI, but stressed that the new unit Altman and Brockman would run within Microsoft would be “setting a new pace for innovation,” in an apparent contrast with the OpenAI board’s desire for caution in developing A.I. technology. Kevin said that Nadella ended the weekend a winner: “On Friday, when Altman was fired, it looked like Nadella might lose one of his most powerful allies,” he wrote. “Microsoft invested $13 billion in OpenAI, and under Mr. Altman’s leadership, the company had become a key partner of Microsoft’s. Its technology is the backbone of many of the A.I. services, such as the company’s suite of Copilot A.I. products, that Microsoft is betting the future of its business on.” Nadella “would have clearly preferred to see Altman reinstated,” Kevin concluded. “But when it was clear that wasn’t happening, he did the next best thing: swooping in to offer jobs to Altman, Brockman and their loyalists.” Microsoft stock, which plummeted after news of Altman’s firing on Friday, recovered its value on Monday and set a new record high. Now what? Casey and Kevin discussed on this weekend’s edition of “Hard Fork” how Altman’s stature in Silicon Valley allowed him to recruit lots of top-flight talent to OpenAI. The flip side: His absence could hamper the company’s fortunes. “There were a lot of people who went to work because they worked for Sam Altman,” Casey said. “On Monday, they’re going to go in to work for someone else.” The letter from employees who threatened to join Altman’s new project at Microsoft if the OpenAI board did not resign was, curiously, also signed by Sutskever. “Before Friday, the company was the hottest name in tech, with a celebrity leader, a household-name product in ChatGPT, and a murderers’ row of A.I. talent that was the envy of Silicon Valley giants,” Kevin wrote. But now, “the company is in chaos. Its top leaders are gone. Morale is shattered.” The company also remains highly dependent on Microsoft for its computing power. Starting today, Kevin noted, Microsoft “will have a mini-OpenAI growing inside of it, led by Altman and staffed by former OpenAI employees.” “OpenAI’s board may be satisfied with this outcome — after all, they chose it, even after being given a chance to backtrack. But they look silly for not explaining why they fired Altman, and until they share more information, it’s hard to imagine the rank-and-file falling in line.” — Reporting by Cade Metz, Kevin Roose, Mike Isaac, Jason Karaian, John Koblin and Kevin Granville. — Reporting by Cade Metz, Kevin Roose, Mike Isaac, Jason Karaian, John Koblin and Kevin Granville. PHOTO: The new talks between Sam Altman and OpenAI’s board were the latest twist in a fast-moving drama at what is perhaps the world’s highest-profile artificial intelligence company. (PHOTOGRAPH BY Jim Wilson/The New York Times FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: November 20, 2023 End of Document Wall Street Meanders to a Mixed Close Ahead of Key Reports The New York Times

### Document 762

Musk said the prominent A.I. start-up had put profits and commercial interests ahead of seeking to benefit humanity. OpenAI, the influential artificial intelligence company that ousted and then reinstated its high-profile chief executive three months ago, faces a new drama: a lawsuit from Elon Musk, one of the richest men in the world and a co-founder of the A.I. lab. Mr. Musk sued OpenAI and its chief executive, Sam Altman, accusing them of breaching a contract by putting profits and commercial interests in developing artificial intelligence ahead of the public good. A multibillion-dollar partnership that OpenAI developed with Microsoft, Mr. Musk said, represented an abandonment of a founding pledge to carefully develop A.I. and make the technology publicly available. “OpenAI has been transformed into a closed-source de facto subsidiary of the largest technology company, Microsoft,” said the lawsuit filed Thursday in Superior Court in San Francisco. The 35-page lawsuit is the latest chapter in a fight between the former business partners that has been simmering for years, and it homes in on unresolved questions in the A.I. community: Will artificial intelligence improve the world or destroy it and should it be tightly controlled or set free? Mr. Musk, the chief executive of Tesla, and Mr. Altman, as much as anyone in the world, have helped to frame that debate. Mr. Musk helped found OpenAI in 2015 as a response to A.I. work being done at the time by Google. Mr. Musk believed Google and its co-founder, Larry Page, were dismissive of the risks A.I. presented to humanity. Mr. Musk left OpenAI’s board during a power struggle in 2018. The company went on to become a leader in the field of generative A.I. and created ChatGPT, a chatbot that can produce text and respond to queries in humanlike prose. Mr. Musk, who founded his own A.I. company last year called xAI, said OpenAI was not focused enough on the technology’s risks. The suit is also the latest twist for a company enmeshed in controversy. In November, OpenAI’s board forced out Mr. Altman and said it no longer trusted him to run the company. He was reinstated just five days later after an employee revolt threatened the future of the company. Silicon Valley insiders believe that generative A.I., the technology behind ChatGPT, is a once in a generation technology that could transform the tech industry as thoroughly as web browsers did more than 30 years ago. “The courts of California must decide what OpenAI must do after straying from its original mission,” said Gary Marcus, an A.I entrepreneur and an emeritus professor of psychology and neural science at New York University. “The court of public opinion must decide what it thinks of Musk, who has a fair point about OpenAI but has his own commercial A.I. interests and choices.” OpenAI declined to comment on the lawsuit. In a message sent to OpenAI employees on Friday afternoon that was viewed by The New York Times, Mr. Altman said that he was confused by Mr. Musk’s argument that building A.I. for the benefit of humanity was at odds with building a business. Jason Kwon, OpenAI’s chief strategy officer, told OpenAI employees in another message viewed by The Times that the company’s leaders “categorically disagree” with the suit. Mr. Musk’s claims “do not reflect the reality of our work or mission,” he wrote. The lawsuit adds to an array of problems piling up for OpenAI. The company’s relationship with Microsoft is also facing scrutiny from regulators in the United States, European Union and Britain. It has been sued by The New York Times, several digital outlets, writers and computer programmers for scraping copyrighted material to train its chatbot. And the Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating Mr. Altman and OpenAI. Mr. Musk’s lawsuit said he became involved with OpenAI because it was created as a nonprofit to develop artificial intelligence for the “benefit of humanity.” A key component of that, the lawsuit said, was to make its technology open source, meaning that it would share the underlying software code with the world. Instead, the company created a for-profit business unit and restricted access to its technology. The lawsuit, which seeks a jury trial, accused OpenAI and Mr. Altman of being in breach of contract and violating fiduciary duty, as well as unfair business practices. Mr. Musk is asking that OpenAI be required to open up its technology to others and that Mr. Altman and others pay back Mr. Musk the money that Mr. Musk gave to the organization. Greg Brockman, the president of OpenAI, is also named as a defendant. Mr. Musk’s argument hinges on the close partnership between OpenAI and Microsoft. In 2019, Mr. Altman negotiated a deal in which Microsoft agreed to invest $1 billion in OpenAI. The start-up said it would use Microsoft’s cloud computing services exclusively for building and deploying its A.I. In the years since, Microsoft has invested an additional $12 billion in the start-up and is the only company outside of OpenAI with a license to use the raw technology behind GPT-4, the company’s most powerful A.I. technology. Other companies like Google, Meta and the French start-up Mistral are freely sharing some of their latest technologies with the other companies and researchers. The suit could expose OpenAI to a lengthy and invasive legal review that reveals more about Mr. Altman’s dismissal and OpenAI’s pivot from being a nonprofit organization to for-profit company. That change, which was engineered by Mr. Altman in late 2018 and early 2019, has been the source of backbiting at OpenAI for years and contributed to the board’s decision to fire him as chief executive. Though Mr. Musk has repeatedly criticized OpenAI for becoming a for-profit company, he hatched a plan in 2017 to wrest control of the A.I. lab from Mr. Altman and its other founders and transform it into a commercial operation that would work alongside his other companies, including the electric carmaker Tesla, and make use of their increasingly powerful supercomputers, people familiar with his plan have said. When his attempt to take control failed, he left the OpenAI board, the people said. Speaking at The New York Times’s DealBook Summit last year, Mr. Musk said that he wanted to know more about the chaos that unfolded at OpenAI last year, including why Ilya Sutskever, a co-founder, joined with other board members to fire Mr. Altman in November. He said that he was concerned that OpenAI had discovered some dangerous element of A.I., which is a question that his legal team could investigate as part of the lawsuit. “I have mixed feelings about Sam,” Mr. Musk said at the DealBook conference. Making a reference to a powerful ring in “The Lord of the Rings,” he added, “The ring of power can corrupt, and he has the ring of power.” Mr. Musk did not respond to requests for comment. The falling out between Mr. Musk and Mr. Altman has long been a subject of intrigue in Silicon Valley. The men first met during a tour of SpaceX, Mr. Musk’s rocket company, and later bonded over their shared concerns about the threat that A.I. could pose to humanity. According to the lawsuit, OpenAI’s nonprofit status was a major source of friction, as tensions grew between company executives interested in trying to make money from new A.I. technology and Mr. Musk, who wanted it to remain a research lab. “Either go do something on your own or continue with OpenAI as a nonprofit,” Mr. Musk said at one point, according to the complaint. “I will no longer fund OpenAI until you have made a firm commitment to stay, or I’m just being a fool who is essentially providing free funding to a startup. Discussions are over.” The lawsuit tries to show Mr. Musk as an indispensable figure in OpenAI’s development. From 2016 to 2020, Mr. Musk contributed more than $44 million to OpenAI, according to the lawsuit. He also leased the company’s initial office space in San Francisco and paid the monthly expenses. He was personally involved in recruiting Mr. Sutskever, a top research scientist at Google, to be OpenAI’s chief scientist, according to the complaint. “Without Mr. Musk’s involvement and substantial supporting efforts and resources,” the suit says, “it is highly likely that OpenAI Inc. would never have gotten off the ground.” Brian Quinn, a law professor at Boston College, said that Mr. Musk’s complaint made a compelling case that OpenAI had abandoned its roots. But, he said, Mr. Musk probably does not have the standing to bring it, because nonprofit law limits challenges of this type to those made by a nonprofit’s dues-paying members, its own directors or state regulators in Delaware, where OpenAI is registered. “If he were a member of the board of directors, I would say, ‘Ooh, strong case.’ If this was filed by the Delaware secretary of state, I would say, ‘Ooh they’re in trouble,’” Mr. Quinn said. “But he doesn’t have standing. He doesn’t have a case.” David A. Fahrenthold contributed reporting. David A. Fahrenthold contributed reporting. PHOTOS: Elon Musk said that a partnership between OpenAI and Microsoft was an abandonment of a pledge to carefully develop A.I. and make it publicly available. (PHOTOGRAPH BY CARLY ZAVALA FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES); OpenAI’s relationship with Microsoft is also facing scrutiny from regulators in the U.S., Europe and Britain. (PHOTOGRAPH BY JASON HENRY FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) (B4) This article appeared in print on page B1, B4. Load-Date: March 2, 2024 End of Document No, That's Not Taylor Swift Peddling That Cookware The New York Times

### Document 994

Mr. Altman, whose sudden firing and rehiring in the fall shocked Silicon Valley, was among several new additions to the board announced on Friday. The conclusion of an investigation into the chaotic firing of Sam Altman from OpenAI more than three months ago represented a resounding victory for the high-profile chief executive as he moves to reassert control of the artificial intelligence company he helped to create. OpenAI, in a news conference on Friday, said that Mr. Altman, who returned to OpenAI just five days after he was pushed out in November, did not do anything that justified his removal and would regain the one role at the company that still eluded him: a seat on the company’s board of directors. Mr. Altman’s ouster stunned Silicon Valley and imperiled the future of one of the tech industry’s most influential start-ups. It also called into question whether OpenAI — with or without Mr. Altman in charge — was ready to carry the banner for the tech industry’s rabid focus on artificial intelligence. When he returned to OpenAI in November, Mr. Altman did not regain his board seat while agreeing to an investigation of his behavior and the board’s actions. Two members who voted for his removal agreed to step down; their replacements, from outside the company, oversaw the investigation by the law firm, WilmerHale. Bret Taylor, chairman of OpenAI’s board, said during the news conference that the highly anticipated report about the episode was finished, but the company did not release the report. The company said that the law firm’s report found that OpenAI’s board acted within its broad discretion to terminate Mr. Altman, but also found that his conduct did not mandate removal. “The special committee recommended and the full board expressed their full confidence in Mr. Altman and Mr. Brockman,” Mr. Taylor said, referring to Greg Brockman, the company president who quit in protest after Mr. Altman was removed. “We are excited and unanimous in our support for Sam and Greg.” OpenAI also moved to address concerns about a lack of diversity on the board by adding three women as directors: Sue Desmond-Hellmann, the former chief executive of the Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation; Nicole Seligman, the former general counsel of Sony; and Fidji Simo, the chief executive of Instacart. Mr. Taylor, who was one of the replacements named to OpenAI’s board in November, said the board would continue to expand. With the report and the additions to the board, OpenAI’s leadership hoped to move past the controversy of Mr. Altman’s ouster. The incident raised myriad questions about his leadership and the San Francisco company’s unusual structure — a nonprofit board that oversees a for-profit company. But because it has not released the report, OpenAI has left many questions unanswered about the company. Some insiders have asked whether Mr. Altman had too much control over how the investigation was handled. “As we told the investigators, deception, manipulation, and resistance to thorough oversight should be unacceptable,” Helen Toner and Tasha McCauley, the two OpenAI board members who left late last year, said in a statement. “We hope the new board does its job in governing OpenAI and holding it accountable to the mission.” Mr. Taylor appeared alongside Mr. Altman at the news conference on Friday. After announcing the new board members, he said the review found that the previous board acted in good faith in removing Mr. Altman but did not anticipate the challenges that would arise from his dismissal. “The review determined the board’s decision did not arise from concern regarding product safety or security,” Mr. Taylor said. “It was simply a breakdown in trust between the board and Mr. Altman.” After Mr. Taylor completed his prepared remarks, Mr. Altman praised the resilience of the company and its partners during and after his removal. “I am pleased this whole thing is over,” he said. OpenAI provided a six-paragraph summary of the report. It said that WilmerHale reviewed 30,000 documents and conducted dozens of interviews, including with OpenAI’s previous board members. It found that the previous board was accurate in its rationale and public explanation for firing Mr. Altman for not being “consistently candid in his communications with the board.” It also said that the board didn’t anticipate that its action would destabilize the company. The company said that WilmerHale gave oral briefings on the report, which will not be publicly released, to Mr. Taylor and Lawrence H. Summers, the former Treasury secretary who was also added to the board in November. Mr. Taylor said OpenAI had made several changes meant to improve the way the company was run, including new governance guidelines for the board, a new conflict of interest policy and a whistle-blower hotline. OpenAI’s summary of the report did not provide insight into the concerns that the company’s senior leaders brought to the previous board about Mr. Altman. Before his dismissal, Ilya Sutskever, OpenAI’s chief scientist, and Mira Murati, OpenAI’s chief technology officer, expressed worries about Mr. Altman’s management style, including what was characterized as his history of manipulative behavior, The New York Times has reported. Dr. Sutskever, through a lawyer, has called those claims “false.” Ms. Murati said in a company Slack post on Thursday that she shared the same feedback with the board that she had provided directly to Mr. Altman, but said she never reached out to the board to share those concerns. “I am happy that the independent review has concluded and we can all move forward united,” Ms. Murati said on Friday in a post on X, formerly called Twitter. OpenAI is still being investigated by the Securities and Exchange Commission over the board’s actions and the possibility that Mr. Altman misled investors. Companies that hire outside law firms often turn over the report to public investigators after completion. A spokeswoman for OpenAI’s board declined to say whether it would provide the report to the S.E.C. (The New York Times sued OpenAI and Microsoft in December for copyright infringement of news content related to A.I. systems.) OpenAI, which was valued at more than $80 billion in its latest financing round, sits at the forefront of generative A.I., technologies that can generate text, images and sounds. Many believe that generative A.I. could transform the technology industry as thoroughly as the web browser did about three decades ago. Others worry that the technology could cause serious harm, helping to spread online disinformation, replacing countless jobs and maybe even threatening the future of humanity. After OpenAI released the online chatbot ChatGPT in late 2022, Mr. Altman became the face of the industry’s push toward generative A.I. About a year later, the board unexpectedly dismissed him, saying it no longer had confidence in his ability to run the company. The board had shrunk to six people: three founders and three independent members. Along with the three outsiders, Dr. Sutskever, one of OpenAI’s founders, voted to remove Mr. Altman as chief executive and chairman of the board, saying without providing specifics that he had not been “consistently candid in his communications.” Mr. Brockman, another founder, resigned from the company in protest. Days later, Dr. Sutskever said he regretted his decision to remove Mr. Altman and effectively stepped down from the board, leaving three independent members standing in opposition to Mr. Altman. OpenAI was founded as a nonprofit in 2015, before Mr. Altman created a for-profit subsidiary three years later and raised $1 billion from Microsoft. The board of the nonprofit, whose stated mission was to build A.I. for the benefit of humanity, maintained complete control over the new subsidiary. Investors, including Microsoft, had no legal say in who ran the company. In an effort to resolve the turmoil and return Mr. Altman to the company, he and the board agreed to replace two members with Mr. Taylor, who is a former Salesforce executive. But Mr. Altman was not reinstated to the board. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Summers were charged with overseeing the investigation into Mr. Altman and his dismissal. Microsoft, a close partner of OpenAI, has a board observer position, which is filled by Dee Templeton, the company’s vice president, technology and research partnerships. Microsoft declined on Friday to comment on the board and report. The new board faced criticism from corporate governance experts because of its lack of diversity. Mr. Taylor told The Times in November that he would fill out the board by adding “qualified, diverse candidates” who embodied “the fullness of what this mission represents, which is going to span technology, A.I. safety policy.” Karen Weise contributed reporting. PHOTO: An investigation concluded that Sam Altman, a founder of OpenAI, did not do anything that justified his removal in November. (PHOTOGRAPH BY JIM WILSON/THE NEW YORK TIMES) This article appeared in print on page A19. Load-Date: March 9, 2024 End of Document In Latest A.I. War Escalation, Elon Musk Releases Chatbot Code The New York Times

### Document 997

Mira Murati, OpenAI’s chief technology officer, brought questions about Mr. Altman’s management to the board last year before he was briefly ousted from the company, people familiar with the matter said. More than three months after OpenAI’s board of directors briefly ousted Sam Altman, the chief executive of the high-profile artificial intelligence company, questions remain about exactly what led the board to make such a dramatic move. A report from an outside law firm, which is expected in the coming days, could shed more light on the board’s decision as well as the chaotic five days before Mr. Altman returned to the company. But as anticipation for the report grows, previously unreported details are emerging about the role that Mira Murati, OpenAI’s chief technology officer, played in the ouster of Mr. Altman. Ms. Murati wrote a private memo to Mr. Altman raising questions about his management and also shared her concerns with the board. That move helped to propel the board’s decision to force him out, according to people with knowledge of the board’s discussions who asked for anonymity because of the sensitive nature of a personnel issue. Around the same time, Ilya Sutskever, a co-founder and chief scientist of OpenAI, expressed similar worries, citing what he characterized as Mr. Altman’s history of manipulative behavior, the people said. Both executives described a hot-and-cold relationship with Mr. Altman. Though it was not clear whether they offered specific examples, the executives said he sometimes created a toxic work environment by freezing out executives who did not support his decisions, the people said. Ms. Murati’s interactions with the board offer insight into problems festering at the senior levels of OpenAI, though both executives publicly backed Mr. Altman’s return to the company. WilmerHale, the law firm conducting the investigation, is expected to wrap up the process imminently. The company is expected to announce a new board of directors at the same time, some of the people said. Several directors left the board after Mr. Altman returned to the company in November. Hannah Wong, a spokeswoman for OpenAI, said in a statement that the company’s senior leadership team, led by Ms. Murati during her time as interim chief executive, unanimously asked for Mr. Altman’s return, as did an open letter signed by 95 percent of OpenAI’s employees. “The strong support from his team underscores that he is an effective C.E.O. who is open to different points of view, willing to solve complex challenges, and who demonstrates care for his team,” Ms. Wong said. “We look forward to findings from the independent review versus unsubstantiated claims.” Mr. Altman declined to comment. Mr. Sutskever’s lawyer, Alex Weingarten, said claims that he had approached the board were “categorically false.” Marc H. Axelbaum, a lawyer for Ms. Murati, said in a statement: “The claims that she approached the board in an effort to get Mr. Altman fired last year or supported the board’s actions are flat wrong. She was perplexed at the board’s decision then, but is not surprised that some former board members are now attempting to shift the blame to her.” In a message to OpenAI employees after publication of this article, Ms. Murati said she and Mr. Altman “have a strong and productive partnership and I have not been shy about sharing feedback with him directly.” She added that she did not reach out to the board but “when individual board members reached out directly to me for feedback about Sam, I provided it — all feedback Sam already knew,” and that did not mean she was “responsible for or supported the old board’s actions.” (The New York Times sued OpenAI and Microsoft in December for copyright infringement of news content related to A.I. systems.) Since November, OpenAI and its investors have scrambled to contain the fallout from the incident, which threatened to upend one of the tech industry’s most important start-ups. OpenAI was valued at more than $80 billion in its last financing round. Much of the remaining 700-plus employees at OpenAI — many of whom threatened to quit when Mr. Altman was fired — hope to put the events in November behind them. (Some employees refer to that period as “The Blip.”) But there are others who are hopeful that the WilmerHale investigation will provide a thorough accounting of the events surrounding Mr. Altman’s dismissal. It is not clear if the full report or a synopsis of it will be released to the public. At the time of Mr. Altman’s firing, OpenAI’s six-person board included Dr. Sutskever; Helen Toner, an A.I. researcher who works at a Georgetown University think tank; Adam D’Angelo, a former Facebook executive; Greg Brockman, a co-founder and president of the company; Tasha McCauley, an adjunct senior management scientist at the RAND Corporation; and Mr. Altman. As a condition of Mr. Altman’s reinstatement, executives agreed to shuffle OpenAI’s board to include a more diverse and independent set of directors. OpenAI’s six-person board was whittled down to an interim board of three: Bret Taylor, a former Salesforce and Facebook executive, joined as a board chairman helping to appoint a new set of directors. Lawrence H. Summers, the former Treasury Secretary, also joined. Mr. D’Angelo remains on the board. In October, Ms. Murati approached some members of the board and expressed concerns about Mr. Altman’s leadership, the people said. She described what some considered to be Mr. Altman’s playbook, which included manipulating executives to get what he wanted. First, Ms. Murati said Mr. Altman would tell people what they wanted to hear to charm them and support his decisions. If they did not go along with his plans or if it took too long for them to make a decision, he would then try to undermine the credibility of people who challenged him, the people said. Ms. Murati told the board she had previously sent a private memo to Mr. Altman outlining some of her concerns with his behavior and shared some details of the memo with the board, the people said. Around the same time in October, Dr. Sutskever approached members of the board and expressed similar issues about Mr. Altman, the people said. Some members of the board were concerned that Ms. Murati and Dr. Sutskever would leave the company if Mr. Altman’s behavior was not addressed. They also grew concerned the company would see an exodus of talent if top lieutenants left. There were other factors that went into the decision. Some members were concerned about the creation of the OpenAI Startup Fund, a venture fund started by Mr. Altman. Unlike a typical company investment fund, which is a legal extension of the corporation, Mr. Altman held legal ownership for the OpenAI fund and raised money from outside limited partners. OpenAI said that the structure was temporary, and that Mr. Altman would not receive financial benefit from it. The OpenAI fund used that money to invest in other artificial intelligence start-ups. Some members of the board grew concerned that Mr. Altman used the fund to skirt accountability from OpenAI’s nonprofit governance structure. They confronted Mr. Altman about his legal ownership and operational control over the fund last year. Axios has previously reported on Mr. Altman’s control of the OpenAI fund. Members of the board began discussing their next steps after they were approached by Ms. Murati and Dr. Sutskever. By mid-November, the board planned to name Ms. Murati as interim chief executive while conducting a search for a new C.E.O., the people said. The board ousted Mr. Altman on Nov. 17. In the days after, Mr. Altman waged a public fight to regain his position, using a mix of public pressure and powerful allies in Silicon Valley to push for his reinstatement. Most of OpenAI’s 770 employees threatened to quit if he were not reinstalled as chief executive. Ms. Murati and Dr. Sutskever quickly — and publicly — said they supported Mr. Altman’s return to the company. Dr. Sutskever has not returned to his regular duties at the company, some of the people said. After five days of public back and forth, Mr. Altman returned to his job. PHOTOS: Mira Murati, OpenAI’s chief technology officer, had concerns about the management of Sam Altman, the company’s chief executive. The ouster of Mr. Altman, shown at a congressional hearing last year, created days of chaos at OpenAI. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY JIM WILSON/THE NEW YORK TIMES; HAIYUN JIANG/THE NEW YORK TIMES) This article appeared in print on page B1, B3. Load-Date: March 14, 2024 End of Document How Washington Played A.I. Matchmaker; DealBook Newsletter The New York Times

### Document 593

The departure of the high-profile boss of the San Francisco company drew attention to a philosophical rift among the people building new A.I. systems. Over the last year, Sam Altman led OpenAI to the adult table of the technology industry. Thanks to its hugely popular ChatGPT chatbot, the San Francisco start-up was at the center of an artificial intelligence boom, and Mr. Altman, OpenAI’s chief executive, had become one of the most recognizable people in tech. But that success raised tensions inside the company. Ilya Sutskever, a respected A.I. researcher who co-founded OpenAI with Mr. Altman and nine other people, was increasingly worried that OpenAI’s technology could be dangerous and that Mr. Altman was not paying enough attention to that risk, according to three people familiar with his thinking. Mr. Sutskever, a member of the company’s board of directors, also objected to what he saw as his diminished role inside the company, according to two of the people. That conflict between fast growth and A.I. safety came into focus on Friday afternoon, when Mr. Altman was pushed out of his job by four of OpenAI’s six board members, led by Mr. Sutskever. The move shocked OpenAI employees and the rest of the tech industry, including Microsoft, which has invested $13 billion in the company. Some industry insiders were saying the split was as significant as when Steve Jobs was forced out of Apple in 1985. But on Saturday, in a head-spinning turn, Mr. Altman was said to be in discussions with OpenAI’s board about returning to the company. The ouster on Friday of Mr. Altman, 38, drew attention to a longtime rift in the A.I. community between people who believe A.I. is the biggest business opportunity in a generation and others who worry that moving too fast could be dangerous. And the vote to remove him showed how a philosophical movement devoted to the fear of A.I. had become an unavoidable part of tech culture. Since ChatGPT was released almost a year ago, artificial intelligence has captured the public’s imagination, with hopes that it could be used for important work like drug research or to help teach children. But some A.I. scientists and political leaders worry about its risks, such as jobs getting automated out of existence or autonomous warfare that grows beyond human control. Fears that A.I. researchers were building a dangerous thing have been a fundamental part of OpenAI’s culture. Its founders believed that because they understood those risks, they were the right people to build it. OpenAI’s board has not offered a specific reason for why it pushed out Mr. Altman, other than to say in a blog post that it did not believe he was communicating honestly with them. OpenAI employees were told on Saturday morning that his removal had nothing to do with “malfeasance or anything related to our financial, business, safety or security/privacy practice,” according to a message viewed by The New York Times. Greg Brockman, another co-founder and the company’s president, quit in protest on Friday night. So did OpenAI’s director of research. By Saturday morning, the company was in chaos, according to a half dozen current and former employees, and its roughly 700 employees were struggling to understand why the board made its move. “I’m sure you all are feeling confusion, sadness, and perhaps some fear,” Brad Lightcap, OpenAI’s chief operating officer, said in a memo to OpenAI employees. “We are fully focused on handling this, pushing toward resolution and clarity, and getting back to work.” On Friday, Mr. Altman was asked to join a board meeting via video at noon in San Francisco. There, Mr. Sutskever, 37, read from a script that closely resembled the blog post the company published minutes later, according to a person familiar with the matter. The post said that Mr. Altman “was not consistently candid in his communications with the board, hindering its ability to exercise its responsibilities.” But in the hours that followed, OpenAI employees and others focused not only on what Mr. Altman may have done, but on the way the San Francisco start-up is structured and the extreme views on the dangers of A.I. embedded in the company’s work since it was created in 2015. Mr. Sutskever and Mr. Altman could not be reached for comment on Saturday. In recent weeks, Jakub Pachocki, who helped oversee GPT-4, the technology at the heart of ChatGPT, was promoted to director of research at the company. After previously occupying a position below Mr. Sutskever, he was elevated to a position alongside Mr. Sutskever, according to two people familiar with the matter. Mr. Pachocki quit the company late on Friday, the people said, soon after Mr. Brockman. Earlier in the day, OpenAI said Mr. Brockman had been removed as chairman of the board and would report to the new interim chief executive, Mira Murati. Other allies of Mr. Altman — including two senior researchers, Szymon Sidor and Aleksander Madry — have also left the company. Mr. Brockman said in a post on X, formerly Twitter, that even though he was the chairman of the board, he was not part of the board meeting where Mr. Altman was ousted. That left Mr. Sutskever and three other board members: Adam D’Angelo, chief executive of the question-and-answer site Quora; Tasha McCauley, an adjunct senior management scientist at the RAND Corporation; and Helen Toner, director of strategy and foundational research grants at Georgetown University’s Center for Security and Emerging Technology. They could not be reached for comment on Saturday. Ms. McCauley and Ms. Toner have ties to the Rationalist and Effective Altruist movements, a community that is deeply concerned that A.I. could one day destroy humanity. Today’s A.I. technology cannot destroy humanity. But this community believes that as the technology grows increasingly powerful, these dangers will arise. In 2021, a researcher named Dario Amodei, who also has ties to this community, and about 15 other OpenAI employees left the company to form a new A.I. company called Anthropic. Mr. Sutskever was increasingly aligned with those beliefs. Born in the Soviet Union, he spent his formative years in Israel and emigrated to Canada as a teenager. As a graduate student at the University of Toronto, he helped create a breakthrough in an A.I. technology called neural networks. In 2015, Mr. Sutskever left a job at Google and helped found OpenAI alongside Mr. Altman, Mr. Brockman and Tesla’s chief executive, Elon Musk. They built the lab as a nonprofit, saying that unlike Google and other companies, it would not be driven by commercial incentives. They vowed to build what is called artificial general intelligence, or A.G.I., a machine that can do anything the brain can do. Mr. Altman transformed OpenAI into a for-profit company in 2018 and negotiated a $1 billion investment from Microsoft. Such enormous sums of money are essential to building technologies like GPT-4, which was released earlier this year. Since its initial investment, Microsoft has put another $12 billion into the company. The company was still governed by the nonprofit board. Investors like Microsoft do receive profits from OpenAI, but their profits are capped. Any money over the cap is funneled back into the nonprofit. As he saw the power of GPT-4, Mr. Sutskever helped create a new Super Alignment team inside the company that would explore ways of ensuring that future versions of the technology would not do harm. Mr. Altman was open to those concerns, but he also wanted OpenAI to stay ahead of its much larger competitors. In late September, Mr. Altman flew to the Middle East for a meeting with investors, according to two people familiar with the matter. He sought as much as $1 billion in funding from SoftBank, the Japanese technology investor led by Masayoshi Son, for a potential OpenAI venture that would build a hardware device for running A.I. technologies like ChatGPT. OpenAI is also in talks for “tender offer” funding that would allow employees to cash out shares in the company. That deal would value OpenAI at more than $80 billion, nearly triple its worth about six months ago. But the company’s success appears to have only heightened concerns that something could go wrong with A.I. “It doesn’t seem at all implausible that we will have computers — data centers — that are much smarter than people,” Mr. Sutskever said on a podcast on Nov. 2. “What would such A.I.s do? I don’t know.” Kevin Roose and Tripp Mickle contributed reporting. Kevin Roose and Tripp Mickle contributed reporting. PHOTO: The senior executives of OpenAI in March. From left, Mira Murati, now the company’s interim chief executive; Sam Altman, the ousted chief executive; Greg Brockman, OpenAI’s president who quit on Friday night; and Ilya Sutskever, a member of the company’s board. (PHOTOGRAPH BY Jim Wilson/The New York Times FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: November 19, 2023 End of Document Trump, Needing to Shore Up Finances, Meets With Musk, Who Hasn't Committed The New York Times

### Document 551

Mr. Nadella moved fast to hire Sam Altman, who was pushed out of OpenAI on Friday, and asserted his company's role in its partnership with the A.I. start-up. Just two weeks ago, Microsoft's Satya Nadella stood onstage next to OpenAI's Sam Altman at the start-up's conference in a former concert hall in San Francisco. Both wore black jeans, Mr. Altman in an army-green shirt and Mr. Nadella in navy casual. ''We love you guys!'' Mr. Nadella said as he turned to Mr. Altman. ''Awwww,'' Mr. Altman responded. Mr. Altman has called OpenAI's relationship with Microsoft ''the best bromance in tech.'' Since 2019, the companies have worked together to build advanced artificial intelligence systems that they believe could be the most important tech innovations in a generation, and Microsoft has invested $13 billion in OpenAI. Together, they planned to take on Google's hammerlock on the internet. That relationship is being put to the test. On Friday, when the nonprofit board that controls OpenAI ousted Mr. Altman, the company's co-founder and chief executive, Microsoft was given just minutes of warning before the move was made public. Over the last three days, Mr. Nadella has made it clear that he isn't about to walk away from the partnership -- but OpenAI's future may be in doubt. And what could have been an embarrassing moment for Mr. Nadella and his company has turned into a display of corporate muscle flexing that has stunned industry insiders. Since OpenAI released its ChatGPT chatbot almost a year ago, artificial intelligence has captured the public's imagination, with hopes that it could be used for important work like drug research or to help teach children. It could also lead to job losses or even autonomous warfare. And whoever builds it could control what some computer scientists believe is one of the most important new technologies since the steam engine. On Sunday night, hours after OpenAI's board of directors said it stood by the decision to push out Mr. Altman, Microsoft swooped in to hire Mr. Altman and Greg Brockman, who quit as OpenAI's president after the board's decision. Mr. Nadella said the two would run a new A.I. research lab for Microsoft, and most of OpenAI's more than 700 employees have said they will walk out and offer their services to Microsoft if Mr. Altman isn't reinstated. ''We look forward to moving quickly to provide them with the resources needed for their success,'' Mr. Nadella said on X, formerly Twitter. Microsoft and OpenAI declined to comment. Mr. Nadella's aggressive move against OpenAI was a stunning capstone to a wild weekend. It exposed a fault line between tech industry leaders focused on turning A.I. into a giant business and an increasingly influential part of the tech community that believes A.I. could be dangerous. A key member of OpenAI's board believed Mr. Altman was moving too fast to expand his company while not paying enough attention to the safety of A.I., from concerns it will eliminate jobs to a belief it could be a threat to humanity. Though Mr. Nadella and his company unsuccessfully tried to help resolve OpenAI's management breakdown over the weekend, he had more leverage over the San Francisco start-up than many people realized. OpenAI has most likely seen only a part of the $13 billion that Microsoft has committed because it was supposed to be paid out over time -- though the exact terms of the deal were unclear. In addition, Microsoft signed a deal that gave it copies of OpenAI's most cutting-edge technology and has been working with it for more than a year. Microsoft has been providing OpenAI with the enormous computer power it needs to build its A.I. With all that, Mr. Nadella could rebuild OpenAI inside Microsoft and not lose much time or money. It is also not out of the question that OpenAI's board could give in to employee pressure to bring Mr. Altman and his allies back, with significant changes to the board. Mr. Nadella could live with that, too. ''It's like you forget the nonsense that happened for four days -- Sam is still Sam, and he is running the show,'' said S. Somasegar, a former Microsoft executive now at Madrona Venture Group who has been in touch with Mr. Nadella. ''Microsoft will end up the winner no matter what happens here.'' For Microsoft, an implosion at OpenAI presented a big risk to its plans to embed A.I. into everything it does. Microsoft owns 49 percent of OpenAI, but has no direct influence over its board of directors. But as a hedge against not having explicit control of OpenAI, Microsoft negotiated contracts that gave it rights to OpenAI's intellectual property, copies of the source code for its key systems as well as the ''weights'' that guide the system's results after it has been trained on data, according to three people familiar with the deal, who were not allowed to publicly discuss it. ''That is the core protection for Microsoft,'' Mr. Somasegar said. Mr. Nadella moved quickly on Friday afternoon to speak with OpenAI's board in an attempt to calm the charged situation. He said Microsoft would continue working with OpenAI, but it is not clear what will be left of the company. In a Monday interview on Bloomberg TV, Mr. Nadella said he'd had conversations with Emmett Shear, who was named OpenAI's second interim chief executive since Friday. ''My message to Emmett is very clear, which is, 'Hey, look, we remain very, very committed to OpenAI and its mission and its road map, and they can count on us,''' Mr. Nadella said. He also reaffirmed his commitment to working with Mr. Altman. ''We want to partner with OpenAI, and we want to partner with Sam,'' Mr. Nadella said. ''Irrespective of where Sam is, he is working with Microsoft. That was the case on Friday, and that's the case today, and I absolutely believe that will be the case tomorrow.'' Mr. Nadella said that in discussing Mr. Altman's ouster with the OpenAI board, he had not been told ''about any issues,'' and so he remained confident in Mr. Altman. He added that Microsoft would push to make governance changes at OpenAI, though he did not say what those would be. ''Surprises are bad,'' Mr. Nadella said. Microsoft investors, who feared Microsoft was put in a tough spot by the management mess at OpenAI, applauded Mr. Nadella's move. Microsoft's stock price rose more than 2 percent on Monday to a record high. Mr. Nadella and his technology chief, Kevin Scott, had close relationships with Mr. Altman and Mr. Brockman. Mr. Nadella and Mr. Altman have known each other since 2018, when they met at the high-wattage Allen & Company conference in Sun Valley, Idaho. At the time, OpenAI was a nonprofit research lab dedicated to building safe artificial general intelligence. But OpenAI needed vast amounts of expensive computing power, so to attract investors, it created a for-profit company still under the control of the nonprofit board of directors. Since its first $1 billion investment in OpenAI in 2019, Microsoft has treated the far smaller company as a tech incubator. OpenAI was singularly focused on A.I. -- like a pack of wolves, as one former Microsoft executive described it -- while Microsoft had to manage an array of businesses, from cloud computing and software to computer games. OpenAI is now discovering it needed Microsoft far more than Microsoft needed OpenAI. Microsoft developed and provided the vast computing power that runs OpenAI, and negotiated a slate of legal and commercial deals to protect it if something went wrong there. Microsoft had spent months negotiating a $10 billion investment that closed in January, and worked to keep its ownership stake just under 50 percent. Among other things, it worried that having majority control would expose it to antitrust scrutiny, according to the three people familiar with the deal. And Mr. Nadella avoided meddling in OpenAI's management. The chaotic weekend showed he did not need a seat on the board to have power. Reporting was contributed by Cade Metz, Erin Griffith, Mike Isaac and Tripp Mickle, all from San Francisco.Reporting was contributed by Cade Metz, Erin Griffith, Mike Isaac and Tripp Mickle, all from San Francisco. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/11/20/technology/openai-microsoft-altman-nadella.html Graphic PHOTO: Sam Altman, left, OpenAI's co-founder, and Satya Nadella, the chief executive of Microsoft, appeared at a conference in San Francisco earlier this month. (PHOTOGRAPH BY JUSTIN SULLIVAN/GETTY IMAGES) (B3) This article appeared in print on page B1, B3. Load-Date: November 21, 2023 End of Document Why Do A.I. Chatbots Tell Lies and Act Weird? Look in the Mirror. The New York Times

### Document 830

The announcement capped a tumultuous weekend for OpenAI, after Mr. Altman made a push to reclaim his job as C.E.O. of the artificial intelligence company. The board of directors of OpenAI, the high-flying artificial intelligence start-up, said in a note to employees on Sunday night that its former chief, Sam Altman, would not be returning to his job, while naming his second interim replacement in two days. Hours later, in another head-spinning move, Microsoft said it was hiring Mr. Altman and Greg Brockman, OpenAI’s president and a company co-founder who quit in solidarity with Mr. Altman. The two men will lead an advanced research lab at Microsoft. At OpenAI, Emmett Shear, the former chief executive of Twitch, will replace Mira Murati as interim chief, the board said. Ms. Murati, a longtime OpenAI executive, had been appointed to that role after Mr. Altman’s ouster on Friday. The board said Mr. Shear has a “unique mix of skills, expertise and relationships that will drive OpenAI forward,” according to the memo viewed by The New York Times. At Microsoft, Satya Nadella, the tech giant’s chief executive, said that Mr. Altman would be chief executive of the new research lab, “setting a new pace for innovation,” in an apparent contrast at the OpenAI board’s desire for caution in developing A.I. technology. Mr. Nadella noted in a post to X, formerly known as Twitter, that Mr. Altman’s new group will operate as an independent entity within Microsoft. Mr. Nadella left room for other unnamed colleagues who may join the two co-founders at Microsoft. “We look forward to moving quickly to provide them with the resources needed for their success,” he said. Mr. Altman responded cryptically, writing on X, “the mission continues.” By Monday morning, more than 550 of OpenAI’s 700 employees had signed a letter saying they might quit to join Mr. Altman’s new project at Microsoft unless the start-up’s board resigned, three people who viewed the letter said. A spokesman for Microsoft declined to comment further beyond Mr. Nadella’s posts to X. The letter was earlier reported by Wired. Mr. Altman’s firing startled the tech industry and OpenAI’s investors, which include Microsoft, Sequoia Capital and Thrive Capital. Microsoft, which has invested more than $13 billion in OpenAI, only learned of Mr. Altman’s exit one minute before it was announced, while other investors discovered that he had been forced out via social media. They were given no further information or updates over the weekend. “The board firmly stands by its decision as the only path to advance and defend the mission of OpenAI,” said the memo on Sunday, referring to Mr. Altman’s removal from the company on Friday. It was signed by each of the four directors on the company’s board; Adam D’Angelo, Helen Toner, Ilya Sutskever, and Tasha McCauley. “Put simply, Sam’s behavior and lack of transparency in his interactions with the board undermined the board’s ability to effectively supervise the company in the manner it was mandated to do,” the memo said. The departure of Mr. Altman, 38, also drew attention to a rift in the A.I. community between people who believe A.I. is the most important new technology since web browsers and others who worry that moving too fast to develop it could be dangerous. Mr. Sutskever, in particular, was worried that Mr. Altman was too focused on building OpenAI’s business while not paying enough attention to the dangers of A.I. The board’s decision to remove Mr. Altman was a shock to industry allies and rank-and-file employees who supported the charismatic founder. Silicon Valley investors and tech executives expressed their support of Mr. Altman and Mr. Brockman. By Friday evening, Mr. Altman was pitching a new A.I. start-up to investors and planned to start the company with Mr. Brockman. Since OpenAI released its hit ChatGPT chatbot almost a year ago, artificial intelligence has captured the public’s imagination, with hopes that it could be used for important work like drug research or to help teach children. But some A.I. scientists and political leaders worry about its risks, such as jobs getting automated out of existence or autonomous warfare that grows beyond human control. OpenAI has been the gravitational center of that discussion along with its former chief executive, who has done more than anyone over the last year to make artificial intelligence a mainstream topic. The board did not cite specific incidents involving Mr. Altman as the cause for removing him. Rather, it claimed that Mr. Altman had “lost the trust of the board of directors,” and that removing him was “necessary to preserve the board’s ability to execute its responsibilities and advance the mission of this organization.” “It is paramount that any C.E.O. be honest and transparent with his or her board,” the memo said. OpenAI and Mr. Altman did not immediately respond to requests for comment. The A.I. company has an unusual governance structure. It is controlled by the board of a nonprofit that can decide the company’s leadership and its investors have no formal way of influencing decisions. Some OpenAI employees pledged to quit OpenAI or join Mr. Altman’s new potential venture if the board did not relent. But even as Mr. Altman made his pitch for a new company, investors were pushing for the return of Mr. Altman and Mr. Brockman. Throughout the weekend, Mr. Altman and his supporters pressured OpenAI’s board with appeals from venture capitalists, other tech executives and employees. Microsoft led the charge, three people said, and smaller investors channeled their concerns through Microsoft. The effort, the people said, was meant to show the company’s board how popular Mr. Altman was among OpenAI’s employees and across Silicon Valley. The lack of details about the reasons behind Mr. Altman’s ouster emboldened his supporters. Some argued that OpenAI’s nonprofit board could no longer support the business that OpenAI had become — one with 700 employees, numerous customers and corporate partnerships that is on track to post $1 billion in annual revenue. Mr. Altman, Mr. Brockman and Mr. Sutskever created OpenAI in 2015 alongside nine others, including Elon Musk, the chief executive of Tesla. The group founded the A.I. lab as a nonprofit, saying that unlike Google and other tech giants, it would not be driven by commercial incentives. In 2018, after Mr. Musk parted ways with OpenAI, Mr. Altman transformed the lab into a for-profit company that is controlled by the nonprofit and its board. Over the next several years, he raised the billions of dollars the company would need to build technologies like ChatGPT. Before joining OpenAI, Mr. Shear led Twitch through its transformation from an upstart platform called Justin.tv to a behemoth that was acquired by Amazon in 2014. He stayed on after the tech giant took over, and only departed earlier this year, saying he was having a child. Mr. Shear, a longtime video gamer, was viewed as a competent leader at Twitch but had his critics. He was perceived to be too focused on cost-cutting and turning the money-losing site into a more profitable business. “We apologize for the abruptness of the process that we felt was required by the situation,” the board said in its memo. “Even understanding the questions it has raised, we continue to believe our actions were necessary.” On Monday, as OpenAI employees signed the letter saying they might leave to join Mr. Altman’s new project at Microsoft, one name stood out: Mr. Sutskever. He posted a message to X saying he deeply regretted his role in the board’s decision. “I never intended to harm OpenAI,” he said. “I love everything we’ve built together and I will do everything I can to reunite the company.” Kellen Browning, Karen Weise, Erin Griffith and Tripp Mickle contributed reporting. Kellen Browning, Karen Weise, Erin Griffith and Tripp Mickle contributed reporting. PHOTO: Sam Altman at the Microsoft campus in Redmond, Wash., in February. (PHOTOGRAPH BY Ruth Fremson/The New York Times FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: November 22, 2023 End of Document San Francisco Symphony's Maestro Will Step Down The New York Times

### Document 569

Sam Altman confronted a member over a research paper that discussed the company, while directors disagreed for months about who should fill board vacancies. Before Sam Altman was ousted from OpenAI last week, he and the company’s board of directors had been bickering for more than a year. The tension got worse as OpenAI became a mainstream name thanks to its popular ChatGPT chatbot. At one point, Mr. Altman, the chief executive, made a move to push out one of the board’s members because he thought a research paper she had co-written was critical of the company. Another member, Ilya Sutskever, thought Mr. Altman was not always being honest when talking with the board. And some board members worried that Mr. Altman was too focused on expansion while they wanted to balance that growth with A.I. safety. The news that he was being pushed out came in a videoconference on Friday afternoon, when Mr. Sutskever, who had worked closely with Mr. Altman at OpenAI for eight years, read him a statement. The decision stunned OpenAI’s employees and exposed board members to tough questions about their qualifications to manage such a high-profile company. Those tensions seemingly came to an end late Tuesday when Mr. Altman was reinstated as chief executive. Mr. Sutskever and others critical of Mr. Altman were jettisoned from the board, whose members now include Bret Taylor, an early Facebook officer and former co-chief executive of Salesforce, and Larry Summers, the former Treasury Department secretary. The only holdover is Adam D’Angelo, chief executive of the question-and-answer site, Quora. The OpenAI debacle has illustrated how building A.I. systems is testing whether businesspeople who want to make money from artificial intelligence can work in sync with researchers who worry that what they are building could eventually eliminate jobs or become a threat if technologies like autonomous weapons grow out of control. OpenAI was started in 2015 with an ambitious plan to one day create a superintelligent automated system that can do everything a human brain can do. But friction plagued the company’s board, which hadn’t even been able to agree on replacements for members who had stepped down. Before Mr. Altman’s return, the company’s continued existence was in doubt. Nearly all of OpenAI’s 800 employees had threatened to follow Mr. Altman to Microsoft, which asked him to lead an A.I. lab with Greg Brockman, who quit his roles as OpenAI’s president and board chairman in solidarity with Mr. Altman. The board had told Mr. Brockman that he would no longer be OpenAI’s chairman but invited him to stay on at the company — though he was not invited to the meeting where the decision was made to push him off the board and Mr. Altman out of the company. OpenAI’s board troubles can be traced to the start-up’s nonprofit beginnings. In 2015, Mr. Altman teamed with Elon Musk and others, including Mr. Sutskever, to create a nonprofit to build A.I. that was safe and beneficial to humanity. They planned to raise money from private donors for their mission. But within a few years, they realized that their computing needs required much more funding than they could raise from individuals. After Mr. Musk left in 2018, they created a for-profit subsidiary that began raising billions of dollars from investors, including $1 billion from Microsoft. They said that the subsidiary would be controlled by the nonprofit board and that each director’s fiduciary duty would be to “humanity, not OpenAI investors,” the company said on its website. Among the tensions leading up to Mr. Altman’s ouster and quick return involved his conflict with Helen Toner, a board member and a director of strategy at Georgetown University’s Center for Security and Emerging Technology. A few weeks before Mr. Altman’s firing, he met with Ms. Toner to discuss a paper she had co-written for the Georgetown center. Mr. Altman complained that the research paper seemed to criticize OpenAI’s efforts to keep its A.I. technologies safe while praising the approach taken by Anthropic, a company that has become OpenAI’s biggest rival, according to an email that Mr. Altman wrote to colleagues and that was viewed by The New York Times. In the email, Mr. Altman said that he had reprimanded Ms. Toner for the paper and that it was dangerous to the company, particularly at a time, he added, when the Federal Trade Commission was investigating OpenAI over the data used to build its technology. Ms. Toner defended it as an academic paper that analyzed the challenges that the public faces when trying to understand the intentions of the countries and companies developing A.I. But Mr. Altman disagreed. “I did not feel we’re on the same page on the damage of all this,” he wrote in the email. “Any amount of criticism from a board member carries a lot of weight.” Senior OpenAI leaders, including Mr. Sutskever, who is deeply concerned that A.I. could one day destroy humanity, later discussed whether Ms. Toner should be removed, a person involved in the conversations said. But shortly after those discussions, Mr. Sutskever did the unexpected: He sided with board members to oust Mr. Altman, according to two people familiar with the board’s deliberations. The statement he read to Mr. Altman said that Mr. Altman was being fired because he wasn’t “consistently candid in his communications with the board.” Mr. Sutskever’s frustration with Mr. Altman echoed what had happened in 2021 when another senior A.I. scientist left OpenAI to form Anthropic. That scientist and other researchers went to the board to try to push Mr. Altman out. After they failed, they gave up and departed, according to three people familiar with the attempt to push Mr. Altman out. “After a series of reasonably amicable negotiations, the co-founders of Anthropic were able to negotiate their exit on mutually agreeable terms,” an Anthropic spokeswoman, Sally Aldous, said. In a second statement, Anthropic added that there was “no attempt to ‘oust’ Sam Altman at the time the founders of Anthropic left OpenAI.” Vacancies exacerbated the board’s issues. This year, it disagreed over how to replace three departing directors: Reid Hoffman, the LinkedIn founder and a Microsoft board member; Shivon Zilis, director of operations at Neuralink, a company started by Mr. Musk to implant computer chips in people’s brains; and Will Hurd, a former Republican congressman from Texas. After vetting four candidates for one position, the remaining directors couldn’t agree on who should fill it, said the two people familiar with the board’s deliberations. The stalemate hardened the divide between Mr. Altman and Mr. Brockman and other board members. Hours after Mr. Altman was ousted, OpenAI executives confronted the remaining board members during a video call, according to three people who were on the call. During the call, Jason Kwon, OpenAI’s chief strategy officer, said the board was endangering the future of the company by pushing out Mr. Altman. This, he said, violated the members’ responsibilities. Ms. Toner disagreed. The board’s mission was to ensure that the company creates artificial intelligence that “benefits all of humanity,” and if the company was destroyed, she said, that could be consistent with its mission. In the board’s view, OpenAI would be stronger without Mr. Altman. On Sunday, Mr. Sutskever was urged at OpenAI’s office to reverse course by Mr. Brockman’s wife, Anna, according to two people familiar with the exchange. Hours later, he signed a letter with other employees that demanded the independent directors resign. The confrontation between Mr. Sutskever and Ms. Brockman was reported earlier by The Wall Street Journal. At 5:15 a.m. on Monday, he posted on X, formerly Twitter, that “I deeply regret my participation in the board’s actions.” PHOTOS: Sam Altman was blindsided by the decision of OpenAI’s board of directors to fire him. (PHOTOGRAPH BY JUSTIN SULLIVAN/GETTY IMAGES); Helen Toner, an OpenAI board member, defended the research paper she co-wrote. (A14) This article appeared in print on page A1, A14. Load-Date: November 22, 2023 End of Document Best Sellers: Combined Print & E-Book Nonfiction: Sunday, November 05th 2023 The New York Times

### Document 1023

Mira Murati, who previously served as chief technology officer, has been named interim chief executive. Sam Altman, the high-profile chief executive of OpenAI, who became the face of the tech industry's artificial intelligence boom, was pushed out of the company by its board of directors, OpenAI said in a blog post on Friday afternoon. The move set off a reshuffling at OpenAI, a groundbreaking A.I. company and the maker of the popular chatbot ChatGPT. Mira Murati, previously OpenAI's chief technology officer, was named interim chief executive officer, the company said. Hours later, Greg Brockman, the company's president, said he was quitting. ''Mr. Altman's departure follows a deliberative review process by the board, which concluded that he was not consistently candid in his communications with the board, hindering its ability to exercise its responsibilities,'' the company said. ''The board no longer has confidence in his ability to continue leading OpenAI.'' Leaving OpenAI is a stunning fall for Mr. Altman, 38, who over the last year had become one of the tech industry's most prominent executives as well as one of its most fascinating characters. Last fall, OpenAI launched an industrywide A.I. frenzy when it released ChatGPT. It was not immediately clear what had led to the board's decision beyond what its statement said. Mr. Altman could not be immediately reached for comment. In a post to X, formerly Twitter, he wrote: ''i loved my time at openai. it was transformative for me personally, and hopefully the world a little bit. most of all i loved working with such talented people. will have more to say about what's next later.'' In a post to X Friday evening, Mr. Brockman said that he and Mr. Altman had no warning of the board's decision. ''Sam and I are shocked and saddened by what the board did today,'' he wrote. ''We too are still trying to figure out exactly what happened.'' Mr. Altman was asked to join a video meeting with the board at noon on Friday and was immediately fired, according to Mr. Brockman. Mr. Brockman said that even though he was the chairman of the board, he was not part of this board meeting. He said that the board informed him of Mr. Altman's ouster minutes later. Around the same time, the board published a blog post. A longtime tech entrepreneur, Mr. Altman helped found OpenAI with the financial backing of Elon Musk in 2015. He steered the small San Francisco company into rare territory -- a technology leader funded by billions of dollars from Microsoft and envied by Silicon Valley giants like Google and Meta, Facebook's parent company. Mr. Altman also became a spokesman for the tech industry's shift toward A.I., testifying before Congress and charming lawmakers and regulators around the world. Many in the industry believe A.I. is the biggest technology shift in generations, and no one has done more to generate mainstream enthusiasm for it than Mr. Altman. On Thursday evening, Mr. Altman appeared at an event in Oakland, Calif., where he discussed the future of art and artists now that artificial intelligence can generate images, videos, sounds and other forms of art on its own. Giving no indication that he was leaving OpenAI, he repeatedly said he and the company would continue to work alongside artists and help to ensure their future would be bright. Earlier in the day, he appeared at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation CEO Summit in San Francisco with Laurene Powell Jobs, who is the founder and president of the Emerson Collective, and executives from Meta and Google. Mr. Brockman, who helped found OpenAI alongside Mr. Altman, said in a post on X that he was quitting. The company said earlier in the day that he would step down as chairman of the board but remain as president, reporting to the chief executive. Reached by phone, Mr. Brockman declined to comment. From OpenAI's earliest days, he had been instrumental in shaping both its mission and its day-to-day operations. When OpenAI released ChatGPT last November, the chatbot attracted hundreds of millions of users, wowing people with the way it answered questions, wrote poetry and discussed almost any topic tossed its way. After the chatbot's success, the wider tech industry embraced what is called generative artificial intelligence -- technologies that can generate text, images and other media on their own. The result of more than a decade of research inside companies like OpenAI and Google, these technologies are poised to remake everything from email programs to internet search engines to digital tutors. OpenAI is in talks to close a new funding round that would value the company at more than $80 billion -- nearly triple its valuation less than a year ago -- and it is unclear what Mr. Altman's departure will mean for those talks. But his removal is a blow to Microsoft, which has invested $13 billion in OpenAI and has what amounts to a 49 percent stake in the company. Satya Nadella, Microsoft's chief executive, introduced an expansive plan this year to use the technology developed at OpenAI in nearly all of Microsoft's products, from the Bing search engine to its widely used business software. Mr. Altman joined him at a press event to announce the plans. Microsoft said on Friday afternoon that it planned to continue to work closely with OpenAI. Mr. Nadella said in a statement that the company's long-term agreement with OpenAI provided Microsoft ''full access to everything we need to deliver on our innovation agenda and an exciting product road map.'' He added that the company remained committed ''to our partnership, and to Mira and the team.'' Microsoft's stock price fell more than 1 percent in the last 30 minutes of trading, after Mr. Altman's departure was announced. In a message to OpenAI employees viewed by The New York Times, Ms. Murati said that she had talked with Mr. Nadella and Microsoft's chief technology officer, Kevin Scott, on Friday and that they remained supportive of OpenAI. ''We are now at a crucial juncture where our tools are being widely adopted, developers are actively building on our platforms and policymakers are deliberating on the best ways to regulate these systems,'' she wrote. ''It's more important than ever that we stay focused, driven and true to our core values.'' OpenAI's four-member board of directors is a mix of respected A.I. researchers, tech executives and A.I. policy experts, including Ilya Sutskever, the company's chief scientist and co-founder, and Adam D'Angelo, chief executive of the question-and-answer site Quora. The board members could not be immediately reached for comment. Current and former OpenAI employees were shocked by the news. As recently as Friday morning, they were discussing Mr. Altman as if he had a long future with the company. Researchers, entrepreneurs and investors outside the company were equally surprised, with many scrambling to determine why the OpenAI board had made its decision. Jack Altman, one of Mr. Altman's younger brothers and the chief executive of the business software start-up Lattice, defended his sibling on X. ''More important than being one of the most brilliant and impactful people our industry has ever had,'' he wrote, ''Sam is one of the most generous and caring people I know. I've never met someone who has supported and lifted up more people around them than him. Couldn't be a prouder brother.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/11/17/technology/openai-sam-altman-ousted.html Graphic PHOTO: Mira Murati, OpenAI's interim chief executive, with, from left, Sam Altman, Greg Brockman and Ilya Sutskever, who were among the company's founders. (PHOTOGRAPH BY JIM WILSON/THE NEW YORK TIMES) (B3) This article appeared in print on page B1, B3. Load-Date: November 18, 2023 End of Document Meta’s Smart Glasses Are Becoming Artificially Intelligent. We Took Them for a Spin.; Tech Fix The New York Times

### Document 586

In December, Elon Musk became angry about the development of artificial intelligence and put his foot down. He had learned of a relationship between OpenAI, the start-up behind the popular chatbot ChatGPT, and Twitter, which he had bought in October for $44 billion. OpenAI was licensing Twitter’s data — a feed of every tweet — for about $2 million a year to help build ChatGPT, two people with knowledge of the matter said. Mr. Musk believed the A.I. start-up wasn’t paying Twitter enough, they said. So Mr. Musk cut OpenAI off from Twitter’s data, they said. Since then, Mr. Musk has ramped up his own A.I. activities, while arguing publicly about the technology’s hazards. He is in talks with Jimmy Ba, a researcher and professor at the University of Toronto, to build a new A.I. company called X.AI, three people with knowledge of the matter said. He has hired top A.I. researchers from Google’s DeepMind at Twitter. And he has spoken publicly about creating a rival to ChatGPT that generates politically charged material without restrictions. The actions are part of Mr. Musk’s long and complicated history with A.I., governed by his contradictory views on whether the technology will ultimately benefit or destroy humanity. Even as he recently jump-started his A.I. projects, he also signed an open letter last month calling for a six-month pause on the technology’s development because of its “profound risks to society.” And although Mr. Musk is pushing back against OpenAI and plans to compete with it, he helped found the A.I. lab in 2015 as a nonprofit. He has since said he has grown disillusioned with OpenAI because it no longer operates as a nonprofit and is building technology that, in his view, takes sides in political and social debates. What Mr. Musk’s A.I. approach boils down to is doing it himself. The 51-year-old billionaire, who also runs the electric carmaker Tesla and the rocket company SpaceX, has long seen his own A.I efforts as offering better, safer alternatives than those of his competitors, according to people who have discussed these matters with him. “He believes that A.I. is going to be a major turning point and that if it is poorly managed, it is going to be disastrous,” said Anthony Aguirre, a theoretical cosmologist at the University of California, Santa Cruz, and a founder of the Future of Life Institute, the organization behind the open letter. “Like many others, he wonders: What are we going to do about that?” Mr. Musk and Mr. Ba, who is known for creating a popular algorithm used to train A.I. systems, did not respond to requests for comment. Their discussions are continuing, the three people familiar with the matter said. A spokeswoman for OpenAI, Hannah Wong, said that although it now generated profits for investors, it was still governed by a nonprofit and its profits were capped. Mr. Musk’s roots in A.I. date to 2011. At the time, he was an early investor in DeepMind, a London start-up that set out in 2010 to build artificial general intelligence, or A.G.I., a machine that can do anything the human brain can. Less than four years later, Google acquired the 50-person company for $650 million. At a 2014 aerospace event at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Musk indicated that he was hesitant to build A.I himself. “I think we need to be very careful about artificial intelligence,” he said while answering audience questions. “With artificial intelligence, we are summoning the demon.” That winter, the Future of Life Institute, which explores existential risks to humanity, organized a private conference in Puerto Rico focused on the future of A.I. Mr. Musk gave a speech there, arguing that A.I. could cross into dangerous territory without anyone realizing it and announced that he would help fund the institute. He gave $10 million. In the summer of 2015, Mr. Musk met privately with several A.I. researchers and entrepreneurs during a dinner at the Rosewood, a hotel in Menlo Park, Calif., famous for Silicon Valley deal-making. By the end of that year, he and several others who attended the dinner — including Sam Altman, then president of the start-up incubator Y Combinator, and Ilya Sutskever, a top A.I. researcher — had founded OpenAI. OpenAI was set up as a nonprofit, with Mr. Musk and others pledging $1 billion in donations. The lab vowed to “open source” all its research, meaning it would share its underlying software code with the world. Mr. Musk and Mr. Altman argued that the threat of harmful A.I. would be mitigated if everyone, rather than just tech giants like Google and Facebook, had access to the technology. But as OpenAI began building the technology that would result in ChatGPT, many at the lab realized that openly sharing its software could be dangerous. Using A.I., individuals and organizations can potentially generate and distribute false information more quickly and efficiently than they otherwise could. Many OpenAI employees said the lab should keep some of its ideas and code from the public. In 2018, Mr. Musk resigned from OpenAI’s board, partly because of his growing conflict of interest with the organization, two people familiar with the matter said. By then, he was building his own A.I. project at Tesla — Autopilot, the driver-assistance technology that automatically steers, accelerates and brakes cars on highways. To do so, he poached a key employee from OpenAI. In a recent interview, Mr. Altman declined to discuss Mr. Musk specifically, but said Mr. Musk’s breakup with OpenAI was one of many splits at the company over the years. “There is disagreement, mistrust, egos,” Mr. Altman said. “The closer people are to being pointed in the same direction, the more contentious the disagreements are. You see this in sects and religious orders. There are bitter fights between the closest people.” After ChatGPT debuted in November, Mr. Musk grew increasingly critical of OpenAI. “We don’t want this to be sort of a profit-maximizing demon from hell, you know,” he said during an interview last week with Tucker Carlson, the former Fox News host. Mr. Musk renewed his complaints that A.I. was dangerous and accelerated his own efforts to build it. At a Tesla investor event last month, he called for regulators to protect society from A.I., even though his car company has used A.I. systems to push the boundaries of self-driving technologies that have been involved in fatal crashes. That same day, Mr. Musk suggested in a tweet that Twitter would use its own data to train technology along the lines of ChatGPT. Twitter has hired two researchers from DeepMind, two people familiar with the hiring said. The Information and Insider earlier reported details of the hires and Twitter’s A.I. efforts. During the interview last week with Mr. Carlson, Mr. Musk said OpenAI was no longer serving as a check on the power of tech giants. He wanted to build TruthGPT, he said, “a maximum-truth-seeking A.I. that tries to understand the nature of the universe.” Last month, Mr. Musk registered X.AI. The start-up is incorporated in Nevada, according to the registration documents, which also list the company’s officers as Mr. Musk and his financial manager, Jared Birchall. The documents were earlier reported by The Wall Street Journal. Experts who have discussed A.I. with Mr. Musk believe he is sincere in his worries about the technology’s dangers, even as he builds it himself. Others said his stance was influenced by other motivations, most notably his efforts to promote and profit from his companies. “He says the robots are going to kill us?” said Ryan Calo, a professor at the University of Washington School of Law, who has attended A.I. events alongside Mr. Musk. “A car that his company made has already killed somebody.” PHOTO: Sam Altman, the chief executive of OpenAI, founded the start-up with Elon Musk and others in 2015. Mr. Musk resigned from its board in 2018. (PHOTOGRAPH BY JIM WILSON/THE NEW YORK TIMES) (B6) This article appeared in print on page B1, B6. Load-Date: April 28, 2023 End of Document Elon Musk Extends His Anywhere-but-Delaware Campaign; DealBook Newsletter The New York Times

### Document 152

What an absolute roller coaster ride. OpenAI, the ChatGPT maker that has been in management upheaval for more than four months, announced that its co-founder and CEO Sam Altman would return to its board of directors as part of a reshaped oversight team. Altman's return comes after an independent investigation found the board did not need to fire him in the first place. Altman in November was fired as CEO and director by the OpenAI board in a shocking dismissal of an executive who had become the face of AI in Silicon Valley. But in an equally surprising turn of events, Altman was rehired weeks later. At one point, OpenAI had three CEOs in the span of three days. Since then, OpenAI has been in recovery mode, and its $13 billion partnership with Microsoft has grown even closer - Altman had worked for about a week at Microsoft after his ouster and before his return to OpenAI. That relationship has tightened Microsoft's grip on the world's most important emerging technology and given it sway over the company behind AI's most impressive and famous consumer product. OpenAI's leadership, meanwhile, has been in flux. The company, after Altman's return, fired the directors responsible for his ouster and hired economist Larry Summers, the former Obama and Clinton official, as well as Salesforce co-CEO Bret Taylor as chair. The only existing board member OpenAI had kept was Quora CEO Adam D'Angelo. On Friday, OpenAI announced the appointment of four new directors: Altman, former Gates Foundation CEO Sue Desmond-Hellman, former Sony General Counsel Nicole Seligman, and Instacart CEO Fidji Simo. "I am excited to welcome Sue, Nicole, and Fidji to the OpenAI Board of Directors," Taylor said in a statement. "Their experience and leadership will enable the Board to oversee OpenAI's growth, and to ensure that we pursue OpenAI's mission of ensuring artificial general intelligence benefits all of humanity." Investigating Altman's ouster OpenAI also announced the completion of an independent investigation into the circumstances surrounding Altman's firing. The probe, conducted by law firm WilmerHale, concluded that Altman was fired for exactly the reason the board stated: a breakdown of trust between Altman and the board - not any concern for safety or security related to artificial intelligence, as some have speculated. The investigation found that the board believed at the time that firing Altman would fix management challenges that had presented themselves, but it did not anticipate that letting Altman go would destabilize the company - hundreds of employees, representing nearly everyone who worked for OpenAI at the time, threatened to quit after Altman's ouster, and they demanded his return. WilmerHale also said that the board acted within its rights to fire Altman - but his unspecified behavior did not mandate his removal. It also said the board acted too quickly, giving key stakeholders like Microsoft no advanced warning and did not let Altman have time to defend himself or correct his behavior to meet its demands. Although few details about what got Altman fired are known, OpenAI Chief Technology Officer - and CEO for a day - Mira Murati reportedly complained to the board about Altman's management style, according to the New York Times. Chief Scientist Ilya Sutskever also was instrumental in his ouster, for which he later publicly apologized. Murati, too, later publicly backed Altman. At a press conference Friday, Altman said he was disappointed by the leaks, because they do a "disservice to OpenAI's mission," but he said he supports Murati. "Mira ... has done an amazing job helping run this company," he said. "I am immensely proud of the leaders I have hired here." Murati, in a post on X, said the previous board had tried to scapegoat her for OpenAI's whirlwind of a November. The interim board, reviewing the probe's findings, said it believed Altman and co-founder Greg Brockman, who had also been fired in November, deserved to be rehired. "We have unanimously concluded that Sam and Greg are the right leaders for OpenAI," said Taylor in a statement. The board also said it would improve the company's governance structure in the wake of its turmoil. In addition to adopting a new set of guidelines to run the company, the board said it would strengthen its conflict-of-interest policy, create a whistleblower hotline for anonymous tipsters and develop new committees for the board to oversee the company's strategy to ensure the company is achieving its mission. OpenAI's mission Part of the reason behind the bizarre shakeup and reversal: OpenAI is an oddly structured company. OpenAI was founded as a check on what the founders believed was a serious threat generative artificial intelligence posed to humanity. The company created a board of overseers to review any product the company created, and its products' code was made public. But Altman, Brockman and Sutskever in 2019 formed OpenAI LP, a for-profit entity that exists within the larger company's structure. That for-profit company took OpenAI from worthless to a valuation of $90 billion in just a few years - and Altman is largely credited as the mastermind of that plan and the key to the company's success. The for-profit titan within a nonprofit, governed by a nonprofit board, is unique. It also got the company sued last week by co-founder Elon Musk, who claims that the company's search for profit and board shakeup represented a breach of contract. OpenAI, in turn, published a handful of Musk's emails that apparently contradict his stated belief that OpenAI could have and should have remained fully nonprofit. Altman, in the press conference, praised the company's employees for their determination to do good work throughout its turmoil. He also praised the new board, which he said he believes will "add a level of maturity." "The OpenAI team was so focused and resilient during this time," he said. "I learned a lot from this experience ... I'm eager to move forward with the new board members." "I am confident they will make significant contributions to the mission," Altman added. This story has been updated with additional developments and context. By David Goldman and Poppy Harlow, CNN TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: March 8, 2024 End of Document US and Chinese military officials met in Hawaii to discuss operational safety in the Pacific CNN Wire

### Document 122

The battle over the most consequential technology in decades is getting ugly, fast. OpenAI's incredible upheaval - with former CEO Sam Altman caught in the middle - could have broad implications for who gets to control the future of artificial intelligence. A year ago, OpenAI was an obscure startup that unleashed a technology so powerful, it almost immediately invited comparisons to Prometheus bringing fire down from the realm of the gods. ChatGPT - the impressively human-sounding artificial intelligence tool - and the scrappy nonprofit that built it, quickly became synonymous with the emerging field of generative artificial intelligence. Now, just 12 months later, a disastrous boardroom shakeuphas upended the power balance in the industry. With OpenAI facing a potential mutiny, it's Microsoft - the 50-year-old behemoth best known for stodgy office work software like Excel and PowerPoint - that finds itself suddenly at the cutting edge of the most significant technological innovation in decades. Microsoft announced that Altman and several other key members of OpenAI would join the company to help with its artificial intelligence innovation. Its plan to integrate the ChatGPT braintrust under its own brand could turbo-charge the expansion of AI-powered tools, potentially realizing the worst fears of the OpenAI founders who feared the dangerous-in-the-wrong-hands technology could be rolled out too quickly in the effort to turn a profit. What happened? In short: The OpenAI board abruptly fired its CEO and co-founder, Sam Altman, on Friday, setting off a chaotic weekend in which the board tried and failed to undo the decision. Within 48 hours, Microsoft had announced that it had tapped Altman to lead a new in-house AI group. The anger within OpenAI spilled over on Monday, more than 500 of its employees threatened to quit unless they get Altman back and the current board resigns. The news that Altman and another OpenAI co-founder, Greg Brockman, would defect drove Microsoft's shares to a record high on Monday. On Monday, Microsoft CEO Satya Nadella conceded in interviews with CNBC and CNN contributor Kara Swisher on her podcast, "On with Kara Swisher," that the battle over Altman is not yet over. He acknowledged Altman may ultimately return to lead OpenAI if the hundreds of employees who threatened to resign are successful in their attempt to lure him back. However, Microsoft has already won the war: It is OpenAI's most important stakeholder, with a promised $13 billion investment. That means Nadella and Co. get Altman either way: They can have their AI cake and eat it, too. "All those VCs and sovereign wealth funds would have lined up to give Altman whatever money he needed to do whatever thing he wanted to," said Jason Schloetzer, an associate professor at Georgetown's McDonough School of Business. "And now they can't access that ... the only thing they can do is invest in Microsoft." The Altman factor Altman is the AI date everyone wants to bring to the prom. In the past year, he has become the public face of the industry, and was instrumental in forging OpenAI's partnership with Microsoft, which began in 2019. And last year, he introduced ChatGPT to the world, a technology that has become synonymous with AI and made its promise real and tangible to millions of people who had no idea software was capable of approximating something this ... human. But Altman is not the ultimate prize: Leadership in the artificial intelligence space is. The technology is either being used or has broad implications to shakeup every industry: from driverless cars, to finance, to the classroom, to journalism - even art and music. And Microsoft has an enormous leg up over the competition. Nothing is guaranteed, but its relationship with Altman and OpenAI has put Microsoft in the pole position. The relationship between OpenAI and Microsoft has been beneficial for both companies. OpenAI relies heavily on Microsoft's cloud computing infrastructure, Azure. And Microsoft's association with the hottest startup in Silicon Valley has helped restore its image among developers. If Altman ultimate joins Microsoft, it "will be able to harness a lot of the progress that was made at OpenAI more directly rather than at arms-length," said Gil Luria, managing director and senior software analyst at D.A. Davidson. "[Microsoft] now controls the team that has made this remarkable progress, which puts them in a position to control the development path for this technology for the next several years." The future of OpenAI has many tech startups in the AI space scrambling to figure out what happens next: OpenAI's technology has become the standard for developers, Luria said, and Microsoft will be trying to maintain that standard rather than cede ground to rivals at Google or Anthropic. "When you use the OpenAI standards, you're using Azure," he said. "The biggest benefit to Microsoft from this OpenAI relationship was reinvigorating growth at Azure." In hiring Altman to lead an in-house AI team, Microsoft is counting on the founder's magnetism to attract talent and money from investors, and smooth over regulatory hurdles that could snare the rollout of AI-powered tools. Philosophical tension OpenAI's board has made only vague public statements about the reason for firing Altman, saying that he was "not consistently candid in his communications with the board." But several people told CNN contributor Kara Swisher that a key factor in the decision was a disagreement about how quickly to bring AI to the market. Altman, sources say, wanted to move quickly, while the OpenAI board wanted to move more cautiously. "The OpenAI debacle is the result of a tension between people who believe that AI discoveries are safe enough, and should be pursued rapidly right now, versus people who believe AI discoveries ... should be tempered with some discernment about what the potential cost could be of releasing them," Schloetzer said. Altman has been one of the loudest voices pleading for regulation. At the same time, he has been one of the fastest movers, turning the profitable arm of OpenAI into a $90 billion company practically overnight. Both achievements are possible, and OpenAI's strange structure - a nonprofit overseeing a for-profit company - was designed to contain AI from destroying humanity. Yet the soap opera at OpenAI threatens to upset that balance. Soon, we may need to rely on Microsoft, one of the biggest, most powerful companies in the world, to ensure that AI is used for good and not evil. - CNN's Clare Duffy contributed to this article. Analysis by Allison Morrow, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: November 21, 2023 End of Document Microsoft turns to the Middle East for its latest bet on AI CNN Wire

### Document 679

Sam Altman’s abrupt ouster from OpenAI highlighted deep divisions in the A.I. world and culminated in his surprise return to the start-up he founded. The abrupt ouster of Sam Altman on Friday as chief executive of OpenAI, one of the world’s most prominent A.I. companies and the maker of ChatGPT, set off a head-spinning series of twists that culminated late Tuesday with Mr. Altman’s reinstatement at the company he founded and pledges to overhaul the way OpenAI is run. The turmoil highlighted an unresolved debate over artificial intelligence, which many see as the most important new technology since web browsers but also a potential source of danger if misused. Here’s what you need to know about Mr. Altman’s departure, his return and what could happen next. What kicked this off? On Friday, Mr. Altman was dismissed as OpenAI’s chief executive. A dispute with a colleague appears to have played a role. Ilya Sutskever, a board member who founded OpenAI with Mr. Altman and several others, was said to be growing alarmed that the company’s technology could pose a significant risk, and that Mr. Altman was not paying close enough attention to the potential harms. He and three other members of OpenAI’s six-member board decided to dismiss Mr. Altman. The board was tight-lipped about its reasons, noting only that Mr. Altman “was not consistently candid in his communications with the board.” Greg Brockman, OpenAI’s president who along with Mr. Altman also served on the company’s board, quit in protest. Five days of chaos ensued. The firing led to confusion among employees at OpenAI, and distress among the company’s investors. Microsoft, which has invested $13 billion in the company, was said to be particularly alarmed and with other investors pressed the board over the weekend to reinstate Mr. Altman, without success. On Sunday evening, after 48 hours of furious negotiations over the company’s future, OpenAI’s board said it would stand by its decision and named the second interim chief in two days: Emmett Shear, a former executive at Twitch, would succeed Mira Murati, a longtime OpenAI executive who had been appointed interim chief on Friday. Late Sunday, Satya Nadella, Microsoft’s chief, announced that he intended to hire Mr. Altman and Mr. Brockman, to lead an advanced A.I. research team at the tech giant. By Monday morning, almost all of OpenAI’s nearly 800 employees had signed a letter saying they might quit to join Microsoft unless the start-up rehired Mr. Altman and all of the company’s board members resigned. After all that, Sam Altman returned. Late Tuesday, OpenAI announced an “agreement in principle” for Mr. Altman to return as chief executive of OpenAI, the culmination of the campaign waged by his allies, employees and investors. Mr. Brockman also returned to the company. “We are so back,” he posted on X, along with a selfie in front of a crowd of OpenAI employees, who celebrated in the company’s office. Mr. Altman and Mr. Brockman rejoin a changed company, starting with the board that ousted them. Who’s in and who’s out on OpenAI’s board. OpenAI now has a fundamentally different, three-member board. The company described the reshuffle as a “new initial board,” suggesting more members may be coming. Mr. Nadella of Microsoft said that he was “encouraged” by the changes, calling it a “first essential step on a path to more stable, well-informed, and effective governance.” Incoming members: Bret Taylor, the former co-chief executive of Salesforce, an enterprise software company, will serve as OpenAI’s chairman. Mr. Taylor is also former chairman of Twitter, and was in the middle of last year’s clashes with Elon Musk, who initially agreed to acquire Twitter and then tried to back out of the deal. (Mr. Musk was a founder of OpenAI in 2015, but left the company three years later.) Lawrence Summers, a former Treasury secretary, Harvard professor and veteran of the Clinton and Obama administrations, remains a prominent economic voice in Washington. Departing members: Mr. Sutskever, OpenAI’s chief scientist, who was a major player in the ouster of Mr. Altman last week. Tasha McCauley, an entrepreneur, computer scientist and adjunct senior management scientist at the RAND Corporation. She has ties to the Rationalist and Effective Altruist movements, a community that is deeply concerned that A.I. could one day destroy humanity. Helen Toner, a director of strategy at Georgetown University’s Center for Security and Emerging Technology. She also has links to the Rationalist and Effective Altruist movements, and had attracted Mr. Altman’s scorn with a paper she had co-written recently. Mr. Altman complained that the research paper seemed to criticize OpenAI’s efforts to keep its A.I. technologies safe. Remaining members: Adam D’Angelo, chief executive of Quora, the question-and-answer site. He was among those who pushed Mr. Altman out, but then over the weekend led the talks to bring him back, according to two people in touch with the board. What does this mean for A.I.? The upheaval at Open AI highlighted an industry split between so-called doomers, who say the technology is moving too quickly, and others who argue it can make lifesaving enhancements. More than 1,000 tech leaders signed a letter in March calling for a pause in the development of A.I.’s most advanced systems, saying the tools have “profound risks to society and humanity.” Mr. Altman, who did not sign that letter, has urged responsible management of A.I. while also promoting the technology, and in recent months pitched ideas to investors and others. Mike Isaac, Cade Metz, Tripp Mickle, J. Edward Moreno, Kevin Roose and Karen Weise contributed reporting. Mike Isaac, Cade Metz, Tripp Mickle, J. Edward Moreno, Kevin Roose and Karen Weise contributed reporting. PHOTO: Sam Altman was ousted as chief executive of OpenAI on Friday and reinstated on Tuesday. (PHOTOGRAPH BY Justin Sullivan/Getty Images FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: November 22, 2023 End of Document 2 Senators Propose Bipartisan Framework for Laws Regulating Artificial Intelligence The New York Times

### Document 161

In a surprise twist after Friday's unexpected firing of OpenAI CEO Sam Altman, the artificial intelligence leader may be mulling a return. Multiple news reports, including the Wall Street Journal and New York Times, cited anonymous sources who said the board is having second thoughts about the firing and has asked Altman to return. Altman is considering the offer, those sources reportedly said. That would mark a shocking reversal of one of the more bizarre chapters of Silicon Valley leadership changes - and a key decision that could affect control over the future of AI, one of the key technologies expected to pave the way for the decades to come. OpenAI did not respond to requests for comment. How Altman was fired The bombshell leadership change, which shook a giant of the artificial intelligence industry, took place extremely swiftly, said Greg Brockman, the company's co-founder and former president, in a post on X, formerly known as Twitter. Altman's firing unfolded on Friday as abruptly as it played out inpublic, according to one of the company's co-founders, who said he was also demoted and then quit in the aftermath. A key factor in Altman's ouster was the presence oftensions between Altman, who favored pushing AI development more aggressively, and members of the OpenAI board, who wanted to move more cautiously, according to CNN contributor Kara Swisher, who spoke to sources knowledgeable about the crisis. Brockman's post, which appeared to be a joint statement speaking for himself and Altman, said the two were "still trying to figure out exactly what happened," but summarized the sequence of events that led to Altman's firing. On Thursday evening, Altman received a text message from Ilya Sutskever, another co-founder of OpenAI and its chief scientist, Brockman said. The text message asked Altman to attend a meeting the following day. "Sam joined a Google Meet and the whole board, except Greg, was there," Brockman said, referring to himself. "Ilya told Sam he was being fired and that the news was going out very soon." "At 12:19pm, Greg got a text from Ilya asking for a quick call," Brockman continued. "At 12:23pm, Ilya sent a Google Meet link. Greg was told that he was being removed from the board (but was vital to the company and would retain his role) and that Sam had been fired. Around the same time, OpenAI published a blog post." According to Swisher, Altman did not learn about the subject of the meeting until 30 minutes before. After receiving word of his own ouster as board chair, Brockman subsequently announced he was quitting the company. Driving the board's decision were Sutskever's concerns, which appear to have been exacerbated by OpenAI's recent developer conference and the announcement of a way for anyone to create their own versions of ChatGPT, said Swisher, citing her sources. Swisher added that it represented "an inflection moment of Altman pushing too far, too fast" for Sutskever, who "got the board on his side." In its announcement of Altman's firing, OpenAI claimed that Altman had been insufficiently "candid" with the board and that it had hindered the board's ability to carry out its responsibilities. An unfinished drama The suddenness of the decision was reflected in how some of OpenAI's most important partners were left in the dark. Microsoft, which has invested billions into OpenAI and integrated its technology into the Bing search engine, was not informed of Altman's firing until "just before" the public announcement, Swisher said, while employees were not given any advance warning. On Friday evening, Altman posted on X that he "loved working with such talented people" at OpenAI and that he "will have more to say about what's next later." He added that "if I start going off, the openai board should go after me for the full value of my shares." In his post, Brockman hinted that he and Altman may already be forging ahead. "Please don't spend any time being concerned. We will be fine," Brockman said. "Greater things coming soon." CNN has reached out to OpenAI for comment on Brockman and Swisher's accounts of how the events transpired. An interim CEO In announcing Altman's firing, OpenAI said chief technology officer Mira Murati will serve as interim CEO. In a statement on its website, OpenAI said Murati is "exceptionally qualified" and that the company has "the utmost confidence in her ability to lead OpenAI during this transition period." Murati, 34, has been part of OpenAI's leadership team for five years, according to the company. The statement said she will step in as the board "conducts a formal search for a permanent CEO." The move immediately catapults Murati - already a significant figure in AI - as one of the most high-profile and recognizable women in tech. And it puts her atop the company as questions swirl about what Altman's ouster means, the direction of the board and even the purpose of the company and artificial intelligence itself. But in some ways, this is familiar ground for Murati, a Dartmouth-educated engineer. In July, when OpenAI's head of trust and safety announced plans to step down, Murati took up the baton as interim manager of that team. Murati has previously spoken before about her high hopes for AI. In 2022, for example, she told CNN that AI "is really an extension of the human mind, and I hope we figure out how to deploy it in ways that are robustly beneficial and effective." No matter who is in charge, OpenAI faced a litany of challenges even before the upper-management shakeup. There are a growing number of competitors and startups in the AI space and increased regulations from governments may hinder the industry's growth. This developing story has been updated with addition information. TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: November 21, 2023 End of Document OpenAI drama continues: Sam Altman may be mulling a return to the company CNN Wire

### Document 846

Mr. Altman was forced out of the artificial intelligence start-up on Friday, leading to an outcry from his supporters and the company’s investors. Sam Altman and Greg Brockman, two top executives at OpenAI who left the company after a dramatic board meeting on Friday, are talking again with board members about returning to the artificial intelligence start-up, two people with knowledge of the matter said. The discussions follow an outcry after Mr. Altman, 38, was ousted from his role as OpenAI’s chief executive. Since then, OpenAI’s investors and Mr. Altman’s supporters have pressured the board members of the start-up to bring Mr. Altman back, six people with knowledge of the situation said. They spoke on the condition of anonymity because the talks are confidential. Microsoft, which has invested $13 billion in OpenAI, was leading the pressure campaign, one of the people said. OpenAI investors who have expressed support for Mr. Altman to be reinstated were also willing to invest if he were to start a new company, something he began discussing almost immediately after he was forced out, people with knowledge of the situation said. There is no guarantee that Mr. Altman or Mr. Brockman will be reinstated at OpenAI, the people said. Because of OpenAI’s unique structure — it is controlled by a nonprofit and its board has the power to govern the activities of the subsidiary, where its A.I. work is done — the company’s investors have no official say in what happens to the start-up or who leads it. OpenAI, Microsoft and Thrive Capital declined to comment. The Verge earlier reported that OpenAI’s board was talking with Mr. Altman about potentially returning to the company. The new discussions between Mr. Altman, Mr. Brockman and OpenAI’s board were the latest twist in a fast-moving drama at what is perhaps the world’s highest-profile A.I. company. The San Francisco start-up shot to fame last year when it released the chatbot ChatGPT and showed the power of artificial intelligence. Mr. Altman, a founder of OpenAI, rapidly became the face of the A.I. industry as Google, Meta and other giants raced to take the lead in the technology. But on Friday, OpenAI abruptly announced that its board had removed Mr. Altman as chief executive, saying “he was not consistently candid in his communications with the board.” The board did not elaborate. Mr. Altman was asked to join a video meeting with OpenAI’s board at noon on Friday and was immediately fired, Mr. Brockman has said. Mr. Brockman said that even though he was the chairman of the company’s board, he was not part of the meeting. He later said he was quitting the company. OpenAI had six board members before Mr. Altman was forced out and Mr. Brockman left. The other four are Ilya Sutskever, an OpenAI founder; Adam D’Angelo, the chief executive of Quora, the question-and-answer site; Helen Toner, a director of strategy at Georgetown’s Center for Security and Emerging Technology; and Tasha McCauley, an entrepreneur and computer scientist. Before Mr. Altman’s ouster, tensions had been rising at OpenAI as the company’s profile soared. In particular, Mr. Sutskever, a respected A.I. researcher, had grown increasingly worried that OpenAI’s technology could be dangerous and that Mr. Altman was not paying enough attention to that risk, three people familiar with his thinking have said. Mr. Sutskever also objected to what he saw as his diminished role inside the company. Mr. Altman’s firing drew attention to a longtime division in the A.I. community between people who believe A.I. is the biggest business opportunity in a generation and others who worry that moving too fast could be dangerous. The ouster also caused waves across the tech industry, where Mr. Altman is well known not only from OpenAI but from his years leading Y Combinator, the Silicon Valley start-up incubator. Many of OpenAI’s investors — which include Microsoft, Thrive Capital and Sequoia Capital — did not learn about Mr. Altman’s exit until a minute before his departure was announced or after the news became public. By Friday evening, Mr. Altman and Mr. Brockman were racing to set up a new A.I. company, three people familiar with the situation have said. They also considered which OpenAI employees would join them. At least three other OpenAI employees have resigned over the last two days. Mr. Altman took a break to poke at OpenAI’s board on social media, with a joke threatening to start “going off,” or speaking candidly, about the situation. Tech investors also rushed to show their support for Mr. Altman and hinted that they would back his next venture. Alfred Lin, an investor at Sequoia Capital, a venture capital firm that invested in OpenAI and Mr. Altman’s first start-up, Loopt, posted on X that he looked forward to “the next world-changing company” that Mr. Altman and Mr. Brockman would build. Eric Schmidt, Google’s former chief executive, posted, “I can’t wait to see what he does next.” While still leading OpenAI, Mr. Altman had pitched several ideas for new projects to investors and others in recent months. During a fund-raising trip last month in the Middle East, Mr. Altman spoke about A.I.-related projects, including a plan to develop custom chips for A.I. that would compete with the chip company Nvidia. Mr. Altman also spoke with Masayoshi Son, the chief executive and billionaire founder of the tech conglomerate SoftBank, about investing in an effort to build an A.I. device with Jony Ive, the former chief design officer at Apple. But by Saturday afternoon, Mr. Altman and Mr. Brockman were also talking with OpenAI about a return. Karen Weise and Tripp Mickle contributed reporting. Karen Weise and Tripp Mickle contributed reporting. PHOTOS: The OpenAI co-founder Greg Brockman, who quit after Sam Altman’s firing, is also said to be in discussions to come back.; Ilya Sutskever, another OpenAI co-founder, is said to have grown increasingly worried about the dangers of A.I. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY JIM WILSON/THE NEW YORK TIMES) (A16) This article appeared in print on page A1, A16. Load-Date: November 19, 2023 End of Document Confronting A New Nuclear Age The New York Times

### Document 810

The move capped a chaotic five days at the artificial intelligence company. Sam Altman was reinstated late Tuesday as OpenAI’s chief executive, the company said, successfully reversing his ouster by OpenAI’s board last week after a campaign waged by his allies, employees and investors. The company’s board of directors will be overhauled, jettisoning several members who had opposed Mr. Altman. Adam D’Angelo, the chief executive of Quora, will be the only holdover. OpenAI had an “agreement in principle” for Mr. Altman to return as chief executive, it said in a post to X. “We are collaborating to figure out the details. Thank you so much for your patience through this.” The return of Mr. Altman and Greg Brockman, the company’s president who had resigned in solidarity, and the remaking of the board, capped a frenetic five days that upended OpenAI, the maker of the ChatGPT chatbot and one of the world’s highest-profile artificial intelligence companies. “I love openai, and everything i’ve done over the past few days has been in service of keeping this team and its mission together,” Mr. Altman said in a post to X, adding that he looked forward to reinforcing OpenAI’s partnership with Microsoft, its biggest investor. OpenAI’s revamped board of directors will include Bret Taylor, an early Facebook officer and former co-chief executive of Salesforce; Lawrence Summers, the former Treasury secretary; and Mr. D’Angelo, a current board member and chief executive of the question and answer site, Quora. Mr. Taylor will act as board chairman, the company said. Microsoft supported the move. Satya Nadella, Microsoft’s chief executive, said on X that he was “encouraged by the changes to OpenAI board,” calling it a “first essential step on a path to more stable, well-informed, and effective governance.” Mr. D’Angelo was leading the negotiations, according to two people in touch with the board. The general framework for the changes was in place by late Sunday, one of those people said. Determining the composition of the board slowed down the decision to bring Mr. Altman back, according to that person and one other. OpenAI called the new board its “initial” board, indicating it could expand. A person close to the board’s deliberations on Tuesday said that Mr. D’Angelo, Tasha McCauley and Helen Toner pressed for certain concessions from Mr. Altman, including an independent investigation into his leadership of OpenAI. In the end, Ms. Toner and Ms. McCauley agreed to step down from the board because it was clear that it needed a fresh start, this person close to deliberations said. If all of them stepped down, they worried that it would suggest the board erred even though they collectively felt they did the right thing, this person said. The outgoing board focused on curbing Mr. Altman’s power. In addition to an investigation into his leadership, they blocked his and Mr. Brockman’s return to the board and objected to potential board members who they worried might not stand up to Mr. Altman, said this person close to the board negotiations. OpenAI’s board surprised Mr. Altman and the company’s employees on Friday afternoon when it told him he was being pushed out. Mr. Brockman, who co-founded the company with Mr. Altman and others, resigned in protest. The ouster kicked off efforts by Mr. Altman, 38, his allies in the tech industry and OpenAI’s employees to force the company’s board to bring him back. On Sunday evening, after a weekend of negotiations, the board said it was going to stick with its decision. But in a head-spinning development just hours later, Microsoft said that Mr. Altman, Mr. Brockman and others would be joining the company to start a new advanced artificial intelligence lab. Most of OpenAI’s more than 700 employees signed a letter telling the board they would walk out and follow Mr. Altman to Microsoft if he wasn’t reinstated, putting the future of the start-up in jeopardy. Four board members — Ilya Sutskever, an OpenAI founder; Mr. D’Angelo; Ms. Toner, a director of strategy at Georgetown’s Center for Security and Emerging Technology; and Ms. McCauley, an entrepreneur and computer scientist — had initially decided to push Mr. Altman out. But as the employee revolt grew, Mr. Sutskever had second thoughts: “I deeply regret my participation in the board’s actions,” he said in a message on X. He also signed the letter. Mr. Sutskever is no longer on the board but remains an OpenAI employee. “Ilya is thrilled that Sam is back as C.E.O. and he has been working tirelessly for days to make this happen,” said Mr. Sutskever’s lawyer, Alex Weingarten. “It is what is best for the company.” OpenAI employees had been given this week off for Thanksgiving, but many workers remained in the office or glued to their screens to follow the drama. “Thank god,” one employee said. “We’re so back,” said another. Thrive Capital, which is leading a new funding offer that will value OpenAI at more than $80 billion, said it would continue to partner with the company “now and in the future.” Late on Tuesday night, OpenAI employees were celebrating in the company’s office. Mr. Altman phoned a reporter at The New York Times and said: “I hope you have a lovely Thanksgiving.” PHOTO: Sam Altman at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit last week. His return capped a frenetic five days that upended OpenAI, the maker of the ChatGPT chatbot. (PHOTOGRAPH BY Carlos Barria/Reuters FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: November 23, 2023 End of Document Amazon Enters Chatbot Fray With Shopping Tool The New York Times

### Document 675

Before chatbots exploded in popularity, a group of researchers, tech executives and venture capitalists had worked for more than a decade to fuel A.I. While artificial intelligence has taken the limelight over the past year, technology that can appear to operate like human brains has been top of mind for researchers, investors and tech executives in Silicon Valley and beyond for more than a decade. Here are some of the people involved in the origins of the modern A.I. movement who have influenced the technology’s development. Sam Altman Mr. Altman is the chief executive of OpenAI, the San Francisco A.I. lab that made the chatbot ChatGPT that went viral over the past year and ushered in recognition of the power of generative artificial intelligence. Mr. Altman helped start OpenAI after meeting with Elon Musk about the technology in 2015. At the time, Mr. Altman ran Y Combinator, the Silicon Valley start-up incubator. Dario Amodei Mr. Amodei, an A.I. researcher who joined OpenAI early on, runs the A.I. start-up Anthropic. A former researcher at Google, he helped set OpenAI’s research direction but left in 2021 after disagreements about the path the company was taking. That year, he founded Anthropic, which is dedicated to creating safe A.I. systems. Bill Gates Mr. Gates, a founder of Microsoft and for many years the richest man in the world, was long skeptical of how powerful A.I. could become. Then in August 2022, he was given a demonstration of OpenAI’s GPT-4, the A.I. model underlying ChatGPT. After seeing what GPT-4 could do, Mr. Gates became an A.I. convert. His endorsement helped Microsoft move aggressively to capitalize on generative A.I. Demis Hassabis Mr. Hassabis, a neuroscientist, is a founder of DeepMind, one of the most important labs of this wave of A.I. He secured financial backing to create DeepMind from the investor Peter Thiel and built a lab that produced AlphaGo, an A.I. software that shocked the world in 2016 when it beat the world’s best player of the board game Go. (Mr. Hassabis was an award-winning chess player as a teenager.) Google bought DeepMind, which is based in Britain, in 2014, and Mr. Hassabis is one of the company’s top A.I. executives. Geoffrey Hinton A professor at the University of Toronto, Mr. Hinton and two of his graduate students were responsible for neural networks, a key underlying technology of this wave of A.I. Neural networks captivated the tech industry, and Google quickly agreed to pay Mr. Hinton and his crew $44 million in 2012 to bring them on, beating out Microsoft and Baidu, a Chinese tech company. Reid Hoffman Mr. Hoffman, a former PayPal executive who founded LinkedIn and became a venture capitalist, was — alongside Mr. Musk and Mr. Thiel — part of a group that invested $1 billion in OpenAI. Elon Musk Mr. Musk, who leads Tesla and founded SpaceX, helped to establish OpenAI in 2015. He has long been concerned about A.I.’s potential dangers. At the time, he sought to position OpenAI, a nonprofit, as a more ethical counterweight to other tech companies. Mr. Musk left OpenAI in 2018 after disagreements with Mr. Altman. Satya Nadella Mr. Nadella, the chief executive of Microsoft, spearheaded the company’s investments in OpenAI in 2019 and this year, committing $13 billion to the start-up over that period. Microsoft has since gone whole hog on A.I., incorporating OpenAI’s technology into its Bing search engine and across many of its other products. Larry Page Mr. Page, who founded Google with Sergey Brin, has long been a proponent of A.I. and its benefits. He pushed for Google’s acquisition of DeepMind in 2014. Mr. Page has a more optimistic view of A.I. than others, telling Silicon Valley executives that robots and humans will live harmoniously one day. Peter Thiel Mr. Thiel, a PayPal executive turned venture capitalist who made much of his fortune from an early investment in Facebook, was a key investor in early A.I. labs. He poured money into DeepMind and, later, OpenAI. Eliezer Yudkowsky Mr. Yudkowsky, an internet philosopher and self-taught A.I. researcher, helped seed much of the philosophical thinking around the technology. He was a leader in a community who called themselves Rationalists or, in later years, effective altruists, and who believed in the power of A.I. but also worried the technology could destroy people. Mr. Yudkowsky hosted an annual conference (funded by Mr. Thiel) on A.I., where Mr. Hassabis met Mr. Thiel and secured his backing for DeepMind. Mark Zuckerberg Mr. Zuckerberg, the chief executive of Meta, which owns Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp, has pushed for A.I. for at least a decade. Recognizing the power of the technology, he tried to buy DeepMind, before Google made the winning bid. He then went on a hiring spree to bring aboard A.I. talent to Facebook. Reporting was contributed by Cade Metz, Karen Weise, Nico Grant and Mike Isaac. Reporting was contributed by Cade Metz, Karen Weise, Nico Grant and Mike Isaac. PHOTO: From left, Larry Page, Demis Hassabis and Elon Musk have all made significant contributions to the development of modern artificial intelligence. (PHOTOGRAPH BY Daniel Acker/Bloomberg News; pool photo by Toby Melville; and Amir Hamja/ The New York Times FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: December 7, 2023 End of Document Climate Took Back Seat as Davos Talks Mostly Focused on Artificial Intelligence The New York Times

### Document 776

In a blog post, Mr. Altman said he would focus on improving products and building a new board, which added Microsoft as a nonvoting member. OpenAI said on Wednesday that it had completed the first phase of a new governance structure that added Microsoft as a nonvoting board member, as it works to end the divisions that fueled the ouster of Sam Altman as chief executive and sets itself up for a future as a bigger company. In a blog post, Mr. Altman, who was rapidly reinstated last week, also outlined his priorities for OpenAI as he retakes the reins of the high-profile artificial intelligence start-up. He said the company would resume its work building safe A.I. systems and products that benefited its customers. He added that its board would focus on improving governance and overseeing an independent review of the events that led to and followed his removal as chief executive. Microsoft expands a three-person board that OpenAI announced last week. The tech giant is one of OpenAI's biggest investors, having committed $13 billion. Microsoft will be able to participate in OpenAI's board meetings but not vote on business decisions. ''Part of what good governance means is that there's more predictability, transparency and input from various stakeholders, and this seemed like a good way to get that from a very important one,'' Mr. Altman said in an interview, referring to Microsoft. The blog post was the first extensive commentary from Mr. Altman since the leadership crisis at OpenAI. Four board members fired him on Nov. 17, saying he hadn't been ''consistently candid'' with them. That set off a frenzy, with more than 700 of OpenAI's 770 employees signing a letter saying they would leave if Mr. Altman didn't return. Within days, he reclaimed his job, and two board members said they would resign. The drama was scrutinized because OpenAI is one of the most powerful players in artificial intelligence, a rapidly evolving technology that could help people become more productive, potentially displace jobs and be used to spread misinformation. The leadership crisis raised questions about the company's governance structure, which is unusual because a nonprofit board is in control, as well as whether it had outgrown its roots and how it should move forward. On Wednesday, Mr. Altman and Bret Taylor, a tech executive who has been appointed the new chairman of OpenAI, did not directly address these questions in blog posts. Without providing many specifics, they said the company would build a board that included members with expertise in technology and safety policy. Mr. Taylor said OpenAI would remain committed to its mission of building artificial intelligence ''that is safe and benefits all of humanity.'' For the foreseeable future, OpenAI's board will consist of Microsoft; Mr. Taylor, an early Facebook officer and a former co-chief executive of Salesforce; Lawrence Summers, a former Treasury secretary; and Adam D'Angelo, the chief executive of the question-and-answer site Quora, who was among the members who ousted Mr. Altman. In an interview, Mr. Taylor said he and Mr. Summers would oversee the independent review and select a law firm to conduct the investigation. Microsoft declined to comment on its board membership. Mr. Altman said OpenAI had not lost any employees during the leadership crisis. Its executive ranks will look similar to what they were before Mr. Altman's ouster, with Mira Murati returning to her role as chief technology officer. Mr. Altman said Greg Brockman, the company's former chairman, will be his partner and continue in his role as president. The future of Ilya Sutskever, OpenAI's chief scientist and a founder, is unclear. He was one of the board members who voted for Mr. Altman's removal. Mr. Sutskever later said on X, the platform formerly known as Twitter, that he regretted his role in the ouster. In his blog post, Mr. Altman said he harbored ''zero ill will towards'' Mr. Sutskever and was in discussions with him about ''how he can continue his work at OpenAI.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/11/29/technology/openai-sam-altman-plans.html Graphic PHOTO: From left, the OpenAI leaders Sam Altman, Mira Murati, Greg Brockman and Ilya Sutskever in March. Mr. Altman was removed, then reinstated, last month. (PHOTOGRAPH BY JIM WILSON/THE NEW YORK TIMES) This article appeared in print on page B3. Load-Date: December 1, 2023 End of Document Google Lays Off Hundreds Among Latest Tech Cuts The New York Times

### Document 726

In its first public comment since Mr. Musk sued the artificial intelligence lab, OpenAI claims he tried to commercialize its operations years ago. OpenAI, in its first public comments about Elon Musk’s lawsuit against the influential artificial intelligence research lab, said Mr. Musk had tried to transform the lab from a nonprofit into a for-profit operation before he left the organization in early 2018. The comments, made in a blog post published on Tuesday evening, are part of an escalating feud between Mr. Musk and OpenAI, which is now at the forefront of an industrywide A.I. boom. The company said it intended to move to dismiss all the claims in Mr. Musk’s suit. Mr. Musk sued OpenAI and its chief executive, Sam Altman, on Friday, accusing them of breaching a contract by putting profits and commercial interests ahead of building A.I. for the public good. He said that when the A.I. lab entered a multibillion-dollar partnership with Microsoft, it abandoned its founding pledge to carefully develop A.I. and freely share it with the public. (The New York Times sued OpenAI and Microsoft in December, claiming copyright infringement of news content related to A.I. systems.) Mr. Musk helped found OpenAI as a nonprofit in 2015 with Mr. Altman; Greg Brockman, who was the former chief technology officer of the payments company Stripe; and several A.I. researchers. Before the lab was announced, Mr. Altman and Mr. Brockman intended to raise about $100 million, but Mr. Musk said that it should tell the press and public it was raising $1 billion and that he would provide the added funds, according to a contemporaneous email included in the blog post. Mr. Musk did not immediately respond to a request for comment. “We need to go with a much bigger number than $100M to avoid sounding hopeless,” he wrote in the email. “I will cover whatever anyone else doesn’t provide.” The nonprofit raised less than $45 million from Mr. Musk and more than $90 million from other donors, OpenAI said in its blog post. The company said Mr. Musk had been among the OpenAI leaders who realized in early 2017 that if the lab remained a nonprofit, it could not raise the money it would need to reach its lofty goal of building artificial general intelligence, or A.G.I., a machine that can do anything the human brain can do. “We all understood we were going to need a lot more capital to succeed at our mission — billions of dollars per year, which was far more than any of us, especially Elon, thought we’d be able to raise as the nonprofit,” the blog post said. When Mr. Musk and the other OpenAI founders agreed to create a for-profit company, Mr. Musk said he wanted a majority of the equity in the company, initial board control and to be the chief executive, OpenAI said. Amid the discussions, he withheld funding from the nonprofit, OpenAI said. The other founders could not agree to his terms because they believed that giving one person absolute control of the organization went against its mission, OpenAI said. Mr. Musk then suggested that OpenAI be attached to his electric car company, Tesla, according to another email included in the blog post. “Tesla is the only path that could even hope to hold a candle to Google,” the email read. “Even then, the probability of being a counterweight to Google is small. It just isn’t zero.” With his suit, Mr. Musk argued that OpenAI had breached its original mission because it was no longer sharing its underlying technology with the public, what is called “open sourcing.” OpenAI’s blog post also included an email in which Mr. Musk seems to acknowledge that, as the company nears the creation of A.G.I., it would have to begin to hold back the technology to prevent it from causing harm. PHOTO: OpenAI, led by Sam Altman, above, said it intended to move to dismiss all the claims in Elon Musk’s suit. (PHOTOGRAPH BY CARLOS BARRIA/REUTERS) This article appeared in print on page B5. Load-Date: March 7, 2024 End of Document Behind the A.I. Robocall That Impersonated Biden: A Democratic Consultant and a Magician The New York Times

### Document 723

Mustafa Suleyman is leaving a start-up called Inflection to take the senior position with Microsoft. Mustafa Suleyman, a co-founder of Google’s DeepMind artificial intelligence lab, is leaving the start-up he was running to lead Microsoft’s consumer A.I. business, in another sign of Microsoft’s aggressive plans for the technology. Mr. Suleyman will report directly to Satya Nadella, Microsoft’s chief executive, the company said on Tuesday. Mr. Suleyman, whose start-up, Inflection AI, raised $1.5 billion in funding, will be responsible for expanding a consumer A.I. business, including Microsoft’s Copilot chatbot, Bing search engine and Edge internet browser. One of his Inflection AI co-founders, Karén Simonyan, a leading researcher who came from DeepMind as well, will also join Microsoft, as will much of their team. “I am excited for them to contribute their knowledge, talent and expertise to our consumer A.I. research and product making,” Mr. Nadella said in an email to staff. He added, “We have been operating with speed and intensity, and this infusion of new talent will enable us to accelerate our pace yet again.” Mr. Suleyman co-founded DeepMind, an ambitious and seminal A.I. lab in London, in 2010. After it made a breakthrough with A.I that could play complex games, DeepMind was acquired by Google in 2014. Mr. Suleyman left Google in 2022 and co-founded Inflection AI, a start-up looking to build a personal A.I. assistant. In May, it introduced its consumer assistant, Pi, which was praised for its friendly, supportive nature but gained just a million daily users, far fewer than OpenAI’s ChatGPT chatbot. With much of Inflection AI’s staff now leaving for Microsoft, the company said it was changing its approach. Though it is not shutting Pi down, it will no longer focus on building a consumer business. Instead, it will work with commercial customers to create, test and tune A.I. systems. Microsoft is also licensing Inflection AI’s latest underlying technology to make it available to business customers of its cloud computing products. Inflection AI announced that it had hired Sean White, who previously worked at Mozilla, the maker of the popular Firefox web browser, to take over as chief executive. (The New York Times sued OpenAI and Microsoft in December for copyright infringement of news content related to A.I. systems.) As one of the founders of DeepMind, Mr. Suleyman helped popularize the idea that artificial intelligence technology could one day destroy humanity. But he has also shown concern for more concrete and immediate dangers associated with the technology, including the spread of disinformation and job losses. In his recent book, “The Coming Wave,” he argued that if these and other dangers could be overcome, the technology would be enormously transformative, especially as a means for drug discovery and other forms of health care. DeepMind and Inflection AI did not call for the open sourcing of the most powerful A.I. technologies, an approach where companies share the raw code behind new systems in an effort increase their popularity and allow outside engineers to address their shortcomings. But Mr. Suleyman has argued that A.I. technologies should not ultimately be controlled by any one company. Whether to open source A.I. technology has become a debate point among tech companies. Some, like Meta and Elon Musk’s company xAI, argue that open sourcing is the best way to ensure safe technology. But OpenAI, Microsoft’s close partner, has maintained secrecy around the code for its newest technology. PHOTO: Mustafa Suleyman has warned of the existential risks posed by A.I. (PHOTOGRAPH BY CLARA MOKRI FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) This article appeared in print on page B5. Load-Date: March 19, 2024 End of Document George Carlin’s Estate Reaches Settlement After A.I. Podcast The New York Times

### Document 144

OpenAI has laid out plans to prevent any worst-case scenarios that could arise out of the powerful artificial intelligence technology that it is developing. The company behind the mega-viral chatbot ChatGPT this week unveiled a 27-page "Preparedness Framework" document that outlines how it is working to track, evaluate and protect against "catastrophic risks" from cutting-edge AI models. These risks range from AI models being used to cause a mass cybersecurity disruption to assisting in the creation of biological, chemical or nuclear weapons. As part of the checks and balances under the new preparedness framework, OpenAI says that company leadership holds the decision-making power on whether to release new AI models, but its board of directors has the final say and the "right to reverse decisions" made by the OpenAI leadership team. But even before it would get to that point of the board vetoing the deployment of a potentially risky AI model, the company says it has many safety checks that it would have to pass beforehand. A dedicated "preparedness" team will lead much of the multi-pronged efforts to monitor and mitigate potential risks from advanced AI models at OpenAI. Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor Aleksander Madry is currently on leave from MIT to spearhead the startup's preparedness team. He will oversee a group of researchers tasked with evaluating and closely monitoring potential risks and synthesizing these various risks into scorecards. These scorecards, in part, categorize certain risks as "low," "medium," "high" or "critical." The preparedness framework states that "only models with a post-mitigation score of 'medium' or below can be deployed," and only models with a "post-mitigation score of 'high' or below can be developed further." The document is notably in "beta," the company said, and is expected to be updated regularly based on feedback. The framework throws another spotlight on the unusual governance structure at the powerful artificial intelligence startup, which saw its board overhauled in the wake of a corporate blowup last month that resulted in CEO Sam Altman being ousted and then reinstated over the course of just five days. The closely-watched corporate drama raised fresh questions at the time about Altman's power over the company he co-founded, and the perceived limitations that the board had over him and his leadership team. The current board, which OpenAI says is "initial" and in the process of being built out, consists of three wealthy, White men who have the tall task of ensuring OpenAI's most-advanced technology accomplishes its mission to benefit all of humanity. The lack of diversity in the interim board has come under widespread criticism. Some critics have also raised concerns that relying on a company to self-regulate is not enough, and lawmakers need to do more to ensure the safe development and deployment of AI tools. The latest proactive safety checks outlined by OpenAI arrive as the tech sector and beyond have spent the past year debating the potential of an AI apocalypse. Hundreds of top AI scientists and researchers - including OpenAI's Altman and Google Deepmind chief executive Demis Hassabis - signed a one-sentence open letter earlier this year that said mitigating the "risk of extinction from AI" should be a global priority alongside other risks "such as pandemics and nuclear war." The statement drew widespread alarm from the public, though some industry watchers later accused companies of using far-off apocalypse scenarios to detract attention from the current harms associated with AI tools. By Catherine Thorbecke, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: December 19, 2023 End of Document Indian tech giant Wipro will invest $1 billion in AI, including training all staff CNN Wire

### Document 745

The move caps a chaotic five days at the artificial intelligence company. Sam Altman was reinstated late Tuesday as OpenAI's chief executive, successfully reversing his ouster by the company's board last week after a campaign waged by his allies, employees and investors, the company said. The board would be remade without several members who had opposed Mr. Altman. ''We have reached an agreement in principle for Sam to return to OpenAI as CEO with a new initial board of Bret Taylor (Chair), Larry Summers, and Adam D'Angelo,'' OpenAI said in a post to X, formerly known as Twitter. ''We are collaborating to figure out the details. Thank you so much for your patience through this.'' The return of Mr. Altman and the potential remaking of the board, capped a frenetic five days that upended OpenAI, the maker of the ChatGPT chatbot and one of the world's highest-profile artificial intelligence companies. ''i love openai, and everything i've done over the past few days has been in service of keeping this team and its mission together,'' Mr. Altman said in a post to X. ''with the new board and w satya's support, i'm looking forward to returning to openai, and building on our strong partnership with msft.'' OpenAI's board surprised Mr. Altman and the company's employees on Friday afternoon when it told him he was being pushed out. Greg Brockman, the company's president who co-founded the company with Mr. Altman and others, resigned in protest. The ouster kicked off efforts by Mr. Altman, 38, his allies in the tech industry and OpenAI's employees to force the company's board to bring him back. On Sunday evening, after a weekend of negotiations, the board said it was going to stick with its decision. But in a head-spinning development just hours later, Microsoft, OpenAI's largest investor, said that Mr. Altman, Mr. Brockman and others would be joining the company to start a new advanced artificial intelligence lab. Nearly all of OpenAI's more than 700 employees signed a letter telling the board they would walk out and follow Mr. Altman to Microsoft if he wasn't reinstated, throwing the future of the start-up into jeopardy. Four board members -- Ilya Sutskever, an OpenAI founder; Adam D'Angelo, the chief executive of Quora; Helen Toner, a director of strategy at Georgetown's Center for Security and Emerging Technology; and Tasha McCauley, an entrepreneur and computer scientist -- had initially decided to push Mr. Altman out. But as the employee revolt grew, Mr. Sutskever repented in a message on X: ''I deeply regret my participation in the board's actions.'' He also signed the letter. This is a developing story. Check back for updates. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/11/22/technology/openai-sam-altman-returns.html Graphic PHOTO: Sam Altman at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation last week. His return capped a frenetic five days that upended OpenAI, the maker of the ChatGPT chatbot. (PHOTOGRAPH BY Carlos Barria/Reuters FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: November 22, 2023 End of Document Ex-Google Engineer Charged With Stealing A.I. Secrets for Chinese Firm The New York Times

### Document 681

Sam Altman, who was forced out of his company on Friday afternoon, was quickly moving to create another company with another OpenAI executive who quit on Friday. Sam Altman, the tech entrepreneur who was removed as chief executive of OpenAI on Friday by its board of directors, is in the process of pitching a new artificial intelligence start-up to investors, according to three people familiar with his plans. Mr. Altman plans to launch the initiative with his longtime partner and co-founder Greg Brockman, OpenAI’s former president who stepped down in solidarity with Mr. Altman on Friday, said the people, who spoke on the condition of anonymity because the plans for the new company are not yet public. Details on the potential company are scarce, because Mr. Altman and Mr. Brockman are still working through what it will be. Plans could change quickly, as the pair are keeping a wide range of options open, the sources said. OpenAI’s board of directors shocked the tech industry on Friday when it abruptly fired Mr. Altman from his position as chief executive. By Friday night, the two men were already working on their plans to pitch investors on their next venture. The Information first reported on their plans for a new initiative. Mr. Altman could not be reached for comment. Mr. Brockman did not immediately respond to a request for comment. OpenAI declined to comment. Mr. Altman and Mr. Brockman spent Friday evening sketching out the new company, said one of the sources, and they considered which OpenAI employees would join them. At least three other OpenAI employees have resigned over the last day, according to three people familiar with the matter who asked to remain anonymous because they were not authorized to speak about it. Mr. Altman took a break to poke at OpenAI’s board on social media, with a joke threatening to start “going off,” or speaking candidly, about the situation. Prominent tech investors have rushed to show their support for Mr. Altman and hinted that they would back his next venture. Alfred Lin, an investor at Sequoia Capital, a firm that invested in OpenAI and Mr. Altman’s first start-up, Loopt, posted on X, formerly called Twitter, that he looked forward to “the next world-changing company” that Mr. Altman and Mr. Brockman would build. Eric Schmidt, former chief executive of Google, posted, “I can’t wait to see what he does next.” OpenAI set off an A.I. boom late last year when it released ChatGPT, and Silicon Valley venture capital firms raced to invest in start-ups developing similar technologies. Mr. Altman has pitched a number of ideas for new projects to investors and other outsiders in recent months. During a fund-raising trip last month where he met with potential investors from the Middle East, Mr. Altman spoke about A.I.-related projects, including a plan to develop custom chips for A.I. that would compete with Nvidia, according to four people familiar with his travel who spoke on the condition of anonymity because they were not authorized to speak on the matter. He also spoke with Masayoshi Son, the chief executive and billionaire founder of the tech conglomerate SoftBank, about investing in an effort to build an A.I. device with Jony Ive, the former chief design officer at Apple. Load-Date: November 18, 2023 End of Document Artificial Intelligence Muddies Israel-Hamas War, Casting Doubt on Images The New York Times

### Document 147

Dozens of AI industry leaders, academics and even some celebrities on Tuesday called for reducing the risk of global annihilation due to artificial intelligence, arguing in a brief statement that the threat of an AI extinction event should be a top global priority. "Mitigating the risk of extinction from AI should be a global priority alongside other societal-scale risks such as pandemics and nuclear war," read the statement published by the Center for AI Safety. The statement was signed by leading industry officials including OpenAI CEO Sam Altman; the so-called "godfather" of AI, Geoffrey Hinton; top executives and researchers from Google DeepMind and Anthropic; Kevin Scott, Microsoft's chief technology officer; Bruce Schneier, the internet security and cryptography pioneer; climate advocate Bill McKibben; and the musician Grimes, among others. The statement highlights wide-ranging concerns about the ultimate danger of unchecked artificial intelligence. AI experts have said society is still a long way from developing the kind of artificial general intelligence that is the stuff of science fiction; today's cutting-edge chatbots largely reproduce patterns based on training data they've been fed and do not think for themselves. Still, the flood of hype and investment into the AI industry has led to calls for regulation at the outset of the AI age, before any major mishaps occur. The statement follows the viral success of OpenAI's ChatGPT, which has helped heighten an arms race in the tech industry over artificial intelligence. In response, a growing number of lawmakers, advocacy groups and tech insiders have raised alarms about the potential for a new crop of AI-powered chatbots to spread misinformation and displace jobs. Hinton, whose pioneering work helped shape today's AI systems, previously told CNN he decided to leave his role at Google and "blow the whistle" on the technology after "suddenly" realizing "that these things are getting smarter than us." Dan Hendrycks, director of the Center for AI Safety, said in a tweet Tuesday that the statement first proposed by David Krueger, an AI professor at the University of Cambridge, does not preclude society from addressing other types of AI risk, such as algorithmic bias or misinformation. Hendrycks compared Tuesday's statement to warnings by atomic scientists "issuing warnings about the very technologies they've created." "Societies can manage multiple risks at once; it's not 'either/or' but 'yes/and,'" Hendrycks tweeted. "From a risk management perspective, just as it would be reckless to exclusively prioritize present harms, it would also be reckless to ignore them as well." By Brian Fung, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: June 29, 2023 End of Document Catch up on the day's news: Trump's hush money trial, coral bleaching, tax deadline CNN Wire

### Document 102

OpenAI in a court filing Monday said it was doing just fine without Elon Musk after he left the company in 2018 - and now Musk wants to claim all OpenAI's enormous success over the past six years for himself. OpenAI came out swinging in a new legal filing responding to the lawsuit Musk filed against it last month, calling the billionaire's "incoherent" claims "frivolous," "extraordinary" and "a fiction." Musk, who co-founded OpenAI in 2015, has accused the company of breaching its founding agreement and diverging from its original, nonprofit mission by reserving some of its most advanced artificial intelligence technology for private customers. OpenAI last week pushed back on Musk's claims in a blog post suggesting, essentially, that Musk is jealous that he is no longer involved with the company as it has become a leader in the AI arms race. The blog post included emails that Musk had previously sent to other OpenAI cofounders, including one from 2018 in which Musk told company executives that OpenAI should sell itself to Tesla to remain competitive. The company refused, and Musk left OpenAI later that year. OpenAI's court filing goes even further, accusing Musk of conjuring the supposed founding agreement to form the basis of a lawsuit designed to "advance his own commercial interests." It claims that OpenAI did not have a founding agreement or any other agreement with Musk related to his funding of the company. "Were this case to proceed to discovery, the evidence would show that Musk supported a for-profit structure for OpenAI, to be controlled by Musk himself, and dropped the project when his wishes were not followed. Seeing the remarkable technological advances OpenAI has achieved, Musk now wants that success for himself," the filing states. The filing asks a judge to designate the case as "complex," which would, among other things, create some guardrails for the discovery process. OpenAI also said it believes that "early and swift dismissal" of Musk's suit is warranted. OpenAI is concerned that Musk could use the discovery process to "seek access to OpenAI's proprietary records and technology," according to the filing. Musk is now running his own artificial intelligence company, XAI, whichseeks to compete with OpenAI. OpenAI argues that Musk's demand for relief - which includes a request to order OpenAI to make all of its technology and research available to the public - is "extraordinary" and would "benefit Musk, whose own for-profit AI concern has not met with success in the marketplace." Lawyers for Musk did not immediately respond to a request for comment. By Clare Duffy, CNN TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: March 11, 2024 End of Document Europe investigates Big Tech's use of generative AI CNN Wire

### Document 490

Around noon on Nov. 17, Sam Altman, the chief executive of OpenAI, logged into a video call from a luxury hotel in Las Vegas. He was in the city for its inaugural Formula 1 race, which had drawn 315,000 visitors including Rihanna and Kylie Minogue. Mr. Altman, who had parlayed the success of OpenAI's ChatGPT chatbot into personal stardom beyond the tech world, had a meeting lined up that day with Ilya Sutskever, the chief scientist of the artificial intelligence start-up. But when the call started, Mr. Altman saw that Dr. Sutskever was not alone -- he was virtually flanked by OpenAI's three independent board members. Instantly, Mr. Altman knew something was wrong. Unbeknownst to Mr. Altman, Dr. Sutskever and the three board members had been whispering behind his back for months. They believed Mr. Altman had been dishonest and should no longer lead a company that was driving the A.I. race. On a hush-hush 15-minute video call the previous afternoon, the board members had voted one by one to push Mr. Altman out of OpenAI. Now they were delivering the news. Shocked that he was being fired from a start-up he had helped found, Mr. Altman widened his eyes and then asked, ''How can I help?'' The board members urged him to support an interim chief executive. He assured them that he would. Within hours, Mr. Altman changed his mind and declared war on OpenAI's board. His ouster was the culmination of years of simmering tensions at OpenAI that pit those alarmed by A.I.'s power against others who saw the technology as a once-in-a-lifetime profit and prestige bonanza. As divisions deepened, the organization's leaders sniped and turned on one another. That led to a boardroom brawl that ultimately showed who has the upper hand in A.I.'s future development: Silicon Valley's tech elite and deep-pocketed corporate interests. The drama embroiled Microsoft, which had committed $13 billion to OpenAI and weighed in to protect its investment. Many top Silicon Valley executives and investors, including the chief executive of Airbnb, also mobilized to support Mr. Altman. Some fought back from Mr. Altman's $27 million mansion in San Francisco's Russian Hill neighborhood, lobbying through social media and voicing their displeasure in private text threads, according to interviews with more than 25 people with knowledge of the events. Many of their conversations and the details of their confrontations have not been previously reported. At the center of the storm was Mr. Altman, a 38-year-old multimillionaire. A vegetarian who raises cattle and a tech leader with little engineering training, he is driven by a hunger for power more than by money, a longtime mentor said. And even as Mr. Altman became A.I.'s public face, charming heads of state with predictions of the technology's positive effects, he privately angered those who believed he ignored its potential dangers. OpenAI's chaos has raised new questions about the people and companies behind the A.I. revolution. If the world's premier A.I. start-up can so easily plunge into crisis over backbiting behavior and slippery ideas of wrongdoing, can it be trusted to advance a technology that may have untold effects on billions of people? ''OpenAI's aura of invulnerability has been shaken,'' said Andrew Ng, a Stanford professor who helped found the A.I. labs at Google and the Chinese tech giant Baidu. An Incendiary Mix From the moment it was created in 2015, OpenAI was primed to combust. The San Francisco lab was founded by Elon Musk, Mr. Altman, Dr. Sutskever and nine others. Its goal was to build A.I. systems to benefit all of humanity. Unlike most tech start-ups, it was established as a nonprofit with a board that was responsible for making sure it fulfilled that mission. The board was stacked with people who had competing A.I. philosophies. On one side were those who worried about A.I.'s dangers, like Mr. Musk, who left OpenAI in a huff in 2018. On the other were Mr. Altman and those focused more on the technology's potential benefits. In 2019, Mr. Altman -- who had extensive contacts in Silicon Valley as president of the start-up incubator Y Combinator -- became OpenAI's chief executive. He would own just a tiny stake in the start-up. ''Why is he working on something that won't make him richer? One answer is that lots of people do that once they have enough money, which Sam probably does,'' said Paul Graham, a founder of Y Combinator and Mr. Altman's mentor. ''The other is that he likes power.'' Mr. Altman quickly changed OpenAI's direction by creating a for-profit subsidiary and raising $1 billion from Microsoft, spurring questions about how that would work with the board's mission of safe A.I. Earlier this year, departures shrank OpenAI's board to six people from nine. Three -- Mr. Altman, Dr. Sutskever and Greg Brockman, OpenAI's president -- were founders of the lab. The others were independent members. Helen Toner, a director of strategy at Georgetown University's Center for Security and Emerging Technology, was part of the effective altruist community that believes A.I. could one day destroy humanity. Adam D'Angelo had long worked with A.I. as the chief executive of the question-and-answer website Quora. Tasha McCauley, an adjunct scientist at the RAND Corporation, had worked on tech and A.I. policy and governance issues and taught at Singularity University, which was named for the moment when machines can no longer be controlled by their creators. They were united by a concern that A.I. could become more intelligent than humans. Tensions Mount After OpenAI introduced ChatGPT last year, the board became jumpier. As millions of people used the chatbot to write love letters and brainstorm college essays, Mr. Altman embraced the spotlight. He appeared with Satya Nadella, Microsoft's chief executive, at tech events. He met President Biden and embarked on a 21-city global tour, hobnobbing with leaders like Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India. Yet as Mr. Altman raised OpenAI's profile, some board members worried that ChatGPT's success was antithetical to creating safe A.I., two people familiar with their thinking said. Their concerns were compounded when they clashed with Mr. Altman in recent months over who should fill the board's three open seats. In September, Mr. Altman met investors in the Middle East to discuss an A.I. chip project. The board was concerned that he wasn't sharing all his plans with it, three people familiar with the matter said. Dr. Sutskever, 37, who helped pioneer modern A.I., was especially disgruntled. He had become fearful that the technology could wipe out humanity. He also believed that Mr. Altman was bad-mouthing the board to OpenAI executives, two people with knowledge of the situation said. Other employees have also complained to the board about Mr. Altman's behavior. In October, Mr. Altman promoted another OpenAI researcher to the same level as Dr. Sutskever, who saw it as a slight. Dr. Sutskever told several board members that he might quit, two people with knowledge of the matter said. The board interpreted the move as an ultimatum to choose between him and Mr. Altman, the people said. Dr. Sutskever's lawyer said it was ''categorically false'' that he had threatened to quit. Another conflict erupted in October when Ms. Toner published a paper, ''Decoding Intentions: Artificial Intelligence and Costly Signals,'' at her Georgetown think tank. In it, she and her co-authors praised Anthropic, an OpenAI rival, for delaying a product release and avoiding the ''frantic corner-cutting that the release of ChatGPT appeared to spur.'' Mr. Altman was displeased, especially since the Federal Trade Commission had begun investigating OpenAI's data collection. He called Ms. Toner, saying her paper ''could cause problems.'' The paper was merely academic, Ms. Toner said, offering to write an apology to OpenAI's board. Mr. Altman accepted. He later emailed OpenAI's executives, telling them that he had reprimanded Ms. Toner. ''I did not feel we're on the same page on the damage of all this,'' he wrote. Mr. Altman called other board members and said Ms. McCauley wanted Ms. Toner removed from the board, people with knowledge of the conversations said. When board members later asked Ms. McCauley if that was true, she said that was ''absolutely false.'' ''This significantly differs from Sam's recollection of these conversations,'' an OpenAI spokeswoman said, adding that the company was looking forward to an independent review of what transpired. Some board members believed that Mr. Altman was trying to pit them against each other. Last month, they decided to act. Dialing in from Washington, Los Angeles and the San Francisco Bay Area, they voted on Nov. 16 to dismiss Mr. Altman. OpenAI's outside lawyer advised them to limit what they said publicly about the removal. Fearing that if Mr. Altman got wind of their plan he would marshal his network against them, they acted quickly and secretly. What Did Sam Do? When news broke of Mr. Altman's firing on Nov. 17, a text landed in a private WhatsApp group of more than 100 chief executives of Silicon Valley companies, including Meta's Mark Zuckerberg and Dropbox's Drew Houston. ''Sam is out,'' the text said. The thread immediately blew up with questions: What did Sam do? That same query was being asked at Microsoft, OpenAI's biggest investor. As Mr. Altman was being fired, Kevin Scott, Microsoft's chief technology officer, got a call from Mira Murati, OpenAI's chief technology officer. She told him that in a matter of minutes, OpenAI's board would announce that it had canned Mr. Altman and that she was the interim chief. Mr. Scott immediately asked someone at Microsoft's headquarters in Redmond, Wash., to get Mr. Nadella, the chief executive, out of a meeting he was having with top lieutenants. Shocked, Mr. Nadella called Ms. Murati about the OpenAI board's reasoning, three people with knowledge of the call said. In a statement, OpenAI's board had said only that Mr. Altman ''was not consistently candid in his communications'' with the board. Ms. Murati didn't have answers. Mr. Nadella then phoned Mr. D'Angelo, OpenAI's lead independent director. What could Mr. Altman have done, Mr. Nadella asked, to cause the board to act so abruptly? Was there anything nefarious? ''No,'' Mr. D'Angelo replied, speaking in generalities. Mr. Nadella remained confused. Turning the Tables Shortly after Mr. Altman's removal from OpenAI, a friend reached out to him. It was Brian Chesky, Airbnb's chief executive. Mr. Chesky asked Mr. Altman what he could do to help. Mr. Altman, who was still in Las Vegas, said he wanted to talk. The two men had met in 2009 at Y Combinator. When they spoke on Nov. 17, Mr. Chesky peppered Mr. Altman with questions about why OpenAI's board had terminated him. Mr. Altman said he was as uncertain as everyone else. At the same time, OpenAI's employees were demanding details. The board dialed into a call that afternoon to talk to about 15 OpenAI executives, who crowded into a conference room at the company's offices in a former mayonnaise factory in San Francisco's Mission neighborhood. The board members said that Mr. Altman had lied to the board, but that they couldn't elaborate for legal reasons. ''This is a coup,'' one employee shouted. Jason Kwon, OpenAI's chief strategy officer, accused the board of violating its fiduciary responsibilities. ''It cannot be your duty to allow the company to die,'' he said, according to two people with knowledge of the meeting. Ms. Toner replied, ''The destruction of the company could be consistent with the board's mission.'' OpenAI's executives insisted that the board resign that night or they would all leave. Mr. Brockman, 35, OpenAI's president, had already quit. The support gave Mr. Altman ammunition. He flirted with creating a new start-up, but Mr. Chesky and Ron Conway, a Silicon Valley investor and friend, urged Mr. Altman to reconsider. ''You should be willing to fight back at least a little more,'' Mr. Chesky told him. Mr. Altman decided to take back what he felt was his. Pressuring the Board After flying back from Las Vegas, Mr. Altman awoke on Nov. 18 in his San Francisco home, with sweeping views of Alcatraz Island. Just before 8 a.m., his phone rang. It was Mr. D'Angelo and Ms. McCauley. The board members were rattled by the meeting with OpenAI executives the day before. Customers were considering shifting to rival platforms. Google was already trying to poach top talent, two people with knowledge of the efforts said. Mr. D'Angelo and Ms. McCauley asked Mr. Altman to help stabilize the company. That day, more than two dozen supporters showed up at Mr. Altman's house to lobby OpenAI's board to reinstate him. They set up laptops on his kitchen's white marble countertops and spread out across his living room. Ms. Murati joined them and told the board that she could no longer be interim chief executive. To capitalize on the board's vulnerability, Mr. Altman posted on X: ''i love openai employees so much.'' Ms. Murati and dozens of employees replied with emojis of colored hearts. Yet even as the board considered bringing Mr. Altman back, it wanted concessions. That included bringing on new members who could control Mr. Altman. The board encouraged the addition of Bret Taylor, Twitter's former chairman, who quickly won everyone's approval and agreed to help the parties negotiate. As insurance, the board also sought another interim chief executive in case talks with Mr. Altman broke down. By then, Mr. Altman had gathered more allies. Mr. Nadella, now confident that Mr. Altman was not guilty of malfeasance, threw Microsoft's weight behind him. In a call with Mr. Altman that day, Mr. Nadella proposed another idea. What if Mr. Altman joined Microsoft? The $2.8 trillion company had the computing power for anything that he wanted to build. Mr. Altman now had two options: negotiating a return to OpenAI on his terms or taking OpenAI's talent with him to Microsoft. The Board Stands Firm By Nov. 19, Mr. Altman was so confident that he would be reappointed chief executive that he and his allies gave the board a deadline: Resign by 10 a.m. or everyone would leave. Mr. Altman went to OpenAI's office so he could be there when his return was announced. Mr. Brockman also showed up with his wife, Anna. (The couple had married at OpenAI's office in a 2019 ceremony officiated by Dr. Sutskever. The ring bearer was a robotic hand.) To reach a deal, Ms. Toner, Ms. McCauley and Mr. D'Angelo logged into a day of meetings from their homes. They said they were open to Mr. Altman's return if they could agree on new board members. Mr. Altman and his camp suggested Penny Pritzker, a secretary of commerce under President Barack Obama; Diane Greene, who founded the software company VMware; and others. But Mr. Altman and the board could not agree, and they bickered over whether he should rejoin OpenAI's board and whether a law firm should conduct a review of his leadership. With no compromise in sight, board members told Ms. Murati that evening that they were naming Emmett Shear, a founder of Twitch, a video-streaming service owned by Amazon, as interim chief executive. Mr. Shear was outspoken about developing A.I. slowly and safely. Mr. Altman left OpenAI's office in disbelief. ''I'm going to Microsoft,'' he told Mr. Chesky and others. That night, Mr. Shear visited OpenAI's offices and convened an employee meeting. The company's Slack channel lit up with emojis of a middle finger. Only about a dozen workers showed up, including Dr. Sutskever. In the lobby, Anna Brockman approached him in tears. She tugged his arm and urged him to reconsider Mr. Altman's removal. He stood stone-faced. Breaking the Logjam At 4:30 a.m. on Nov. 20, Mr. D'Angelo was awakened by a phone call from a frightened OpenAI employee. If Mr. D'Angelo didn't step down from the board in the next 30 minutes, the employee said, the company would collapse. Mr. D'Angelo hung up. Over the past few hours, he realized, things had worsened. Just before midnight, Mr. Nadella had posted on X that he was hiring Mr. Altman and Mr. Brockman to lead a lab at Microsoft. He had invited other OpenAI employees to join. That morning, more than 700 of OpenAI's 770 employees had also signed a letter saying they might follow Mr. Altman to Microsoft unless the board resigned. One name on the letter stood out: Dr. Sutskever, who had changed sides. ''I deeply regret my participation in the board's actions,'' he wrote on X that morning. OpenAI's viability was in question. The board members had little choice but to negotiate. To break the impasse, Mr. D'Angelo and Mr. Altman talked the next day. Mr. D'Angelo suggested former Treasury Secretary Lawrence H. Summers, a professor at Harvard, for the board. Mr. Altman liked the idea. Mr. Summers, from his Boston-area home, spoke with Mr. D'Angelo, Mr. Altman, Mr. Nadella and others. Each probed him for his views on A.I. and management, while he asked about OpenAI's tumult. He said he wanted to be sure that he could play the role of a broker. Mr. Summers's addition pushed Mr. Altman to abandon his demand for a board seat and agree to an independent investigation of his leadership and dismissal. By late Nov. 21, they had a deal. Mr. Altman would return as chief executive, but not to the board. Mr. Summers, Mr. D'Angelo and Mr. Taylor would be board members, with Microsoft eventually joining as a nonvoting observer. Ms. Toner, Ms. McCauley and Dr. Sutskever would leave the board. This week, Mr. Altman and some of his advisers were still fuming. They wanted his name cleared. ''Do u have a plan B to stop the postulation about u being fired its not healthy and its not true!!!'' Mr. Conway texted Mr. Altman. Mr. Altman said he was working with OpenAI's board: ''They really want silence but i think important to address soon.'' Nico Grant contributed reporting from San Francisco. Susan Beachy contributed research.Nico Grant contributed reporting from San Francisco. Susan Beachy contributed research. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/12/09/technology/openai-altman-inside-crisis.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page A1, A12, A13. Load-Date: December 9, 2023 End of Document Newly Published, From Japanese Myths to African Fashion The New York Times

### Document 129

A sudden and seismic leadership crisis at OpenAI has led to a revolving door of CEOs at the artificial intelligence company, with tech entrepreneur Emmett Shear becoming the latest to take the helm on Monday. Just days earlier, OpenAI's board abruptly ousted then-CEO Sam Altman, installing Chief Technology Officer Mira Murati as interim CEO. As the "Game of Thrones"-style drama played out over the weekend, questions swirled about Altman's fate. But by Monday morning, Altman had accepted a job at Microsoft, the tech giant with a sizable investment in OpenAI, Shear was named interim CEO and hundreds of OpenAI employees - including Murati - were calling for the board's resignation and threatening to follow Altman to Microsoft. The stunning events of the past 60 hours raise deep questions about the future of OpenAI, the company - with its unusual hybrid structure as a non-profit and for-profit - that first brought the world ChatGPT and jumpstarted a global debate about generative AI's promise and peril. Now, picking up the pieces at OpenAI will be Shear, the 40-year-old co-founder of the video-game live-streaming company Twitch. On Monday, Shear announced he had accepted the job of interim CEO because he believes OpenAI "is one of the most important companies currently in existence." Whether it can remain so depends on what Shear does next. Salvaging OpenAI After leaving Twitch earlier this year to care for his newborn son, Shear takes the reins of a hollowed-out firm that has lost key co-founders, senior employees and is at risk of losing many more. He will have to deal with a potentially moribund board team that voted to trigger the crisis and that allegedly viewed the hypothetical collapse of OpenAI as a beneficial outcome that would serve the company's own mission. As he vows to investigate the events that led to Altman's firing, Shear must not only refocus a shrunken team and salvage the company's position as a leading AI developer - in an industry that changes radically with Altman's departure - but also redefine what OpenAI stands for in a sprawling global debate about the risks and benefits of artificial intelligence and how to regulate it. "When the board shared the situation and asked me to take the role, I did not make the decision lightly," Shear said in a post on X, the platform formerly known as Twitter. "Ultimately I felt that I had a duty to help if I could." Despite being known for launching a social media company that was acquired by Amazon in 2014 for $970 million, Shear has become an increasingly vocal commentator on AI, and some of his prior writings and remarks offer a window into his management style and philosophy on artificial intelligence risks. A regulatory skeptic, except on AI? The Yale-educated computer scientist, entrepreneur and investor describes himself as a habitual advisor. He's spent years guiding fledgling tech companies as a part-time partner at Y Combinator, the startup accelerator once led by Altman. He has a penchant for dispensing nuggets of business wisdom on X, sprinkled throughout other posts about video games and science fiction books. In a 2021 thread reflecting on the 10th anniversary of Twitch's launch, Shear posted 23 tweets distilling what he's learned into pithy management lessons such as that "for internet companies, growth is more important than profit." He also wrote "there are only five growth strategies that exist, and your product probably only fits one." In more recent podcastappearances, Shear has combined his fondness for high-level, abstract thinking with a tendency toward colorful analogies to chess, Star Trek and early human evolution to articulate his views on AI - particularly on artificial general intelligence, an advanced technology that remains years away but that many researchers in the AI field believe could be the ultimate outcome of their work. Shear has said he resembles many of his Silicon Valley peers in broadly favoring limited regulation of technology, or regulations that can better unlock the promises of innovation. But he has also argued that in the specific case of AI, future improvements in the technology are likely to happen so quickly, and eventually independent of any human intervention, that it could easily overwhelm its creators. "You'll be able to point the thing we've built back at itself ... that loop will get tighter and tighter and tighter, and faster and faster and faster, until it can fully self-improve," Shear said in June, outlining his concerns. "That kind of intelligence is just an intrinsically very dangerous thing, because intelligence is power." Concerns about an AI future Even if artificial intelligence does not become smarter than human intelligence, Shear has argued, it could still wreak havoc in the same way that people can. "Imagine 100,000 of the smartest people you know, all running at 100x real-time speed, and able to communicate with each other instantaneously via, like, telepathy," he said in September. "Those 100,000 people can credibly take over the world. They don't have to be smarter than a human." Those views seem to dovetail with concerns about AI safety that reportedly may have been a factor in the OpenAI board's firing of Altman, though Shear on Sunday disputed that Altman's dismissal was "over any specific disagreement on safety" and that "their reasoning was completely different from that." Still, Shear's perspectives set the stage for OpenAI to adopt a more cautious approach in its post-Altman future as Altman heads to Microsoft. And that raises its own set of questions about how Shear may manage OpenAI's relationship with Microsoft. Each has reiterated its commitment to the other, as part of a deal that has seen OpenAI's technology baked into the Bing search engine and Microsoft investing billions into OpenAI. But with Altman and his allies working in-house at Microsoft, Shear - and whomever succeeds him as OpenAI's permanent CEO - may forever be overshadowed. By Brian Fung, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: November 20, 2023 End of Document Gold, bitcoin and stocks hit record highs this week. Then came inflation data CNN Wire

### Document 13

Microsoft has hired Sam Altman to power up its innovation in artificial intelligence after the co-founder of OpenAI was ousted as CEO in a chaotic boardroom coup on Friday. Meanwhile, the ChatGPT company will get its third CEO in three days. It's another major shakeup to the balance of power over artificial intelligence, the most significant new technology in decades. Greg Brockman, another co-founder of OpenAI, is also joining Microsoft (MSFT) - the startup's biggest financial backer. Brockmann quit as OpenAI president after Altman was fired. Emmett Shear, the former CEO of Amazon's streaming service Twitch, will join OpenAI as interim CEO. He replaces Mira Murati, who was named interim CEO when Altman was fired. She will return to her role as OpenAI's chief technology officer. "We look forward to getting to know Emmett Shear," Microsoft CEO Satya Nadella said in a post on X, formerly known as Twitter. "And we're extremely excited to share the news that Sam Altman and Greg Brockman, together with colleagues, will be joining Microsoft to lead a new advanced AI research team." With its $13 billion investment,Microsoft is OpenAI's biggest stakeholder. Altman will be the CEO of the "new group," Nadella said in his post. Shares of Microsoft rose about 2% in premarket trading Monday. Altman's move to Microsoft brought to an end a weekend of feverish speculation that the OpenAI board could perform a dramatic U-turn and rehire the high-flying Silicon Valley entrepreneur and investor. In an open letter Monday morning, hundreds of OpenAI employees called for the resignation of OpenAI's board, accusing it of mishandling Altman's firing, and threatened to quit and move to Microsoft along with Altman. In the wake of the announcement of his move to Microsoft on Monday, Altman posted on X, saying, "we have more unity and commitment and focus than ever before. we are all going to work together some way or other, and i'm so excited. one team, one mission." He also praised OpenAI's leadership team, including Murati. "[They] have been doing an incredible job through this that will be in the history books," Altman said on X. Altman spent Sunday at OpenAI's headquarters, posting on X a photo of himself holding a green guest badge connected to a lanyard labeled "OpenAI." He wrote: "first and last time i ever wear one of these." Multiple news outlets, including the Wall Street Journal and New York Times, reported that the board that fired Altman was having second thoughts and had engaged with him and Brockman to discuss their return. The new face(s) of AI In a post on X early Monday, Shear described the chance to join OpenAI as "a once-in-a-lifetime" opportunity. "I took this job because I believe that OpenAI is one of the most important companies currently in existence. When the board shared the situation and asked me to take the role, I did not make the decision lightly," he added. Shear had left his role as CEO of Twitchin March.In his X post, Shear said it took him just a "few hours" of reflection to make up his mind to join OpenAI. "Ultimately I felt that I had a duty to help if I could," Shear said. But Shear also noted that he's taking over a company with a severely damaged reputation after the bungled firing of Altman and the whirlwind of a weekend in which it flirted with a return of its just-ousted CEO. Shear said that process was "handled very badly, which has seriously damaged our trust." He said the company would hire an independent investigator to report on what happened in the lead-up to Altman's firing. Shear did not go into details about why Altman was given the boot, but he said that it was not related to concerns about Altman leading the company in an unsafe direction or opposition to his efforts to make money. "The board did \*not\* remove Sam over any specific disagreement on safety, their reasoning was completely different from that," Shear said. "I'm not crazy enough to take this job without board support for commercializing our awesome models." Based on the results of the probe, and his discussions with other stakeholders, Shear said he would make "significant" changes to OpenAI in the coming month. "OpenAI's stability and success are too important to allow turmoil to disrupt them like this," he said. As CEO, he'll have to work with Altman, Brockman and other former OpenAI employees who quit and will make the move to Microsoft, which is the startup's biggest strategic partner. He'll also have to work with Murati, who praised Altman on his way out, and who - like many OpenAI employees, including some who quit in protest at his dismissal - posted on X Monday that "OpenAI is nothing without its people." Altman has remained mostly quiet about his firing and hiring over the weekend. On Monday morning, responding to Nadella's X post, he said, "the mission continues." "I'm super excited to have you join as CEO of this new group, Sam, setting a new pace for innovation," Nadella posted in response. "We've learned a lot over the years about how to give founders and innovators space to build independent identities and cultures within Microsoft, including GitHub, Mojang Studios, and LinkedIn, and I'm looking forward to having you do the same." Moving too fast? The details of Altman's firing remain murky. In its announcement Friday, OpenAI claimed Altman had been insufficiently "candid" with the board,and that had hindered the board's ability to carry out its responsibilities. That ambiguous language sent the rumor mill flying. But Brockman gave vivid first-hand details in a post on X. He said Altman had found out he was being fired just minutes before the company made the news public. Brockman suggested Altman had been fired because of a disagreement with the company's research division, led by another co-founder and chief scientist Ilya Sutskever. A key factor wastension between Altman, who favored developing AImore aggressively, and members of the OpenAI board, who wanted to move more cautiously, according to CNN contributor Kara Swisher, who spoke to sources knowledgeable about the crisis. Altman had been privately pushing the company to bring products to market more quickly and to sell them for a profit. In public, however, Altman has long cautioned about risks posed by AI. "Is [AI] gonna be like the printing press that diffused knowledge, power, and learning widely across the landscape that empowered ordinary, everyday individuals that led to greater flourishing, that led above all togreater liberty?" he said in a May Senate subcommittee hearing pressing for regulation. "Or is it gonna be more like the atom bomb...?" At the same time, Altman had OpenAI place its foot firmly on the gas pedal. The startup's executivesand iPhone designer Jony Ive had reportedly held talks to raise $1 billion from Japan's SoftBank for an AI device to replace the smartphone.And OpenAI had wona multibillion-dollar investment commitment from Microsoft as part of a partnership that includedrapid deployment of ChatGPT-like technology across Microsoft'ssearch engine Bing and other products. More recently, Altman announced that OpenAI would make its tools widelyavailable so anyone could create their own version of ChatGPT. Microsoft was not informed of Altman's firing until "just before" the public announcement, Swisher said, and employees were not given any advance warning. By Diksha Madhok and David Goldman, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: November 20, 2023 End of Document Striking actors are reviewing Hollywood and TV studios' 'best and final offer' CNN Wire

### Document 155

OpenAI on Monday pushed back against a lawsuit filed last month by The New York Times alleging that the artificial intelligence juggernaut violated copyright law by using Times journalism to train its systems, calling the suit "without merit." "The New York Times is not telling the full story," OpenAI said in a blog post about the lawsuit, adding that its "goals are to support a healthy news ecosystem, be a good partner, and create mutually beneficial opportunities." The New York Times in December sued OpenAI, as well as its business partner and investor Microsoft, for copyright infringement. The Times alleged that the two companies' artificial intelligence technologies illegally copied millions of Times articles to train ChatGPT and other services to provide people with instant access to information - technology that now competes with the Times. (Microsoft has not commented on the lawsuit.) The complaint is one of a string of recent lawsuits seeking to limit the alleged scraping of wide swaths of content from across the internet, without compensation, to train so-called large language AI models. OpenAI in its Monday statement reiterated its claim that training AI systems with "publicly available internet materials" is covered by "fair use" protections under copyright law. "We view this principle as fair to creators, necessary for innovators, and critical for US competitiveness," the company said. The New York Times in its complaint pushed back on OpenAi's fair use argument, saying that ChatGPT and Microsoft's Bing chatbot provide a similar service as the newspaper. "There is nothing 'transformative' about using The Times's content without payment to create products that substitute for The Times and steal audiences away from it," the Times said in its complaint. "Because the outputs of Defendants' GenAI models compete with and closely mimic the inputs used to train them, copying Times works for that purpose is not fair use." It's not clear whether OpenAI has yet formally responded to the lawsuit in court; no new filings were publicly available on the docket as of Monday afternoon. A lawyer for The New York Times said in a statement Monday that OpenAI's blog post "concedes that OpenAI used The Times's work, along with the work of many others, to build ChatGPT." "As The Times's complaint states, 'Through Microsoft's Bing Chat ... and OpenAI's ChatGPT, Defendants seek to free-ride on The Times's massive investment in its journalism by using it to build substitutive products without permission or payment,'" Susman Godfrey partner Ian Crosby, lead counsel for The New York Times, said in the statement. "That's not fair use by any measure." In its complaint, The New York Times alleges that because the AI tools have been trained on its content, they sometimes provide verbatim copies of sections of Times reports. OpenAI said in its response Monday that so-called "regurgitation" is a "rare bug," the occurrence of which it is working to reduce. "We also expect our users to act responsibly; intentionally manipulating our models to regurgitate is not an appropriate use of our technology and is against our terms of use," OpenAI said. The tech company also accused The Times of "intentionally" manipulating ChatGPT or cherry-picking the copycat examples it detailed in its complaint. OpenAI also pointed to licensing deals it has reached with other publishers, including Axel Springer and the Associated Press, to compensate them for the use of their content to train its models, as well as the ability for outlets to "opt out" of having their sites scraped by its tools, which The New York Times did in August. The New York Times alleged in its complaint that it spent months negotiating with OpenAI and Microsoft to receive fair compensation and set terms of a similar licensing agreement. But it claimed the companies had been unable to reach a fair resolution. OpenAI said Monday that those discussions had continued up until December 19 - one week before The Times' complaint was filed. "The negotiations focused on a high-value partnership around real-time display with attribution in ChatGPT, in which The New York Times would gain a new way to connect with their existing and new readers, and our users would gain access to their reporting," OpenAI said. "We regard The New York Times' lawsuit to be without merit. Still, we are hopeful for a constructive partnership with The New York Times and respect its long history," it added. -CNN's Liam Reilly contributed to this report. By Clare Duffy, CNN TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: January 8, 2024 End of Document Extreme greed is back on Wall Street CNN Wire

### Document 109

Elon Musk is suing OpenAI and its CEO Sam Altman, saying the company behind ChatGPT has diverged from its original, nonprofit mission by partnering with Microsoft for $13 billion and keeping its code for its newest generative AI products a secret. Musk, who co-founded OpenAI in 2015, has since left and has formed his own AI company, xAI. His complaint, filed Thursday in California state court, said that company and its partnership with Microsoft violated OpenAI's founding charter, representing a breach of contract. Musk is asking for a jury trial and for the company, Altman and co-founder Greg Brockman to pay back the profit they received from the business. OpenAI was founded as a check on what the founders believed was a serious threat artificial generative intelligence, or AGI, posed to humanity. The company created a board of overseers to review any product the company created and its products' code was made public. But Altman, Brockman and Chief Scientist Ilya Sutskever in 2019 formed OpenAI LP, a for-profit entity that exists within the larger company's structure. That for-profit company took OpenAI from worthless to a valuation of $90 billion in just a few years - and Altman is largely credited as the mastermind of that plan and the key to the company's success. OpenAI did not immediately respond to CNN's request for comment. The lawsuit also cites a high-profile leadership crisis last year that led to Altman's temporary ouster from the company, apparently over concerns by several board members about the risks of artificial intelligence. After days of uncertainty and an intervention by Microsoft, Altman was restored to his position in what industry analysts said was a victory for those seeking to commercialize AI technology. Thursday's lawsuit repeats that claim. "The public is still in the dark regarding what exactly the Board's 'deliberative review process' revealed that resulted in the initial firing of Mr. Altman," the complaint said. "However, one thing is clear to Mr. Musk and the public at large: OpenAI has abandoned its 'irrevocable' non-profit mission in the pursuit of profit." Although Microsoft - which has invested billions of dollars into OpenAI and which has a close partnership with the startup - is not named as a defendant in Musk's suit, the tech giant appears 68 times in the complaint. Much of the lawsuit takes issue with Microsoft's apparent influence over OpenAI and Microsoft's economic position. Musk has previously threatened to sue Microsoftand accused it of stealing content from X, Musk's social media company, to train Microsoft AI tools. "OpenAI, Inc. has been transformed into a closed-source de facto subsidiary of the largest technology company in the world: Microsoft," Thursday's lawsuit said. "Under its new Board, it is not just developing but is actually refining an AGI to maximize profits for Microsoft." Musk, the Tesla and SpaceX CEO, left OpenAI in 2018. He has continued to speak out against the dangers of artificial intelligence. In the complaint, he framed the current OpenAI leaders as greedy. "Where some like Mr. Musk see an existential threat in AGI, others see AGI as a source of profit and power," the complaint stated. This story has been updated with additional context from the complaint. By David Goldman and Brian Fung, CNN TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: March 1, 2024 End of Document Choose between stability and 'downward spiral,' China tells Blinken during Beijing trip CNN Wire

### Document 688

Mr. Bankman-Fried and his colleagues spent more than $530 million to battle what they saw as the dangers of artificial intelligence. Now those efforts are reeling. SAN FRANCISCO -- In April, a San Francisco artificial intelligence lab called Anthropic raised $580 million for research involving ''A.I. safety.'' Few in Silicon Valley had heard of the one-year-old lab, which is building A.I. systems that generate language. But the amount of money promised to the tiny company dwarfed what venture capitalists were investing in other A.I. start-ups, including those stocked with some of the most experienced researchers in the field. The funding round was led by Sam Bankman-Fried, the founder and chief executive of FTX, the cryptocurrency exchange that filed for bankruptcy last month. After FTX's sudden collapse, a leaked balance sheet showed that Mr. Bankman-Fried and his colleagues had fed at least $500 million into Anthropic. Their investment was part of a quiet and quixotic effort to explore and mitigate the dangers of artificial intelligence, which many in Mr. Bankman-Fried's circle believed could eventually destroy the world and damage humanity. Over the past two years, the 30-year-old entrepreneur and his FTX colleagues funneled more than $530 million -- through either grants or investments -- into more than 70 A.I.-related companies, academic labs, think tanks, independent projects and individual researchers to address concerns over the technology, according to a tally by The New York Times. Now some of these organizations and individuals are unsure whether they can continue to spend that money, said four people close to the A.I. efforts who were not authorized to speak publicly. They said they were worried that Mr. Bankman-Fried's fall could cast doubt over their research and undermine their reputations. And some of the A.I. start-ups and organizations may eventually find themselves embroiled in FTX's bankruptcy proceedings, with their grants potentially clawed back in court, they said. The concerns in the A.I. world are an unexpected fallout from FTX's disintegration, showing how far the ripple effects of the crypto exchange's collapse and Mr. Bankman-Fried's vaporizing fortune have traveled. ''Some might be surprised by the connection between these two emerging fields of technology,'' Andrew Burt, a lawyer and visiting fellow at Yale Law School who specializes in the risks of artificial intelligence, said of A.I. and crypto. ''But under the surface, there are direct links between the two.'' Mr. Bankman-Fried, who faces investigations into FTX's collapse and who spoke at The Times's DealBook conference on Wednesday, declined to comment. Anthropic declined to comment on his investment in the company. Mr. Bankman-Fried's attempts to influence A.I. stem from his involvement in ''effective altruism,'' a philanthropic movement in which donors seek to maximize the impact of their giving for the long term. Effective altruists are often concerned with what they call catastrophic risks, such as pandemics, bioweapons and nuclear war. Their interest in artificial intelligence is particularly acute. Many effective altruists believe that increasingly powerful A.I. can do good for the world, but worry that it can cause serious harm if it is not built in a safe way. While A.I. experts agree that any doomsday scenario is a long way off -- if it happens at all -- effective altruists have long argued that such a future is not beyond the realm of possibility and that researchers, companies and governments should prepare for it. Over the last decade, many effective altruists have worked inside top A.I. research labs, including DeepMind, which is owned by Google's parent company, and OpenAI, which was founded by Elon Musk and others. They helped create a research field called A.I. safety, which aims to explore how A.I. systems might be used to do harm or might unexpectedly malfunction on their own. Effective altruists have helped drive similar research at Washington think tanks that shape policy. Georgetown University's Center for Security and Emerging Technology, which studies the impact of A.I. and other emerging technologies on national security, was largely funded by Open Philanthropy, an effective altruist giving organization backed by a Facebook co-founder, Dustin Moskovitz. Effective altruists also work as researchers inside these think tanks. Mr. Bankman-Fried has been a part of the effective altruist movement since 2014. Embracing an approach called earning to give, he told The Times in April that he had deliberately chosen a lucrative career so he could give away much larger amounts of money. In February, he and several of his FTX colleagues announced the Future Fund, which would support ''ambitious projects in order to improve humanity's long-term prospects.'' The fund was led partly by Will MacAskill, a founder of the Center for Effective Altruism, as well as other key figures in the movement. The Future Fund promised $160 million in grants to a wide range of projects by the beginning of September, including in research involving pandemic preparedness and economic growth. About $30 million was earmarked for donations to an array of organizations and individuals exploring ideas related to A.I. Among the Future Fund's A.I.-related grants was $2 million to a little-known company, Lightcone Infrastructure. Lightcone runs the online discussion site LessWrong, which in the mid-2000s began exploring the possibility that A.I. would one day destroy humanity. Mr. Bankman-Fried and his colleagues also funded several other efforts that were working to mitigate the long-term risks of A.I., including $1.25 million to the Alignment Research Center, an organization that aims to align future A.I. systems with human interests so that the technology does not go rogue. They also gave $1.5 million for similar research at Cornell University. The Future Fund also donated nearly $6 million to three projects involving ''large language models,'' an increasingly powerful breed of A.I. that can write tweets, emails and blog posts and even generate computer programs. The grants were intended to help mitigate how the technology might be used to spread disinformation and to reduce unexpected and unwanted behavior from these systems. After FTX filed for bankruptcy, Mr. MacAskill and others who ran the Future Fund resigned from the project, citing ''fundamental questions about the legitimacy and integrity of the business operations'' behind it. Mr. MacAskill did not respond to a request for comment. Beyond the Future Fund's grants, Mr. Bankman-Fried and his colleagues directly invested in start-ups with the $500 million financing of Anthropic. The company was founded in 2021 by a group that included a contingent of effective altruists who had left OpenAI. It is working to make A.I. safer by developing its own language models, which can cost tens of millions of dollars to build. Some organizations and individuals have already received their funds from Mr. Bankman-Fried and his colleagues. Others got only a portion of what was promised to them. Some are unsure whether the grants will have to be returned to FTX's creditors, said the four people with knowledge of the organizations. Charities are vulnerable to clawbacks when donors go bankrupt, said Jason Lilien, a partner at the law firm Loeb & Loeb who specializes in charities. Companies that receive venture investments from bankrupt companies may be in a somewhat stronger position than charities, but they are also vulnerable to clawback claims, he said. Dewey Murdick, the director of the Center for Security and Emerging Technology, the Georgetown think tank that is backed by Open Philanthropy, said effective altruists had contributed to important research involving A.I. ''Because they have increased funding, it has increased attention on these issues,'' he said, citing how there is more discussion over how A.I. systems can be designed with safety in mind. But Oren Etzioni of the Allen Institute for Artificial Intelligence, a Seattle A.I. lab, said that the views of the effective altruist community were sometimes extreme and that they often made today's technologies seem more powerful or more dangerous than they really were. He said the Future Fund had offered him money this year for research that would help predict the arrival and risks of ''artificial general intelligence,'' a machine that can do anything the human brain can do. But that idea is not something that can be reliably predicted, Mr. Etzioni said, because scientists do not yet know how to build it. ''These are smart, sincere people committing dollars into a highly speculative enterprise,'' he said. https : // www.nytimes.com/2022/12/01/technology/sam-bankman-fried-crypto-artificial-intelligence.html Graphic PHOTO: Sam Bankman-Fried, founder of the failed crypto exchange FTX, spoke at The Times's DealBook Summit this week. (PHOTOGRAPH BY HIROKO MASUIKE/THE NEW YORK TIMES) (B4) This article appeared in print on page B1, B4. Load-Date: December 2, 2022 End of Document The Global Race to Regulate Artificial Intelligence Is Heating Up; DealBook Newsletter The New York Times

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OpenAI, the company behind the viral chatbot ChatGPT, fired its CEO and founder, Sam Altman, on Friday. His stunning departure sent shockwaves through the budding AI industry. The company, in a statement, said an internal investigation found that Altman was not always truthful with the board. "Mr. Altman's departure follows a deliberative review process by the board, which concluded that he was not consistently candid in his communications with the board, hindering its ability to exercise its responsibilities," the company said in its statement. "The board no longer has confidence in his ability to continue leading OpenAI." OpenAI announced Mira Murati, the company's chief technology officer, will serve as interim CEO until a permanent successor is chosen. In a tweet following the news, Altman said he "loved my time at openai." 'it was transformative for me personally, and hopefully the world a little bit. most of all i loved working with such talented people," he said. "will have more to say about what's next later." The news follows OpenAI's first developer conference held in San Francisco last week, where Altman served as the master of ceremonies, unveiling a series of new artificial intelligence tool updates, including the ability for developers to create custom versions of ChatGPT. He also shared about 2 million developers now use the platform, and about 90% of Fortune 500 companies are using the tools internally. It currently has 100 million active users. ChatGPT launched late last year, making Altman an overnight quasi-celebrity and the face of a new crop of AI tools that can generate images and texts in response to simple user prompts. The technology is called generative AI and has since been deployed by Microsoft on its search engine and other tools. Google has a rival called "Bard," and other generative AI tools have been developed in recent months. Not long after its release, ChatGPT became a household name almost synonymous with AI itself. CEOs used it to draft emails, people built websites with no prior coding experience, and it passed exams from law and business schools. Although Altman has long been an advocate of AI, he is also one of its biggest critics. In testimony before Congress earlier this year, Altman described the technology's current boom as a pivotal moment. He was also one of several tech CEOs to meet with White House leaders, including Vice President Kamala Harris and President Joe Biden, this year to emphasize the importance of ethical and responsible AI development. Others wanted Altman and OpenAI to move more cautiously. Elon Musk, who helped found OpenAI before breaking from the group, and dozens of tech leaders, professors and researchers in urged artificial intelligence labs like OpenAI to stop the training of the most powerful AI systems for at least six months, citing "profound risks to society and humanity." (At the same time, some experts questioned if those who signed the letter sought to maintain their competitive edge over other companies.) OpenAI declined CNN's request for further comment. Arun Chandrasekaran, an analyst at Gartner Research, called Altman's exit "shocking," as he's been championing OpenAI's cause with developers, consumers, regulators and others. "I am sure the OpenAI board took this decision after a lot of deliberation," he said. "OpenAI does have a deep bench of technical leaders and it will be interesting to see how its next generation of leaders steer by continuing its fast paced innovation culture, scaling the business and meeting the expectations of regulators and society at large." Murati was born and raised in Albania and studied engineering at Dartmouth. She joined OpenAI in 2018. Previously, she managed the product and engineering teams at augmented reality company Ultraleap (then called Leap Motion) and earlier worked at Tesla, where she helped develop the Model X. The news shocked AI insiders, analysts and tech executives alike. Microsoft, which poured millions of dollars into Open AI earlier this year, told CNN in a statement it "remains committed to Mira and their team as we bring this next era of AI to our customers," according to a company spokesperson. Microsoft's stock price slid 1.6% Friday and fell about another 1% in afterhours trading. In a tweet, former Google CEO Eric Schmidt called Altman "a hero of mine." "He built a company from nothing to $90 Billion in value, and changed our collective world forever," Schmidt said. "I can't wait to see what he does next. I, and billions of people, will benefit from his future work- it's going to be simply incredible. Thank you [Altman] for all you have done for all of us." Reece Hayden, an analyst at ABI Research, said this could be a "big blow" for commentators calling for AI regulation. "Sam Altman has been a passionate advocate for this, and this could signal that OpenAI are leaning towards a more self-regulatory approach," Hayden said. CNN's Clare Duffy contributed to this report. This story has been updated with additional information. Correction: An earlier version of this story misstated how much Microsoft's stock fell after the news. It fell 1.6% Friday. By Samantha Murphy Kelly, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: November 20, 2023 End of Document From ChatGPT to executive orders: Inside the White House's urgent push to regulate AI CNN Wire

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we saw in 2022, there are a substantial number of Americans who will say that I am disappointed in Biden's performance. I am disappointed in the economy, but I still am going to vote for Democrats because I consider the Republican alternative to extreme, a threat to my rights, to my values, to democracy itself. But Rosemary, there's not an infinite pool of those voters. And to go from an approval rating of 36 or 38 percent to a winning coalition in a presidential election requires a very large number of people to say, I don't like the job of the incumbent, but I'm going to vote for him because I like the alternative even less. He needs to begin improving his own standing with the public and certainly laying out a compelling agenda for what a second term might mean, which he's done very little of. At this state of the union would be an important step in that direction. CHURCH: Yeah, because I mean, Democrats face a dilemma right now, don't they? With Joe Biden's age becoming an increasing vulnerability as well as his low energy. What do Democrats need to be doing right now to reverse the president's low approval ratings and how concerned is the party at this juncture with only eight months to go before one of the most critical elections in this nation's history? BROWNSTEIN: Yeah, I think the party's understatement to say the party is concerned. They don't have a lot of leverage over his decision, that's for sure. I mean, there is kind of no council of elders, you know, if there's anybody who's going to convince him that this is not worth doing, it's as someone else has said, it's probably someone with a Biden at the end of their name, even Obama might not have that influence over him, given that he told him, you know, unceremoniously not to run in 2016 and that didn't turn out so well for Democrats. You know, I think there is a view in the Democratic Party, however, that beyond Biden, the party itself needs to be more aggressive in pushing at the vulnerabilities of Trump, which are still very real, even though they've been kind of overshadowed by the manifest vulnerabilities of Biden. So, you know, I think there's a desire for the groups working on the various issues, remember, Trump might be vulnerable, abortion, some of his immigration responses, which has obviously been an issue that has been hurting Biden, to become more forceful in making a case against him. But there's not that much anyone else can do it. Really is Joe Biden who has to meet the dual challenge of convincing people that he is physically and mentally up to another term, and that he has plans that will produce better conditions than voters, you know, believe they are experiencing now. Obviously, inflation is just overshadowing a lot of other positive developments in the economy. They can kind of highlight those positive developments and advertising in the key states. But as long as necessities of life are costing 15, 20 percent more than when Biden took office, it's probably going to be the contrast with Trump more than selling Biden's record that it's going to get him over the top if he gets there. CHURCH: All right. Our thanks to Ron Brownstein for your analysis. Appreciate it as always. BROWNSTEIN: Thank you for having me, Rosemary. CHURCH: So, in Washington, a key member of Israel's war cabinet is set to take part in high level talks amid growing calls from the U.S. for a temporary ceasefire in Gaza. Benny Gantz is expected to sit down with U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken on Tuesday and Vice President Kamala Harris in the hours ahead. But even as these meetings are set to kick off, Israel has decided to skip ceasefire talks in Cairo. An Israeli official tells CNN that Israel is not sending a delegation to Egypt after Hamas failed to respond to two key demands. And a Hamas source says the group has its own sticking points. All this seeming to dash hopes of an imminent deal. Still, the U.S. is ramping up its push to address the dire situation in Gaza. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) KAMALA HARRIS, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: The threat of Hamas poses to the people of Israel must be eliminated. And given the immense scale of suffering in Gaza, there must be an immediate ceasefire. (END VIDEO CLIP) CHURCH: Joining me now is journalist Elliott Gotkine. He is in London. Good to see you, Elliott. So, what do we know about why Benny Gantz is in D.C., especially in light of the ongoing talks and ramped up pressure from the U.S. for a ceasefire? ELLIOTT GOTKINE, JOURNALIST: Rosemary, as you say, Benny Gantz is a member of the war cabinet. So, he's one of the key decision makers when it comes to Israel's war with Hamas in the Gaza Strip. [02:10:02] And ostensibly, he's in the United States to convey Israeli messages, to advocate for Israel's war objectives of destroying Hamas and getting those hostages out of the Gaza Strip and allowing aid to go in. He's also going to be discussing the security situation in the north of Israel, where there is still daily tit-for-tat fire between the Iranian proxy Hezbollah in southern Lebanon and Israel in the north as well. And although that's been simmering, there are concerns, of course, that that could still boil over into all-out war. So that's why he's ostensibly there to meet with V.P. Kamala Harris, Tony Blinken, Secretary of State, Jake Sullivan, National Security Advisor, as well as other lawmakers and also pro-Israel lobby groups. But according to Israeli media and even tweets from Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's own ministers in his broader coalition government, Benny Gantz seems to maybe have gone a little bit rogue. He didn't go there with the pre-approval of Prime Minister Netanyahu, who is said to be fuming at Gantz's trip. The Justice Minister of Netanyahu describing Gantz as a Trojan horse on his visit to the United States. And I suppose the big concern here for Netanyahu is that he may have been a bit outmaneuvered in the sense that poll after poll that has been done for Israelis ever since October the 7th and the Hamas-led terrorist attacks have shown that Benny Gantz is the most popular person in Israel to be the next prime minister and that if elections were held tomorrow, according to these opinion polls, his party would have more than double the number of seats that Netanyahu's party was. And so, there are concerns, certainly from Netanyahu's camp, that Benny Gantz may be positioning himself for the day after elections happen and when perhaps Benny Gantz might be in charge and leading Israel as its prime minister. And I suppose from the United States' perspective, and they obviously won't say this publicly, there may be a sense that Benny Gantz is a man that they can do business with more so and more easily than with Prime Minister Netanyahu. For a start, his position on the two-state solution is not as set in stone, if you like, in terms of being against a two-state solution as Prime Minister Netanyahu's. So, it's a bit more than, I suppose, just a friendly visit to meet with Israel's most important ally. Will there be any breakthroughs from this trip? I very much doubt it. Rosemary? CHURCH: Elliott Gotkine joining us live from London. Many thanks. And still to come, a significant show of support in Moscow as hundreds of mourner's flocks to the gravesite of Kremlin critic Alexei Navalny for a third straight day. We'll have a live update. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [02:15:00] CHURCH: Ukraine's president says defense forces have shot down seven Russian military aircraft in the past week alone and 15 over the month of February. Volodymyr Zelensky says Russia is launching aerial attacks meant to kill as Ukraine's defense forces struggle with a significant shortage of artillery. He's pleading for U.S. military aid now. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) VOLODYMYR ZELENSKY, PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE (through translation): This war must become hopeless for Russia, for the terrorists. And they must feel to the fullest extent possible that there is a force that destroys those who want to destroy life. We are capable of providing this. Each partner knows what is needed. The key is the political will to implement everything, to provide exactly the level of supply that will help. If this does not happen, it will become one of the most disgraceful pages in history, if America or Europe are defeated by Iranian-shod drones or Russian fighter jets. (END VIDEO CLIP) CHURCH: On Sunday, six people were injured in massive Russian missile attacks on residential areas in eastern Ukraine. This police video shows a heavily damaged school in one of the towns that was hit. And the death toll from a Russian drone attack on Odessa Friday night has now risen to 12, including five children. President Zelensky says rescuers spent all day Sunday digging through the rubble, recovering bodies and searching for survivors. Tributes are still pouring in for Russian opposition leader Alexei Navalny two days after he was laid to rest. Hundreds of mourners flocked to his grave in Moscow on Sunday and the pile of flowers reportedly stretched more than 500 meters outside the cemetery gate. Navalny died last month in a Siberian prison, sparking accusations he'd been murdered. The Kremlin has denied any involvement in his death. The outpouring of support comes as President Vladimir Putin is set to secure another six-year term in an election with no real competition. And for more CNN, Sebastian Shukla joins us now live from Berlin. Good to see you, Sebastian. So, hundreds of mourners are queuing up in Moscow to visit the grave of Putin critic Alexei Navalny after many defied threats of arrest at his funeral on Friday. What's the latest on this show of support for the late opposition leader? SEBASTIAN SHUKLA, CNN PRODUCER: Good morning, Rosemary. Well, I think people have been queuing, hundreds of people haven't been queuing just yesterday and may go on in today, but been going and queuing throughout the weekend since Alexei Navalny was finally laid to rest. And people were just seeing those images from the weekend, somewhere underneath that pile of petals is Alexei Navalny's body, and the stream of people has been consistent since Friday. We saw over the weekend his mother, Lyudmila Navalnaya, who, of course, went on that huge, almost epic mission to get back her son's body, also visited again, you know, just to say again goodbye to her son and also to take in the crowds and the number of people that had come to pay their final respects to the late opposition leader. But, Rosemary, of the weekend and one of the expectations actually was that the crackdown by police may have been a flashpoint. It could have been a lot more heavy-handed. We saw the dissent that came after Alexei Navalny died on the 16th of February. [02:19:56] We saw the authorities use heavy measures of detention to stop people just laying flowers at vigils across Russia, let alone at a burial site. There were no real signs of that this weekend and on Friday. In fact, the number of people detained has only been roughly 100. But what that seems to show is that the authorities have decided that this is not the moment to send a real message to the Russian people. And I think some of that is due to the fact that there is a presidential election, as you just mentioned. Vladimir Putin is up for re-election again, of which he's largely expected to win. The elections will take place at the end of next week. And I think that people used this moment to be able to use some form of dissent, to let off a little bit of steam. We heard chants of Navalny's name and we heard anti-war slogans. You think people saying things like, no to war. And that's very rare especially for it not to be followed by any form of arrests or crackdowns. So, I think that we will continue to see this and there is a real message here that people thought with Alexei Navalny's death, this may be the extinguishing of the opposition. But on reflection and what we've seen over the weekend, I think that there is still that little kindling that people, liberal-minded people in Russia still want a better society. Rosemary. CHURCH: All right. Our thanks to Sebastian Shukla joining us live from Berlin. Kamala Harris is suddenly in the forefront of the Biden administration's response to the war in Gaza. What she's saying about a temporary ceasefire and the push for more humanitarian aid. Back with that and more in just a moment. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [02:25:00] CHURCH: The Biden administration is pushing to address the dire situation in Gaza, an issue already looming large over this year's presidential election. And in the hours ahead, U.S. Vice President Kamala Harris is set to sit down with Israeli war cabinet member Benny Gantz in Washington. The meeting comes amid an urgent U.S. push for more humanitarian aid and a temporary ceasefire in Gaza. CNN's Priscilla Alvarez has details from Washington. PRISCILLA ALVAREZ, CNN WHITE HOUSE REPORTER: Vice President Kamala Harris forcefully called for more humanitarian aid to get into Gaza during remarks on Sunday. She said that people in the region were, quote, "starving" and also called conditions, quote, "inhumane." She also urged Israel to do more to get assistance into the region, saying that there were, quote, "no excuses." This has been a situation that the vice president has been closely monitoring and has been involved in discussions about the humanitarian situation, as well as the day after planning for Gaza. But on Sunday, she took a moment to reflect on what is happening on the ground in Gaza, saying this. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) HARRIS: What we are seeing every day in Gaza is devastating. We have seen reports of families eating leaves or animal feed, women giving birth to malnourished babies with little or no medical care, and children dying from malnutrition and dehydration. (END VIDEO CLIP) ALVAREZ: Now, the vice president also called for an immediate ceasefire within the context of a deal that is currently on the table. That includes a six-week ceasefire that would allow for the release of the most vulnerable hostages. That includes the wounded, women and the elderly, and allow also for more aid to go into Gaza. Now, all of those talks are still ongoing as U.S. officials try to get a deal across the finish line by Ramadan. All of this, of course, looming over the State of the Union address by President Biden that is set to take place on Thursday, as he grapples with this both abroad and domestically. Priscilla Alvarez, CNN, Washington. CHURCH: Joining me now from Israel is Izi Srulik Kalvo, whose father is currently being held hostage by Hamas. Thank you so much for joining us at this difficult time for you and your family. IZI SRULIK KALVO, FATHER HELD HOSTAGE BY HAMAS: Thank you for having me. CHURCH: So, what is your reaction to the latest hostage release and ceasefire negotiations in Cairo after news that Israel's delegation will not be attending? KALVO: Well, obviously it's not good, but in my opinion, you have to talk, talk all the time. Whenever they let you, go and talk. We're not playing here. It's the life of 135 hostages over there that needs to be back home as soon as we can because they're dying there. It's almost five months now and there's no time for kindergarten games. If there is a delegation, we should be there no matter what, even if we don't have something to contribute. The whole thing is -- it's weird for us to understand that from our side, it looks like we're not doing enough and we can say that what we see is that even your President Biden is doing more than our prime minister and we don't like it at all. We need help. I mean, if it's not obvious, something is wrong here with the hostages' situation and how we deal with them. There are things that you negotiate and you play with. I'm not a negotiator. I never was and never learned that. They probably have their own moves. But if you look from outside, it seems that there are better things you can -- we can do. And I think that you as an American, I'm sorry to give it to you, to hand it over, but you should put more pressure. Unfortunately, we didn't manage to do it. It's already five months. My father is there. Another 133 hostages are there. Their situation is not good. They're dying every day. We need to bring them home yesterday. [02:30:00] CHURCH: So, Izi, what message do you have for your government if they fail to make a hostage and ceasefire deal because it is the Israeli government that is not sending a delegation to these latest critical talks? KALVO: It's all about a delegation. They can do whatever they think needs to be done. Again, they're professionals. I'm not. I just have my father over there. But I can tell you my feet for the people I'm meeting here, and we're doing a lot. We're trying to do our best to help from all sides. We flew to Hague. We had the research in the Jerusalem now. We are doing whatever we can, but we are very, very uncapable of helping much. So the message is not about not or yes, sending a delegation to Cairo. The message is right now, this is what you call the (INAUDIBLE). If there won't be any deal now, my personal belief, it will not happen never, because in the Ramadan, we will get into the Ramadan, which is the holiday you Muslims. Nothing will move. And the time will pass. And things are going to change over there. But for (INAUDIBLE) will get into Rafah, which I think it's going to be a total disaster. But again, I'm not an expert. So my message that government, to my government is put the hostages in first place, not in second. And then do whatever you can to bring him on. We can deal with Hamas later. First, we need to deal with our people that are still alive over there what Hamas did on October 7, when I was often, they would the things they did back then are slightly forgotten by the world. It happened five months ago. And now, what they see is Gaza is bombed, Gaza is bombed. I can understand. It's getting tougher and tougher. But don't forget what happened on October here when women were slaughtered, pregnant women was open and their babies was taken out, beheaded -- you know everything. I don't have to repeat them. It happened five months ago. People are starting to forget that. We do not forget that, and we don't forget our parents our beloved one, that right now are in the tunnels over there in Gaza with almost no food and water, with all this situation. And they're not young. My father is 85 years old. Imagine an 85 year old human being needs to survive five months in a dark, humid, no air, no water, no food, tunnel when he was not a soldier. He was taking from his bed. You got to get them home. So my message to my family and by the way, to you, to the American citizen again, I said, please help us. We used to be the toughest in the neighborhood. It looks like we're not. We need help. And you can help us. CHURCH: Izi Srulik Kalvo, we hear your message and hope a deal can be reached very soon. Many thanks for joining us. KALVO: You're welcome. Thank you for having me. CHURCH: Haiti has imposed a state of emergency amid a wave of gang violence. That's included kidnappings, killings, and looting. A curfew has been imposed after two prison breaks over the weekend. The U.N. estimates some 3,500 hundred prisoners escaped from the national penitentiary in Port-au-Prince. Officials say police confronted heavily armed individuals, but were unable to stop them from freeing the prisoners. The violence left several inmates and prison staff injured. And we'll be right back. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [02:37:12] CHURCH: You are watching NASA's latest mission to the International Space Station. The SpaceX Falcon rocket lifted off Sunday night from the Kennedy Space Center onboard three astronauts from NASA and a Russian cosmonaut. If all goes well, they will reach the space station Tuesday and stay there until the end of August. Two earlier launch attempts were scrubbed due to weather conditions. Singapore's culture minister is addressing rumors surrounding a grant to Taylor Swift's promoter to secure the only performances in Southeast Asia of her record-breaking Eras tour. It's an issue that's created some bad blood in the region. So, let's turn to CNN's Kristie Lu Stout. She's been tracking this story from Hong Kong and joins us now. Good to see you, Kristie. So what's the latest on this controversy surrounding Taylor Swift's performance in Singapore. KRISTIE LU STOUT, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Well, Rosemary, Singapore is neighbors are upset amid allegations that the city-state paid up to $3 million a show for an exclusive deal to secure Taylor Swift and her blockbuster Eras tour. And today, we heard from Singapore's culture minister who addressed parliament on the controversy and he said that the grant is not as high as speculated. Now, let's walk through the timeline here. Now, last week, we heard from a lawmaker in the Philippines who called on his country to put the pressure on Singapore for an explanation. Joey Salceda said this, let's bring it up for you, quote: This isn't what good neighbors. He goes on to say it was at the expense of neighboring countries which could not attract their own foreign concert-goers and whose fans had to go to Singapore, unquote. The allegations were first made public by the Thai Prime Minister, Srettha Thavisin, when he spoke at a business forum in Bangkok on February the 16th, and he said that Singapore paid Taylor Swift up to 3 million per show allegedly on condition of exclusivity, for a Singapore only arrangement in Southeast Asia. And Srettha also said this, let's bring it up for you, quote: If I'd known this, I would have brought the shows to Thailand, unquote. Now, I want to add that we are awaiting comment from Taylor Swift's team, including her concert promoter. Now, Singapore said it did award Taylor Swift a grant to perform there, but it did not confirm the exclusivity clause. And today, we heard from its culture minister Edwin Tong who made fresh comments about this controversial grant, saying this, let's bring it up for you, quote: There has been some online speculation as to the size of the grant. I can say that it is not accurate and not anywhere is high as speculated, unquote. And then citing confidentiality reasons, he didn't reveal the size or the conditions of the grant. Now, this week, Taylor Swift is playing in Singapore. She's playing six sold-out concerts to some 300,000 fans there. [02:40:01] It's her only stop in Southeast Asia and Singapore is getting a massive economic boost here. According to an economist at Maybank, seven out of ten concertgoers are coming into Singapore from overseas and they're spending up to $370 million in the city-state. Back to you. CHURCH: All right. Our thanks to Kristie Lu Stout, joining us live from Hong Kong. Well, three decades after releasing his last pop album, Billy Joel is back with a groundbreaking music video. (MUSIC) His newest song, "Turn the Lights Back On", uses artificial intelligence to portray younger versions of himself. Joel looks represent the different periods of his career, like the "Piano Man" era and the "River of Dreams" era. In an interview Sunday with CNN's Fareed Zakaria, the superstar described the emotions he felt while watching the video. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) BILLY JOEL, MUSICIAN AND CO-WRITER, "TURN THE LIGHTS BACK ON": Freddie came up to me with this idea of artificial intelligence and I didn't really know what he was talking about, but I did the recording, the video and when I saw it, it was kind of an out-of-body experience. I saw myself, you know, going through time and it was very moving. (END VIDEO CLIP) CHURCH: And thank you so much for joining us. I'm Rosemary Church. For our international and CNN Max viewers, "WORLD SPORT" is up next. And for those of you in the United States and Canada, I'll be back with more CNN NEWSROOM in just a moment. Do stay with us. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [02:45:35] CHURCH: Welcome back to our viewers in North America. I'm Rosemary Church. Well, more now on one of the top stories we're following. The U.S. is preparing for Super Tuesday now, just a day away. And there's a spot of good news for Republican candidate Nikki Haley. She won Sunday's GOP primary in Washington, D.C. Her first win so far. But Donald Trump gained more than double the D.C. delegates with wins in Idaho, Missouri, and Michigan. Republican voters in 15 states and one territory will hold nominating contests on Tuesday, more than a third of the delegates necessary to clinch the GOP presidential nomination are at stake. Democrats in 16 states will hold contests as well. CNN's Eva McKend has more details on Nikki Haley strategy heading into the week. (BEIGN VIDEOTAPE) EVA MCKEND, CNN U.S. NATIONAL POLITICS CORRESPONDENT: Despite long odds, Nikki Haley continuing to crisscross the country and effort to connect with as many voters as possible. A disciplined messenger, her message largely remains the same. She argues that she is the best person to confront President Biden in a general election, and she says that she is a unifying force that Republicans really need to appeal to as many voters as possible. There is something to this argument when you show up at her rallies, like a rally she held in Vermont to the budget, you see Democrats showing up, independent voters, Republicans who say that they would rather vote for President Biden than support Trump in a general election. Let's listen. HOPE MARTIN, BRIDPORT, VERMONT RESIDENT: I just feel at this point, we need a change in government wholesale. I voted for Biden, I voted for other Republicans other times. I consider myself an independent and you know we need the next-generation up there. Nikki has good, solid values, her record is strong, she's got good experience as governor, as ambassador, and I think she issue in a new era for this country, desperately needed. MCKEND: The problem for Haley, of course, is that some of these states are winner-take-all states and ultimately, this Republican contest is a delegate battle. Right here in Vermont, in Massachusetts and in Maine, where she's been campaigning. These are winner take all states and that means if she doesn't outright win, if she doesn't get above 50 percent, that means she's not awarded any of the necessary delegates. Former president Donald Trump is on track to have the necessary delegates by mid-March. Eva McKend, CNN, Burlington, Vermont. (END VIDEOTAPE) CHURCH: As a shutdown deadline looms in the United States, top lawmakers have unveiled six funding bills, setting off a race against the clock to pass them by the end of the week. Top Democrats and Republicans in both chambers back the package of bills which are a breakthrough for negotiators. Until now, lawmakers struggled to reach consensus. The package includes bills to fund government agencies until early fall. Opening day at the Six Flags amusement park in Georgia turned into a shootout over the weekend. Police say officers exchanged gunfire with what they called an unruly crowd. Authorities now say a handgun has been found at the scene. CNN's Rafael Romo has the story. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) RAFAEL ROMO, CNN CORRESPONDENT: The Georgia Bureau of Investigation is now looking into the shooting that happened Saturday night, here outside a Six Flags, the amusement park behind me. According to police, Cobb County police department officers were called to assist the local security here because it was clear that they were not going to be able to control an unruly crowd of as many as 600 people, people that were running inside the park and getting into fights. And also, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation says that a several other fights broke out, as people were leaving the park and then the situation became even more chaotic. A

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KARYDI: It's a tragedy. HOLMES: It's more than that. I was reading today Gaza Municipality were warning that diseases are spreading because of waste pile up, sewage overflow as a result of damage done by Israel's bombardment. When you were there, how did you see those sorts of things impacting people? What feelings did you leave with? KARYDI: So, first of all, the overcrowding in the hospital where were staying as well, they had 22,000 internally displaced people. So the overcrowding itself and the lack of infrastructure to support all these people can cause infectious diseases -- will cause. [01:10:05] Then at Rafah, for example, I didn't go to the north is a city that had 250,000 population and now it has 1,500, millions. It's impossible that they have the infrastructure support from a gene point of view. So you would see, for example, the rubs piling up when I was there, and that was, I came out four weeks ago. HOLMES: Yes. Just horrific. And you know, thank you for the work that you and other doctors are doing when you do go in. This is going to be far reaching consequences. Dr. Konstantina Ilia Karydi, thanks so much. KARYDI: Thank you for the time. HOLMES: It has now been nearly six months since the Hamas terror attack, and the father of two hostages is speaking out about what his family is enduring as they wait and they hope to be reunited. He spoke to CNN's Melissa Bell. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) MELISSA BELL, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): For Yechiel Yehud time stopped on October 7. He shows us into his orange orchard, normally at this season, his joy YECHIEL YEHUD, FATHER OF HOSTAGES: This time I can't enjoy the smell of the blossom from the trees. Like I can't enjoy nothing. BELL: It's so strong, though. YEHUD: Yes. BELL (voice-over): But nothing this year has been normal for Yechiel. On October 7, two of his three children seen here at their home in kibbutz Nir Oz, were kidnapped by Hamas. YEHUD: Six months I didn't touch them, I didn't smell them, I didn't talk with them. I didn't hug them. It's not six months. It's one long day. BELL (voice-over): This, he says, is now his mission room, where he and his wife, Yael, work for their children's return and try to stay sane. Partly, he says, by not watching the news at all. YEHUD: That's what keep us alive, that what keep us in our mission of life, to get birth for the second time for our children. Without this hope, we can do nothing. BELL (voice-over): His 35 year old, Dolev (ph) was last seen leaving the shelter where his pregnant wife and their three children were cowering to see if the coast was clear. For six months now, he's been without his medication. YEHUD: Need these pills, one pill. Without these pills, the body get weak from day to day until a life danger. If they didn't kill him while they took him or in the prison, I don't know how he will come back to us. BELL (voice-over): But it is his fear for his 28-year-old daughter, Arbel, who was also taken from the kibbutz that day, along with her boyfriend, Ariel, that take an even darker turn. YEHUD: When I'm thinking. about Arbel, my soul birth, what kind of sexual abuse she's passed, how fierce she's met every minute with men around her. From time to time, I heard her in my mind, Abba, father, come to release me. Where are you? BELL (voice-over): Some of the accounts of former hostages like Amit Susana, who recently spoke publicly of the conditions and the sexual abuse endured, which Hamas has denied, have only added to Yechiel's fears. He records them in a journal at. YEHUD: Night because it's always on my mind. While I'm talking with you now, I'm thinking about Arbel, if she could hear me talking with you like that. And now she's hugging me from behind and give me power to continue to talk with you, to stay calm. BELL (voice-over): Calm that he says he also finds by the tree his son was named for, the plane tree, or dolev tree in Hebrew, in its shade, he's waited for six months at once, hopefully, and fearful of news. Melissa Bell, CNN, Rishon LeZion. (END VIDETAPE) HOLMES: Authorities in Taiwan say 25 people remain missing more than two days after the island was hit by its strongest earthquake in decades. [01:15:05] Dozens of people have been rescued from toppled buildings and remote areas cut off by landslides. You see that building there. This is a live image coming to us now from Taiwan. That building is going to be progressively demolished over the coming days. Officials say four foreign nationals are among those thought to be missing in the mountains. The national fire agency raising the death toll to ten on Thursday. CNN's Ivan Watson with the latest for us from the quake zone. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) IVAN WATSON, CNN SENIOR INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): A daring mountain rescue one day after Taiwan is pummeled by a powerful earthquake. Emergency workers struggle climbing over treacherous landslides, trying to bring victims home. Among those initially stranded, dozens of miners in two remote quarries. On Thursday, authorities announced their successful rescue. Some choppered to safety. There were too many rocks falling like bullets from above, this miner says, we didn't know where to run. The aftermath of some landslides visible from a moving train. Many paved roads to the disaster zone are still blocked, but on Thursday, the railways resumed service. WATSON: It has only been a day since this powerful, deadly earthquake rocked Taiwan. And already this train to the epicenter is running on time. WATSON (voice-over): In the small city of Hualien, residents still coming to grips with the earthquakes damage. Though there are some scenes of real destruction, it also feels like this earthquake prone community is quickly bouncing back. The city government set up this temporary shelter in an elementary school. WATSON: This is your home? UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Living room. WATSON: There's a -- there's a hole in the wall. WATSON (voice-over): Wang Meifen (ph) is camping out here with her husband and mother. WATSON: Do you feel safe staying in Hualien? UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I'm not afraid. I was born here. WATSON (voice-over): Among those here, the mayor of Hualien who was injured in the quake. WATSON: What happened? WATSON (voice-over): A cabinet fell on me, he says. He attributes the relatively low death toll in his city to advanced preparation. WEI CHIA-YAN, MAYOR OF HUALIEN, TAIWAN (through translator): Here in Hualien, we grew up with earthquakes. Our teachers and relatives always taught us how to react when earthquakes strike. So we've known about this since were kids. WATSON: This ruined building is a terrifying example of the power of Wednesday morning, 7.4 magnitude earthquake. But look down the road here and you see that most of Hualien is not damaged. It is lit up intact and very active. WATSON (voice-over): Amid these scars, an impressive display of community resilience. Ivan Watson, CNN, Hualien, Taiwan. (END VIDEOTAPE) HOLMES: Chaos, violence, desperation and no plan on how to deal with all of that. Still ahead, new insights into the U.S. evacuation from Afghanistan and the alleged failure to prepare for it. Also, new challenges for Donald Trump as two judges reject the former president's efforts to have legal cases against him dropped. And a third questions the security of his $175 million bond. You're watching CNN Newsroom. We'll be right back. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [01:20:36] HOLMES: We're learning more about the chaotic us evacuation from Afghanistan in August of 2021. The U.S. scrambled to evacuate tens of thousands of civilians after the capital fell to the Taliban. Well, CNN has exclusively obtained congressional testimony that shows there was no clear path on the table, or no clear plan either. And many decisions had to be made on the fly as the situation sometimes changed minute to minute. CNN's Kylie Atwood with that. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) KYLIE ATWOOD, CNN NATIONAL SECURITY CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): New transcripts, exclusively obtained by CNN, show the chaos on the ground as the U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan mirrored the chaos behind the scenes at the state Department. The department had no working emergency evacuation plan. That is the stark testimony from three State Department officials to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. And those three officials were rushed into Kabul in the days surrounding the Taliban takeover with virtually no time to prepare. MICHAEL MCCAUL, U.S. HOUSE REPUBLICAN: The Biden administration's failure to plan for their withdrawal threaten the safety and security of us personnel in country. ATWOOD (voice-over): The interviews are part of an ongoing investigation led by the committee's Republican chairman, Mike McCaul, into the chaotic evacuation that resulted in the deaths of 13 U.S. servicemembers in a terrorist attack outside of the Kabul airport. One official testifying, quote, we had to create from scratch tactical operations that would get our priority people into the airport. He added, we were roughly as effective as we could be under the circumstances. Another saying he was never briefed on an established evacuation plan because, quote, were already in the midst of executing an evacuation that substantially exceeded the scope and scale of what had been contemplated. The top U.S. military generals suggested that the damage could have been mitigated if the State Department had called for an earlier non-combatant evacuation. GEN. MARK MILLEY, FORMER UNITED STATES CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF: It is my assessment that decision came too late. GEN. KENNETH F. MCKENZIE, FORMER COMMANDER, U.S. CENTRAL COMMAND (RET.): We struggled to gain access to that plan and work with them over the months of July until we finally got a decision to execute. ATWOOD (voice-over): Those accusations have been disputed by the State Department. VEDANT PATEL, DEPUTY SPOKESPERSON, U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT: The U.S. did not want to publicly announce planning for or the start of a EO, so as to not weaken the position of then-Afghan government, potentially signaling a potential lack of faith. ATWOOD (voice-over): Another state official testified to the setbacks on the ground due to a bleak reality. The Taliban were largely in control, quote, it was what will the Taliban allow? Will they let people move through and how will they do it? And as someone who's worked in Afghanistan for 19 years, it's a little bit wild to tell people that you can trust the Taliban, hold up your American passport. But it did kind of work. Those descriptions a far cry from what the department said at the time. NED PRICE, U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESPERSON: My understanding is that things are moving quite efficiently at this hour at the airport. -- at the airport now. ATWOOD: Now the committee investigators say that their goal is to get a report done on all of the interviews that they have conducted by the end of the year. And as important as the voices of these State Department officials are, Biden administration officials are highly cognizant of the fact that there is a political motive here. This investigation, of course, is run by the top Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee. And it's clear that Republicans want this to become an issue front and center around the time of the November elections so that when folks are heading to the polls, they remember what it was like, this catastrophic, chaotic withdrawal from Afghanistan that occurred during the Biden administration. Kylie Atwood, CNN, the State Department. (END VIDEOTAPE) HOLMES: We are getting word of a new Ukrainian drone attack in southwest Russia. The governor of Rostov says air defenses have shot down more than 40 targets, as they described it, over the region which borders Ukraine. His latest statement did not spell out what the targets were, but earlier he called it a massive drone attack. The governor says an electrical substation was damaged and crews are working to fix it. A Russian strike on Ukraine's second largest city has turned into a heartbreaking family tragedy. Have a look at this video of a firefighter in Kharkiv after he found out his father was killed in the attack on Thursday. [01:25:06] Ukraine says both worked in the fire service and responded to the first wave of drone strikes. But then a second wave followed, hitting the area where the father was working. The son immediately rushed over, only to discover his dad was gone. Officials say five people were killed in Kharkiv, including three rescuers. NATO countries will dig deeper into their stockpiles to try to find more air defenses that can be sent to Ukraine. The announcement was made after NATO and Ukrainian foreign ministers met in Brussels on Thursday. That's when Ukraine called for an urgent delivery of air defenses, including U.S. made patriot missiles. Sources say Kyiv has been rationing its air defense munitions for about a month now because stocks are so low, a situation Russia is trying to exploit. Meanwhile, the Kremlin now claims that NATO is directly involved in the war on Ukraine and that NATO's current relations with Russia have reached the level of direct confrontation. The alliance's chief reacting this way. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JENS STOLTENBERG, NATO SECURITY GENERAL: NATO is not party to the conflict and NATO will not be party to the conflict. But NATO is providing support to Ukraine to help them defend themselves. We don't have any plans of having any NATO combat troops inside Ukraine. There have been no requests for that. (END VIDEO CLIP) HOLMES: Still to come, Israel on guard for retaliation from Iran after the deadly bombing of the Iranian consulate in Damascus. Syria. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) HOLMES: And welcome back to our viewers all around the world. I'm Michael Holmes. You're watching CNN Newsroom. Let's bring you up to date now on the top story, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu acknowledging the deaths of seven aid workers killed Monday in Gaza were Israel's fault. He's also pledging to implement measures to make sure such a mistake never happens again. The comments came during a 30 minutes phone conversation with U.S. President Joe Biden. The White House says Mr. Biden demanded an immediate temporary ceasefire and more aid to civilians in Gaza. Israel, it seems, is already responding by reopening the areas crossing and allowing more humanitarian shipments to come through the port of Ashdod. [01:29:41] A new report says Israel's military is using artificial intelligence to help identify bombing targets in Gaza. One official said humans often served as a rubber stamp for the machine's decisions. CNN's senior international correspondent Fred Pleitgen with the story. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) FREDERIK PLEITGEN, CNN SENIOR INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: After Israels attack on a World Central Kitchen aid convoy in Gaza, questions about the IDFs targeting process are front and center. CHEF JOSE ANDRES, WORLD CENTRAL KITCHEN: This was not bad luck situation where oops, we dropped the bomb in the wrong place or not. It was over 1.5 -- 1.8 kilometers with a very defined humanitarian convoy that had signs in the top in the roof. PLEITGEN: Israel calls the targeted strike quote "a tragic mistake". But there are general questions about how the IDF decides who to target after Israeli magazine "Plus 972" published an article claiming Israel's military widely uses artificial intelligence when going after alleged militants, sometimes with very little human oversight, says investigative reporter, Yuval Abraham after speaking to six Israeli intelligence officers. YUVAL ABRAHAM, INVESTIGATIVE JORUNALIST: So one source told me that he would spend roughly 20 seconds before authorizing each target. And the only supervision that he needed to do is to check if the targets, the machine (INAUDIBLE) was a male or female. PLEITGEN: According to the reporting, the A.I. program called Lavender identifies and marks alleged militants in Gaza from low level ones to senior commanders. ABRAHAM: One source told me its 90 percent of the people, so hundreds of thousands of people. And it gives each one a rating based on this long list of features. And the rating shows how probable the machine thinks that a particular individual is that belongs to the Hamas or Islamic jihad military wings. PLEITGEN: But Abraham says, his sources told them, the A.I. program also makes mistakes with lethal consequences for civilians in Gaza. ABRAHAM: It would mark people who have a loose connection to Hamas or no connection at all to Hamas as potential targets. And they knew that the supervision mechanism in place would not be able to find all of these mistakes. PLEITGEN: The Israel Defense Forces have not denied the use of A.I. on the battlefield in Gaza, but in a statement say quote, "contrary to claims, the IDF does not use an artificial intelligence system that identifies terrorist operatives or tries to predict whether a person is a terrorist. Information systems are merely tools for analysts in the target identification process. While, Israel says it has concluded the initial investigation into the bombing of the aid convoy, the former top U.S. general in Europe told "OUTFRONT" he's troubled by some of what he sees from Israel's military. LT. GEN. BEN HODGES (RET), FORMER U.S. ARMY EUROPOE COMMANDER: I think that the IDF has become, I don't want to say callous towards civilian casualties, but their tolerance for collateral damage is much higher. For us, it's zero. PLEITGEN: The IDF says, it takes care to prevent civilian casualties but the U.S. has warned more needs to be done to prevent the death toll among non-combatant Gazans from increasing even further. Fred Pleitgen, CNN -- Berlin. (END VIDEOTAPE) HOLMES: Tensions between Israel and Iran continue to rise as Iran's president blames Israel for that deadly strike on Tehran's embassy compound in Syria on Monday. Now the Israeli prime minister says, Iran has a history of acting against Israel and they're just retaliating. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) BENJAMIN NETANYAHU, ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER: For years, Iran has been acting against us both directly and by its proxies. Therefore, Israel is acting against Iran and its proxies defensively and offensively. We will know how to defend ourselves and we will act according to the simple principles of whoever harms us with plans to Hamas, we will harm them. (END VIDEO CLIP) HOLMES: The U.S. Pentagon says Israel was responsible but Washington stresses it is innocent in the matter. CNN's Ben Wedeman with more on an escalating crisis. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) BEN WEDEMAN, CNN SENIOR INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: Israel has suspended leaves for all combat units and is recalled reservists in air defense forces as concerns grow Iran will soon retaliate for the Israeli strike Monday on its diplomatic complex in Damascus. Israel conceded Thursday it has also disrupted GPS services in large parts of the country for fear Iran and its regional allies might fire GPS guided missiles and drones. Before that was revealed however, drivers in Israel were reporting their navigational systems showed them cruising through the streets of Beirut and Cairo. [01:34:50] WEDEMAN: The growing unease in Israel prompted an Israeli military spokesman to urge the populace not to panic saying there's no need to rush out to buy food and generators or withdraw cash from ATMs. The bodies of the Iranian officials killed in Damascus including two senior commanders of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps arrived back in Tehran Thursday and their funerals will be held Friday coinciding with Hoods Day or Jerusalem Day, marked across the Arab and Muslim worlds as a day of solidarity with the Palestinians and condemnation of Israel. In Tehran preparations are afoot for a large rally and its expected Iran's supreme leader Ali Khamenei will speak here and while here in Lebanon rallies will also be held and Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah hello will also give a speech. Their words and possibly actions will determine if the skirmishes raging since the Gaza war began between Israel and Iran's constellation of regional allies will escalate into something much, much bigger. I'm Ben Wedeman, CNN -- reporting from Beirut. (END VIDEOTAPE) HOLMES: New legal setbacks for Donald Trump. A federal judge in Florida declining to dismiss the charges in the Mar-a-Lago documents case. The former president is charged with illegally keeping classified documents at his Florida residence after leaving the White House. The judge said Trump's attorneys did not meet the legal standard to dismiss the charges. Also, the judge who oversaw Trump's civil fraud trial has set an April 22 hearing to discuss Trumps $175 million bond underwriter. This after the New York Attorney General's Office asked to have, quote, "Knight Specialty Insurance" -- that's the name of the firm -- "provide more information to show its financially capable of supporting the bond". The judge in the case, Arthur Engoron, has faced frequent attacks from Donald Trump. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) DONALD TRUMP, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: Judge Engoron is a disgrace to this country. And this should not be allowed to happen. I have a Trump-hating judge with a Trump-hating wife and family. That's a nasty man. He's a nasty judge. He's a Trump-hating guy. (END VIDEO CLIP) HOLMES: All of this as the judge in the Georgia election interference case, yes the other one, against Trump is rejecting Trump's free speech defense. Sara Murray with details on that. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) SARA MURRAY, CNN POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT: A judge in Georgia is not buying the Trump team's arguments that Trump's activity trying to overturn the 2020 election in the Peach State should be covered under the First Amendment. Trump's team and his attorney Steve Sadow, had argued that Trump's activities in Georgia were core political speech that should be protected and that the indictment against him in Georgia should be dismissed. Judge Scott McAfee not buying that argument. He said in a Thursday ruling, the defense has not presented nor is the court able to find any authority that the speech and conduct alleged is protected political speech. They went on to say that Donald Trump's activities in the state are alleged to be in furtherance of criminal activity that Trump is alleged of having tried to deceive and harm the government in the state. And so Scott McAfee is allowing the case to proceed. When it's actually going is an open question. The judge still has not set a trial date, even though Fulton County district attorney Fani Willis has said she hopes to see this case go to trial as soon its possible, perhaps as soon as August. Again, a trial date still up to the judge. Sara Murray, CNN -- Washington (END VIDEOTAPE) HOLMES: President Biden will meet Friday with families of the six construction workers who died in the Baltimore bridge collapse. The White House previously announced he would be viewing the wreckage of the bridge which collapsed last week after that massive cargo ship hit one of its support pillars. White House aide Tom Perez visited with some of the victims' families last week saying their deaths are a gut punch, both for the president and the families. The U.S. Treasury secretary is set to hold talks with the Chinese vice premier in the coming hours. Janet Yellen, meeting with business leaders earlier in Guangzhou during her second visit to China with the Biden administration. The U.S. looking to press Beijing on what it calls unfair trade practices while working to improve relations between the world's two largest economies. Our Kristie Lu Stout, following all of this from Hong Kong. Kristi, good to see you again. So she's back. She has an agenda exactly. What is she looking for? KRISTIE LU STOUT, CNN CPR: Yes, Janet Yellen is back in China. She's there to further stabilize U.S.-China relationship but also to press Chinese leaders on the threat posed by overcapacity. [01:39:50] STOUT: She's been saying that China is over producing exports like solar panels and EVs, which distorts global markets and harms workers. Now Yellen is making two stops -- Guangzhou and Beijing and today in Guangzhou, she's been meeting with members of the business community as well as Chinese leaders, including the Chinese vice premier, He Lifeng. And this as it comes just days after that phone call. That was when U.S. President Joe Biden and Chinese leader Xi Jinping on Tuesday held their first direct talks since November when the APEC summit took place in San Francisco. And during that call, she criticized Biden's moves to, in his words, suppress Chinas trade and tech development. Now, trade and tech development are indeed in focus today for Janet Yellen in Guangzhou. I want you to listen to Yellen, part of her remarks that she gave ahead of a bil

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they have to stop. And yet, these strikes -- indiscriminate strikes are still happening. The latest, you know, reportedly killing a heavily pregnant woman and her two daughters. What more can you tell us? HANCOCKS: Yes. So, this was an attack in the Al-Junaynah neighborhood of Rafah in the southern part of the Gaza Strip. Rafah, of course, where well over a million Palestinians are currently sheltering. This is where the Israeli military had told them to move to, to be out of harm's way from attacks in elsewhere in Gaza. Now, we understand, and this is information coming to us from the grandfather of this family, that his daughter, a heavily pregnant woman, an eight-month pregnant woman and her two children, aged one and two, were killed when a missile hit their house as they were sleeping. We understand other members of the family were also injured. Now, we've reached out to the IDF to ask why this particular target was deemed necessary. But it is just another example of civilians being caught up in this war. And of course, it comes, as Biden has said, that he wants to make sure that there is a limit and more care taken to ensure that these civilian casualties don't happen. Anna. [02:10:00] COREN: Paula Hancocks, you've worked extensively in Israel covering this story. It's always great to get your analysis. Thanks so much. We're learning more about the chaotic U.S. evacuation from Afghanistan in August 2021. The U.S. scrambled to evacuate tens of thousands of civilians after the capital, Kabul, fell to the Taliban. CNN has exclusively obtained congressional testimony that shows there was no clear plan on the table and many decisions had to be made on the fly, as the situation sometimes changed minute by minute. Well, CNN's Kylie Atwood has this report. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) KYLIE ATWOOD, CNN U.S. SECURITY CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): New transcripts exclusively obtained by CNN show the chaos on the ground as the U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan mirrored the chaos behind the scenes at the State Department. The Department had no working emergency evacuation plan. That is the stark testimony from three State Department officials to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. And those three officials were rushed into Kabul in the days surrounding the Taliban takeover with virtually no time to prepare. MICHAEL MCCAUL, U.S. HOUSE REPUBLICAN: The Biden administration's failure to plan for their withdrawal threatened the safety and security of U.S. personnel in the country. ATWOOD (voice-over): The interviews are part of an on-going investigation led by the Committee's Republican Chairman Mike McCaul into the chaotic evacuation that resulted in the deaths of 13 U.S. service members in a terrorist attack outside of the Kabul airport. One official testifying, quote, "We had to create from scratch tactical operations that would get our priority people into the airport." He added, "We were roughly as effective as we could be under the circumstances." Another saying he was never briefed on an established evacuation plan because, quote, "We were already in the midst of executing an evacuation that substantially exceeded the scope and scale of what had been contemplated." The top U.S. military generals suggested that the damage could have been mitigated if the State Department had called for an earlier non- combatant evacuation. MARK MILLEY, FORMER U.S. CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF: It is my assessment that that decision came too late. KENNETH F. MCKENZIE, FORMER COMMANDER, RETIRED U.S. CENTRAL COMMAND: We struggled to gain access to that plan and work with them over the months of July until we finally got a decision to execute. ATWOOD (voice-over): Those accusations have been disputed by the State Department. VEDANT PATEL, DEPUTY SPOKESPERSON, U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT: The U.S. did not want to publicly announce planning for or the start of a NEO so as to not weaken the position of the then Afghan government, potentially signaling a potential lack of faith. ATWOOD (voice-over): Another state official testified to the setbacks on the ground due to a bleak reality. The Taliban were largely in control, quote, "It was what will the Taliban allow? Will they let people move through and how will they do it? And as someone who's worked in Afghanistan for 19 years, it's a little bit wild to tell people that you can trust the Taliban, hold up your American passport, but it did kind of work." Those descriptions, a far cry from what the Department said at the time. NED PRICE, U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESPERSON: My understanding is that things are moving quite efficiently at this hour at the airport now. (END VIDEOTAPE) ATWOOD: Now, the Committee investigators say that their goal is to get a report done on all of the interviews that they have conducted by the end of the year. And as important as the voices of these State Department officials are, Biden administration officials are highly cognizant of the fact that there is a political motive here. This investigation, of course, is run by the top Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee. And it's clear that Republicans want this to become an issue front and center around the time of the November elections, so that when folks are heading to the polls, they remember what it was like, this catastrophic, chaotic withdrawal from Afghanistan that occurred during the Biden administration. Kylie Atwood, CNN, the State Department. COREN: Joining me now is CNN Military Analyst and Retired Air Force Colonel Cedric Leighton. Colonel, great to have you with us. This is a highly political Republican-led investigation into what went wrong with the Afghan withdrawal and evacuation. But look, no one is denying that this was an absolute cluster on so many levels. What is your takeaway thus far? CEDRIC LEIGHTON, RETIRED COLONEL, CNN MILITARY ANALYST: So, Anna, one of the big things I think that is part of this is the fact that this was something that should have been foreseeable and should have been planned for. One should always go with a worst-case scenario when it comes to planning for things like non-combatant evacuations, which is the type of evacuation planning that should have been used in this particular case. And when you look at the different agencies involved, the U.S. State Department, the Defense Department, and some of the other agencies, it was very clear that they needed to work together at not only at the tactical level, but at the more strategic level to plan this type of an event, regardless of what we might have thought was the viability of the Afghan government. [2:15:00] And it was pretty clear to anybody who was paying attention in Afghanistan that this government in Afghanistan, the one that existed at that particular moment in time, was not going to last a very long time and that became really clear by July of 2021 and certainly was clear to me before that. But that's the kind of thing that should have really led to some very clear planning and realization that there was a need for a non-combatant evacuation. COREN: This was a deal that President Biden had inherited from Donald Trump. However, Biden had made it perfectly clear that withdrawing from Afghanistan was long overdue. He had maintained that position for many years. But I guess it was his announcement in April of 2021 that confirmed that the U.S. was withdrawing. It certainly confirmed Afghans' fears on the ground. And it set in motion what then unfolded. But I guess, why wasn't the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, the State Department, the Defense Department, as you mentioned, why were they not prepared? And where was the breakdown? LEIGHTON: Yeah, I think that's something that we really need to take a look at. In many ways, it's a shame that this has become such a political aspect, as you mentioned earlier, because there is a lot of good that needs to come out of this, in the sense that we need to learn a lot of the lessons, so that if something like this were to happen again, and it certainly happened in the past, we need to be able to evacuate the people that we want to evacuate, as well as safeguard our troops and our diplomats. And this is something where the planning process clearly needs to be looked at, not only within the State Department, but also in the Defense Department, as well as between those areas, and frankly, at the White House, as well. COREN: Colonel, I was in Kabul in June and July of that year, as the Taliban were taking over control, you know, over parts of the country at an incredible speed. The U.S. government was still maintaining that Afghan security forces could withstand the Taliban and defend the Afghan government. We now know that that was complete non-sense. Worst case scenario at the time, the U.S. government said that the Afghan government would fall within six months. Were they in denial? Were they out of touch with what was happening on the ground? LEIGHTON: I think in many ways, they were in denial, because when you invest so many resources, so much time, so much effort into keeping a place as a viable government and, you know, keeping a government in place that you are comfortable with, then that vested interest is one that tends to blind you. And I think that's kind of what we saw here. And that becomes a real problem, because the reality on the ground was always, and I think you saw it when you were there, the night was always controlled by the Taliban in many of the outlying provinces and even in areas close to Kabul. And the fact that the night was controlled by the Taliban, the day was sporadically controlled at best by government forces, that meant that the government really didn't have the staying power. And the writing was definitely on the wall by that time. And it was very clear to many of us observing this, even from afar, that we knew that that government was not long for, you know, for this Earth. And that would have been reason enough to make a concerted effort, even a secret effort, to try to get people out and have the planning in place for that kind of a movement. COREN: Colonel, how could the ISIS-K suicide bombing that killed 13 U.S. soldiers and hundreds of Afghans have been prevented? You know, there was -- there were warnings, you know, for days leading up to the attack and the military. I mean, they were working or forced to work with the Taliban that had secured the perimeter of the airport. LEIGHTON: It's really hard to say, even sometimes the best intelligence in situations where it's so chaotic as it was in Afghanistan at that time, it's very hard to prevent these kinds of situations from occurring. And in many ways, we have to say that we are lucky that more events of this type, more attacks from ISIS-K or other groups like them, we're lucky that more of them did not occur. COREN: You know, absolutely. I mean, at the end of the day, this was the largest U.S. military evacuation in history -- 124,000 people got out. But I think we all agree this is a debacle that could have been prevented. Colonel Cedric Leighton, as always, great to get your perspective. Thank you so much. [02:20:00] LEIGHTON: Thank you, Anna. Great to be with you. COREN: Two days after Taiwan's strongest earthquake in decades, we're seeing a frantic search for missing people. The latest from the quake zone is next. And new challenges for Donald Trump, as two judges reject the former president's efforts to have legal cases against him dropped. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) COREN: Authorities in Taiwan say 25 people are missing more than two days after the island was hit by its strongest earthquake in decades. Well, dozens of people have been rescued from toppled buildings and remote areas cut off by landslides. Officials say four foreign nationals are among those thought to be missing in the mountains. Taiwan authorities raised the death toll to 10 on Thursday. Well, CNN's Ivan Watson reports from the quake zone. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) IVAN WATSON, CNN SENIOR INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: The small city of Hualien was the epicenter of Wednesday's 7.4 magnitude earthquake. And I think this building here is an example of just how frighteningly powerful this disaster was. It's a day later now, and already you've got work crews ready to bring down what's left of this building. We saw videos of dramatic rescues, firemen pulling residents out of this building. Now, make no mistake, this was a deadly disaster. The death toll has been incrementally growing. More than a thousand people injured. There are still rescues underway in the mountains around this city where there were enormous landslides bringing down entire mountain faces. But take another look at Hualien down this road. You would be hard- pressed to find any other building that had significant damage. In fact, a lot of these shops and businesses are currently open right now. The city authorities say there were at least 92 buildings damaged. They're being inspected to see if they're still viable going forward into the future. But Taiwan and Hualien in particular are very experienced when it comes to earthquakes. And I think what we're seeing here demonstrates how prepared this community is, the structural integrity of these buildings. Everybody I've talked to here has said that they have lived through many, many earthquakes before. That Wednesday morning was the most frightening experience they had ever had. That said, it's very clear that this disaster, if Taiwan was not so well prepared, could have been much, much worse. Ivan Watson, CNN, Hualien, Taiwan. (END VIDEOTAPE) COREN: A rough ride on Wall Street this week. The Dow Industrial Average shed more than 500 points on Thursday, closing below 39,000 for the first time since mid-March. [02:25:00] The Nasdaq and the S&P 500 also lost more than one percentage point each. Well, the markets went south after the Minneapolis Federal Reserve President said interest rates may not be cut at all this year if inflation stays high. Well, many investors were expecting the rate cuts to begin as early as June. Well, the U.S. Treasury Secretary will soon hold talks with the Chinese Vice Premier. Janet Yellen met with business leaders earlier in Guangzhou during her second visit to China with the Biden administration. The U.S. is looking to press Beijing on what it calls unfair trade practices, while working to improve relations between the world's two largest economies. Well, CNN's Kristie Lu Stout is covering the visit here in Hong Kong. Kristie, will this high-level meeting stabilize ties, given the heat of the U.S. presidential election, where the China threat certainly looms large? KRISTIE LU STOUT, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Well, that's her goal here. Look, you know, the U.S. Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen, she is back in China with the goal of further stabilizing this critical relationship between U.S. and China, but also to pressure Chinese leaders on the threat of overcapacity. Janet Yellen has said that China is overproducing cheap Chinese exports like solar panels and EVs, which in turn distort global markets and also harm workers. And this is something that China, especially through state-run media, has dismissed. Now, she is going to two cities in this latest visit to China -- Guangzhou and then Beijing. Earlier today, Janet Yellen has been meeting with members of the business community, including the American Chamber of Commerce in Guangzhou. And she will in just a few hours be meeting with the Vice Premier, He Lifen. Now, this visit comes just a couple days after the U.S. President Joe Biden and Chinese leader Xi Jinping had that phone call. First direct talks between these two leaders since the APEC summit back in November. And in that phone call, Xi Jinping criticized Biden for his moves to, quote, "suppress China's tech and trade development". And that's a theme that's coming up during Janet Yellen's visit to China. In fact, it came up today during her talks in Guangzhou. I want you to listen to what she said in opening remarks when she was sitting next to the Governor of Guangdong. Take a listen. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JANET YELLEN, U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY: Building a healthy economic relationship requires a level playing field for American workers and firms. This includes the issue of China's industrial overcapacity, which the United States and other countries are concerned can cause global spillovers. (END VIDEO CLIP) LU STOUT: The Biden administration is concerned that China's subsidies, which China is using to shore up its economy, which has been in turmoil recently, that that has led to a glut of overproduction of Chinese goods on the global market. This is something that Chinese state media, including Xinhua, has slammed as hype. But it's also worth pointing out that over capacity is a problem that even China's premier, Li Cheng, mentioned and acknowledged in his work report at the start of the National People's Congress last month. Back to you, Anna. COREN: Kristie Lu Stout, as always, good to see you. Thank you. Well, new legal setbacks for Donald Trump in several of his cases. An Atlanta judge has upheld the criminal indictment against the former president in the Georgia election interference case. Judge Scott McAfee rejected the argument that Trump's efforts to overturn the 2020 election were protected by the First Amendment. The judge in the Stormy Daniels hush money trial rejected Trump's request to delay its start until after the Supreme Court rules on his presidential immunity claim. Jury selection begins on April 15. And a federal judge in has declined to dismiss the charges in the Mar-a-Lago documents case. Paula Reid has more on that. PAULA REID, CNN CHIEF LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT: Judge Aileen Cannon rejecting an effort by former President Trump to have the Mar- a-Lago classified documents case tossed out based on the argument that he had the right to take those papers home as he argues these were his personal records. Now, he's making this argument under the Presidential Records Act. That is a post Watergate law that governs which materials created during an administration belong to the government or the President. Now, this argument has been rejected by the special counsel. They have insisted that this should not be able to factor into a case. It's creating actually a lot of tension between prosecutors and the judge. Prosecutors have signaled that if the judge allows this issue to come in at trial, they may seek an appeal, an appellate review. Now, this is just one of many motions to dismiss that Trump has filed. The judge currently has eight motions to dismiss sitting on her desk outstanding, in addition to several other issues. The most significant other issue is, of course, when will this case go to trial? [02:30:05] It is lightly penciled in for late May, but that was expected to be a placeholder and it's been over a month since she held a hearing. Arguments from both sides about when this case should go forward and look every motion, every hearing, every day that passes makes it less and less likely that this case will go before the November election. Paula Reid, CNN, Washington. (END VIDEOTAPE) ANNA COREN, CNN ANCHOR: Still ahead on CNN NEWSROOM, a new report says the Israeli military is using artificial intelligence to pick bombing targets in Gaza. We'll see how that's working out. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) COREN: Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu is acknowledging the deaths of seven aid workers killed Monday in Gaza were Israel's fault. It comes as a new report says Israel's military is using artificial intelligence to help identify bombing targets in Gaza. CNN senior international correspondent Fred Pleitgen has the details. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) FREDERIK PLEITGEN, CNN SENIOR INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT (voice- over): After Israel's attack on the World Central Kitchen aid convoy in Gaza, questions about the IDF's targeting process are front and center. JOSE ANDRES, WORLD CENTRAL KITCHEN FOUNDER: This was not just a bad luck situation where, oops, we dropped the bomb in the wrong place or -- no, this was over 1.5, 1.8 kilometers with a very defined humanitarian convoy that had signs in the top, in the roof. PLEITGEN: Israel calls the targeted strike, quote, a tragic mistake. But there are general questions about how the IDF decides who to target after Israeli magazine "Plus 972" published an article claiming Israel's military widely uses artificial intelligence when going after alleged militants, sometimes with very little human oversight, says investigative reporter Yuval Abraham, after speaking to six Israeli intelligence officers. YUVAL ABRAHAM, INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALIST: So one source told me that he would spend roughly 20 seconds before authorizing each target. And the only supervision they needed to do is to check if the targets, the machine marked was a male or female. [02:35:06] PLEITGEN: According to the reporting, the A.I. program called Lavender identifies and marks alleged militants in Gaza from low-level ones to senior commanders. ABRAHAM: One source told me it's 90 percent of the people, so hundreds of thousands of people. And it gives -- gives each one a rating based on this long list of features and the rating shows how probable the machine thinks that a particular individual is that belongs to the Hamas or Islamic jihad military wings. PLEITGEN: But Abraham says, his sources told them A.I. program also makes mistakes, with lethal consequences for civilians in Gaza. ABRAHAM: It would mark people who have a loose connection to Hamas or no connection at all to Hamas as potential targets. And they knew that the supervision mechanism in place would not be able to find all of these mistakes. PLEITGEN: The Israel Defense Forces have not denied the use of A.I. on the battlefield in Gaza, but in a statement say, quote, contrary to claims, the IDF does not use an artificial intelligence system that identifies terrorist operatives or tries to predict whether a person is a terrorist. Information systems are merely tools for analysts in the target identification process. While Israel says it has concluded the initial investigation into the bombing of the aid convoy, the former top U.S. general in Europe told OUTFRONT he's troubled by some of what he sees from Israel's military. LT. GEN. BEN HODGES (RET.), FORMER U.S. ARMY EUROPE COMMANDER: Because I think that the IDF has become I don't want to say callous towards civilian casualties, but their tolerance for collateral damage is much higher. For us, it's zero. PLEITGEN: The IDF says, it takes care to prevent civilian casualties, but the U.S. has warned more needs to be done to prevent the death toll among noncombatant Gazans from increasing even further. Fred Pleitgen, CNN, Berlin (END VIDEOTAPE) COREN: Well, NATO countries will dig deeper into their stockpiles to try to find more air defenses that can be sent to Ukraine. The announcement was made after NATO and Ukrainian foreign ministers met in Brussels on Thursday. Well, that's when Ukraine called for an urgent delivery of air defenses, including the U.S.-made Patriot missiles. Meanwhile, the Kremlin now claims that NATO is directly involved in the war on Ukraine, and that NATO's current relations with Russia have reached the level of direct confrontation. The alliance's chief reacted this way. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JENS STOLTENBERG, NATO SECRETARY GENERAL: NATO is not party to the conflict. And NATO will not be party to the conflict but NATO is providing support to Ukraine, to help them defend themselves. We don't have any plans or having any NATO combat troops inside Ukraine. There have been no, no, no requests for that. (END VIDEO CLIP) COREN: Like a scene from a movie, many millions of dollars in cash had vanished. And ahead, what's known about one of the largest heist in Los Angeles history. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [02:40:16] COREN: A new report reveals some alarming predictions on cancer. Data from the American Cancer Society found that 20 million cancer cases were diagnosed in 2022. Well, that number is predicted to increase 77 percent by 2050, meaning up to 35 million new cases, cancer cases per year in the next 25 years. The report says population growth and aging are key drivers of the increase. But different cancer types effect some more than others. One oncologist told CNN that 50 percent of cancers are preventable. And you can reduce your cancer risk by maintaining a healthy diet, exercising regularly, limiting alcohol, and, of course, avoiding smoking. An investigation is underway into one of the largest cash heists in Los Angeles history, as much as $30 million in bills were stolen on Easter Sunday. CNN's Josh Campbell explains what's known about the brazen burglary and how the thieves pulled it off. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) JOSH CAMPBELL, CNN SECURITY CORRESPONDENT: A story that could be straight out of a Hollywood screenplay is i

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there's not the proof yet to make that point. There are allegations about some of these issues, a lot of them unverified. And there's also allegations about Hunter Biden's actions. But Republicans believe there's enough to at least investigate this in the months ahead. The question is what could they find and whether they'll have the actual votes to actually impeach Joe Biden, making him the fourth President in American history to face that charge of a high crime or misdemeanor. Now, Kevin McCarthy fully recognizes the challenges ahead. He has a razor thin majority in the House. Meaning if he loses more than four Republicans and any party line vote, he will essentially lose that vote. That could have happened if he actually had a vote to open up an impeachment inquiry. Just less than two weeks ago, McCarthy promised that he would have a vote to actually launch an impeachment inquiry. But he backtracked. He changed course and then simply instructed his committees to begin that inquiry. I asked him why he changed that approach. What explains that? And he wouldn't say. RAJU: But I'm curious -- I'm curious why you changed your position. REP. KEVIN MCCARTHY (R-CA) U.S. HOUSE SPEAKER: I never changed my position. You know, what's interesting? So you don't care about any of the answers. RAJU: Those were your word. Why did you change your words? MCCARTHY: I think -- let me answer your question because I answered it every single day and you could answer me every single day. Nancy Pelosi changed the precedent of this House. This doesn't preclude -- RAJU: (INAUDIBLE) MCCARTHY: Nancy Pelosi changed the precedent of this House on September 24th. It was withheld and good enough for every single Democrat here. It was good enough for the judge. Why would it have to be different today? RAJU: Now, McCarthy was trying to point the finger back at Nancy Pelosi's handling of the impeachment matters during President Trump's time in office. You'll recall in the first Trump impeachment over the issue of Ukraine and allegations that Trump abused his power and trying to push that country to initiate an investigation into Joe Biden. During that time, about a month in, Democrats in the House voted to approve an impeachment inquiry. The second Trump impeachment, different. That was a week after the January 6th attack. There was no investigation and no vote for an impeachment inquiry. Before that Trump was actually charged with a high crime or misdemeanor by the House. Trump was later acquitted in both cases by the United States Senate. [04:05:00] But nevertheless, McCarthy knows well that a lot of his vulnerable members are not really eager to take that very contentious vote about impeachment. And that still raises the question about whether they'll ultimately impeach Joe Biden. And whether the party will get behind it. Manu Raju, CNN, Capitol Hill. (END VIDEOTAPE) FOSTER: In an exclusive interview with CNN's Anderson Cooper, former House Speaker Nancy Pelosi is defending how she handled the first impeachment of former President Donald Trump in 2019. The Democrat says Kevin McCarthy's claim that she changed precedent for impeachment proceedings is just wrong. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REP. NANCY PELOSI (D-CA): When we had the impeachment of President Trump followed the phone call and all the rest of that, that whistleblower revealed. And then I had a conversation with him. And so we moved forward, collecting information to be prepared to bring a bill to the floor. He's saying, well, Nancy didn't bring a bill to the floor. No, we did. We had a few weeks where we had to make our case and I had signed six committee chairs to get the information and the rest and that then prepared us to bring the bill to the floor. They've had like nine months of collecting information. They have nothing. (END VIDEO CLIP) FOSTER: Pelosi says McCarthy did not take the impeachment inquiry to the House floor for a vote because he likely doesn't have the support to approve the measure. A former Trump campaign attorney, Sydney Power, wants the racketeering charges against her in Georgia, dismissed. The Fulton County judge has scheduled a motions hearing for today. Power's attorney claims that prosecutors can't prove the case against her. Most of the charges sent her around her alleged role in the breach of voting machines in Coffee County, Georgia. Powell, Trump, and seventeen others are accused of a sprawling scheme to overturn the state's 2020 election results. We're learning new details about the dramatic capture of a convicted murderer in Pennsylvania nearly two weeks after he escaped -- after he escaped prison. According to law enforcement officials, Danelo Cavalcante told police he had been planning to hijack a car and head towards Canada. He also said search teams were so close at times they almost stepped on him. CNN's Brian Todd has more on Wednesday morning's capture. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The subject is in custody. BRIAN TODD, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice over): Escaped murder convict Danelo Cavalcante captured after nearly two weeks on the run. DEB RYAN, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA: Our nightmare is finally over and the good guys won. TODD (voice-over): A burglar alarm overnight led to a heat signal spotted by aerial infrared. On Wednesday morning, tactical teams converged on a location inside the search zone. LT. COL. GEORGE BIVENS, PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE: They were able to move in very quietly. They had the element of surprise. Cavalcante did not realize he was surrounded until that had occurred. That did not stop him from trying to escape. He began to crawl through thick underbrush, taking his rifle with him. TODD (voice-over): But he did not have an opportunity to shoot. A K-9 officer released a police dog. BIVENS: The dog subdued him and team members from both those teams immediately moved in. He continued to resist but was forcibly taken into custody. TODD (voice-over): Within five minutes, it was over. DOUG BREWER, WORKS NEAR CAPTURE LOCATION: Oh, it was right back in there. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Right behind the wood pile? BREWER: Yeah. TODD (voice-over): Police say the rifle Cavalcante had with him was within his reach, as he was struggling to get free from the dog. Deadly force was not used, despite being authorized. BIVENS: The gun was absolutely a factor in the threat. The dog is very quick, has the ability to disable someone and take them off guard so that they're not able to do something like fire a gun or use a knife or whatever other thing -- or escape even. TODD (voice-over): Authorities say Cavalcante was bleeding from a scalp wound caused by the dog, but it was not significant. BIVENS: He looked as though he had been put through an awful lot. He looked tired, wet and stressed. Which is exactly what we were trying to do all along. TODD (voice-over): Police say there were people who wanted to help him but were prevented from doing so, including his sister, who has been referred for deportation proceedings. Two weeks ago, Cavalcante escaped while serving life in prison without parole for killing his former girlfriend Deborah Brandao in 2021. For the family of the victim -- RYAN: They have been barricaded inside their homes, not feeling safe anywhere. So for them, this is a tremendous relief. TODD (voice-over): Same for many residents. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Definitely -- it's definitely relieving, scary for people around here. BREWER: It's nice to be able to come back out and make a living. TODD (voice-over): Could he have been caught sooner? UNIDENTIFIED MALE: They didn't get a lot of lucky breaks, right? He slipped out of their perimeters a couple of times, but those sorts of things happened. They really ran this thing from an incredibly well- organized kind of disciplined perspective right from the beginning. TODD: While authorities say that Danelo Cavalcante's sister and others intended to help him while he was on the run. The Chester County DA Deborah Ryan told us that the sister did not communicate with her brother during the manhunt. She said the sister was not helpful to investigators and is about to be deported. Danelo Cavalcante, meanwhile, has been charged with felony escape for this episode. [04:10:03] Brian Todd, CNN, Chester County, Pennsylvania. (END VIDEOTAPE) FOSTER: Cavalcante spoke freely with police about his two weeks on the run after he was captured. Chester County Chief Detective David Sassa recounted some of what he had to say. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) DAVID SASSA, CHESTER COUNTY CHIEF OF DETECTIVES: He did the things that he knew he could do. He went to shelter in the woods and he had done that before information, when he was in Brazil. And he did things that he was comfortable with, you know, he moved at night, bed it down during the day. He told our investigators that at some points he stayed still for a day, a day and a half. And yes, he told us that, you know, at some points, you know, the tactical teams walked past him. (END VIDEO CLIP) FOSTER: A police dog named Yoda was instrumental in bringing this saga to an end. An officer with the U.S. Marshall Service explained how Yoda and the other canines were invaluable in tracking and finally capturing the suspect. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ROBERT CLARK, SUPERVISORY DEPUTY, U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE: He is part of the BORTAC tactical team who's stationed out of Michigan. I believe he's three years old. He's a Belgium Malinois and he was just essential as far as the tracking and the searching. As for numerous other canines that were here. We had other Malinois, we had German Shepherds. We had a Bloodhound, so all these canine resources were utilized from different tactical teams from the area and they were just an incredible resource. (END VIDEO CLIP) FOSTER: At the outer bounds of Hurricane Lee will start sweeping over Bermuda in the coming hours as parts of the Northeastern U.S. and Canada are under hurricane and tropical storm watches. Lee is forecast to keep heading northwards, potentially making landfall in New England or the Canadian Maritimes this weekend, and this is a monster storm. Hurricane force winds extend up to 115 miles or 185 kilometers from its center, with Tropical storm force winds extending 265 miles or 425 kilometers. Right now, Bermuda is under a tropical storm warning as Lee approaches. It's currently a category two hurricane, but its large size is the most concerning. We expect another update from the National Hurricane Center at the top of this hour. The United Auto workers are planning for targeted strikes at a number of plants if they don't reach a deal with the big three automakers before midnight tonight. Some have already held practice pickets. They're asking for an immediate 20 percent pay rise, with four additional five percent raises. They also want to bring back cost of living adjustments to protect against inflation. Here is Ford CEO Jim Farley. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JIM FARLEY, FORD CEO: If we go on strike, it's not because we gave a great deal at Ford. Because we gave a great -- we've given a great deal at Ford. We made our first offer almost two weeks ago to the UAW. We've made three offers since then and we've had no genuine counter offer on any of those. We're here, we're ready to negotiate. But it's sure hard to negotiate a contract when there's no one to negotiate with. (END VIDEO CLIP) FOSTER: The UAW President Shawn Fain says the targeted strike plan will give the union maximum leverage at the bargaining table. Now ahead, a new era of Russian, North Korean cooperation with Cold War overturns. What came out of the summit and where Kim Jong-un could be heading next. Plus, the disaster of eastern Libya is going from bad to worse. The flood waters may have gone down, but the human toll continues to rise. But later, a warning from Elon Musk. And the man behind Tesla and SpaceX talks about the potential dangers of artificial intelligence at a Senate hearing with other tech giants, hear what else he had to say ahead this hour. [04:15:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) FOSTER: The heavily sanctioned leaders of Russia and North Korea have wrapped up rare talks and made plans to meet again as well, possibly on North Korean soil. State media report Vladimir Putin has accepted an invitation to visit Kim Jong-un in Pyongyang at a time that's convenient. For now, it's believed the North Korean leader is still in Russia. According to President Putin and Russian state media, Kim will visit the key military sites you see here and observe Russia's Pacific fleet as well. None of that doing anything to reduce Western fears of a possible arms agreement. These two leaders shunned by much of the world, have met before, most recently in 2019, but never like this. There are many carefully choreographed photo opportunities, but the rest of the world has little or no idea what went on behind closed doors. CNN's Will Ripley explains. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) WILL RIPLEY, CNN SENIOR INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): At a remote space center in Russia's far east, the bizarre new world order got even weirder on Wednesday. North Korean leader Kim Jong-un and Russian President Vladimir Putin becoming allies against the West. KIM JONG-UN, NORTH KOREAN LEADER (through translator): We are certain that the Russian people and its military will emerge victorious in the fight to punish the evil forces that ambitiously pursue hegemony and expansion. RIPLEY (voice-over): Putin and Kim vowing stronger ties, a longstanding strategic relationship, joining forces to find a way around crippling U.N. sanctions, leaving the U.S. and the West with even less leverage. The Putin/Kim summit packed with made-for-TV moments, just like Kim's first summit in Singapore with former President Trump. A lavish state dinner lasting more than five hours, twice as long as Trump's. Putin and Kim dining on delicacies like crab dumplings, fish soup and sorbet. Kim's sister, Kim Yo-jong, often seen by his side, the second most powerful person in North Korea attending to every detail. An aide even wiping down Kim's chair before he sits. Putin even showed off his Russian presidential limousine. Kim himself has been seen driving around in a million-dollar Mercedes back home. Trump gave Kim a similar tour of his presidential limo, the Beast. [04:20:00] Something new in 2023, for the first time ever, North Korea launched two short-range ballistic missiles while the supreme leader was out of the country, an unexpected plot twist, and one step closer to Kim's goal of becoming a full-fledged nuclear power. KIM (through translator): In the front line of anti-imperialism and independence, I will always be standing with Russia. I'm using this opportunity to make it clear. RIPLEY (voice-over): Back in 2018, Kim and Trump were discussing a deal to denuclearize North Korea. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Will you invite Chairman Kim to the White House? DONALD TRUMP, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: Absolutely, I will. RIPLEY (voice-over): Giving up nukes to build beachfront condos. TRUMP: How bad is that, right? It's great. RIPLEY (voice-over): But it wasn't meant to be. Five years later, Kim and Putin are flipping the script. Denuclearization is dead, the U.S. cast aside for a new partnership with the Russian military. RIPLEY: North Korea bringing lots of interesting color to summits with world leaders, now both Trump and Putin. Kim Jong-un said goodbye to Putin in Russia before heading to another destination that is not known at this time. But before he left, he invited President Putin to Pyongyang, an invitation that Putin happily accepted -- North Korean state media says. When that trip might happen, we just don't know. Will Ripley, CNN, Taipei. (END VIDEOTAPE) FOSTER: To Beijing now and Steven Jiang is standing by for us there. Interesting for Beijing to be watching all of this play out because they've traditionally had the closer relationship with North Korea. STEVEN JIANG, CNN BEIJING BUREAU CHIEF: That's right, Max. So far, they have not said much publicly about this meeting between Kim and Putin, other than saying both countries are China's friendly neighbors and Beijing keeps and maintains really strong ties with both governments. But of course, they're watching this very carefully, as you mentioned. For decades, China is North Korea's -- has been North Korea's most important trading partner, biggest supporter on the international stage. Really providing that regime in Pyongyang with an economic lifeline. So, from Kim's perspective, he obviously could use some options and Russia has now become this natural choice. But so far, we have not seen much detail or concrete information being revealed about this much anticipated arms deal. We may never find out much detail because they may decide to keep the secret for good reason. For Russia, which is still a permanent member of the UN Security Council. Remember they have signed up to all those restrictive sanctions against Pyongyang over its nuclear weapons program. So at least for now, Putin publicly is still paying lip services to those sanctions and either buying ammunition from Pyongyang or giving Pyongyang military technology would be blatant violation of those sanctions. But of course, that's why they are keeping things ambiguous. But Putin definitely leaves the door open. But I think one thing both Pyongyang, Putin and Russia see eye to eye as they're being very careful not to cross Beijing because as both regimes become increasingly isolated from the West, they would still need Beijing support on the international stage, both politically and economically -- Max. FOSTER: Absolutely, Steven, thank you. Katie's here as well. Looking at this from more of a Russian perspective and the impact on the war in Ukraine. KATIE POLGLASE, CNN INVESTIGATIVE PRODUCER: Absolutely. So this is one of the key topics that everyone is wondering about. Was Ukraine discussed? Their word has not actually been mentioned in any of the statements, but it is widely hinted at from not only the North Korean leader's perspective, but also from Putin. He was asked by reporters if they are discussing military cooperation with North Korea for the war in Ukraine presumably, and he said that there are prospects. That is something to discuss. This is amid all of the sanctions on any kind of deal that would entail this. But let's not forget this is something that the U.S. have warned about for some weeks now. They are very concerned, as is Ukraine, of course, about what would happen if North Korea and Russia made a deal. Have a listen to what the Pentagon spokesman John Kirby had to say about this deal. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOHN KIRBY, U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL: We've been long concerned about a potential arms deal between North Korea and Russia. That's why a few weeks ago, we sanctioned three entities that we know were involved with trying to broker this deal. But again, it remains to be seen what each side intends to get out of this. We obviously don't want to see Russia get anything that would help them kill more Ukrainians. And we know that at the very least, Mr. Putin is interested in artillery shells from North Korea. We'll see what else they try to broker for. (END VIDEO CLIP) POLGLASE: Now obviously this is something that is not yet confirmed. We do not know if there has been an arms deal. But interesting Ukraine is taking it one step further. They're saying that Ukraine's defense intelligence are saying they already have intelligence that North Korea has been supplying ammunition to Russia. Now this is not something we at CNN have confirmed, and it is not something that the U.S. or the Western allies all say either. But Ukraine is saying that they have seen that there is ammunition, specifically projectiles for artillery and projectiles for MLRS. That's the multiple launch rocket systems that Russia uses in this war. That Russia has been receiving from North Korea. Again, we can't currently confirm that. But this is the fear here that Ukraine is worried about. That if Russia receives more weaponry, more ammunition for its machinery already engaged on the battlefield in Ukraine, that it will prolong the conflict. And also, of course, prolong the civilian harm. [04:25:00] A lot of these systems, for example, those rocket systems, those multiple launch rocket systems, they are launched in areas that we've seen devastating attacks, over things like Kharkiv region in the north. This is the impact of Russia having this kind of weapon and what Ukraine is most afraid of. FOSTER: I spoke to an analyst yesterday who was pointing out that the counter argument is that Ukraine is getting weapons from South Korea. So on the international stage, a bit of a debate about, you know, the rights and wrongs of all of this. But in terms of the counteroffensive as it's moving right now, how would you describe it? POLGLASE: Well, clearly there has been some significant progress. We discussed yesterday on your show about the Sevastopol attack in the south Ukraine. That's a major attack for really for Ukraine and a major success in terms of how difficult that is to achieve, a long- range missile that must have been involved in it. But you're right to point out that both sides are receiving support, and really there is a question of who will last longer. A war of nutrition, if you will. In the sense that clearly Ukraine is receiving support from the U.S. They received this $1 billion assistance. That was alarming to Russia. Clearly, any deal that Russia, albeit a heavily sanctioned deal. Any deal Russia would do would also be heavily concerning to Ukraine. And really, it's a question of how long these supply chains will last. How long Ukraine and Russia will have ammunition, will have weapons to continue this war. FOSTER: OK, Katie, thank you so much. Now, as a meeting of minds on Capitol Hill as the titans of tech told U.S., Senators how they think artificial intelligence should be regulated, but how to do it remains a very difficult question. We'll explain why coming up. [04:30:00] Load-Date: September 14, 2023 End of Document All the Best, All the Worst 2023. Aired 10-11p ET CNN CNN LIVE EVENT/SPECIAL 10:00 PM EST

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(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh --. Oh, my God. (END VIDEO CLIP) NOBILO: A deadly storm system ripped through Tennessee, and now several counties are under a state of emergency. University of Pennsylvania President Liz Magill and the head of the school's board of trustees have resigned. It comes after the intense backlash to the comments made by three U.S. university presidents to Congress about antisemitism on their campuses. This all began amid a wave of protests over the Israel-Hamas war. Many at college campuses, many of them expressing support for the Palestinian cause. But there's a debate over whether phrases like, from the river to the sea, a mount tall call to eradicate Israel. Magill and the presidents of Harvard and MIT struggled to answer a Congressmember's question about where universities would draw the line. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REP. ELISE STEFANIK (R-NY): Specifically calling for the genocide of Jews, does that constitute bullying or harassment? LIZ MAGILL, PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA: If it is directed and severe or pervasive, it is harassment. STEFANIK: So, the answer is yes? MAGILL: It is a context dependent decision, Congresswoman. STEFANIK: It's a context dependent decision, that's your testimony today? Calling for the genocide of Jews is depending upon the context? (END VIDEO CLIP) NOBILO: That Congressmember, Elise Stefanik, had a blunt response to Magill's resignation. One down, two to go. And some Jewish UPenn students said that they hope her resignation will bring positive changes. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) EITAN WEINSTEIN, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA JUNIOR: It became clear that President Magill didn't really seem to have a very strong grasp on the situation on the ground on campus. JOSHUA WEISSMAN, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA SOPHOMORE: There's a lot of tension on campus. and I really hope a lot of it starts to go down and people start to calm down a little bit. (END VIDEO CLIP) NOBILO: Magill's resignation also comes after a wealthy alumnus threatened to withdraw a $100 million donation. CNN's Polo Sandoval explains what happened. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) POLO SANDOVAL, CNN CORRESPONDENT: In back-to-back resignations, the president of the University of Pennsylvania announcing that she would step down just moments before the university official who made her announcement announced that he too would be resigning. Liz Magill announced on Saturday that she would be stepping down from her position as UPenn president. Per university statement, she will remain tenured, a faculty at the university's law school, and also agreed to stay on board while they find an interim replacement. As we've reported before, students, faculty, even donors say that they've lost confidence in Magill after Tuesday's pretty disastrous hearing in which she, along with the presidents at Harvard and MIT failed to explicitly say that calls for genocide of Jews would immediately violate the respective universities codes of conduct. Now, moments after Magill's Saturday evening announcement, Scott Bok said that he, too, would be stepping down as chair of the board of trustees at the university. In his statement, Bok writing, "Former President Liz Magill last week made a very unfortunate misstep." Bok eventually writes., following that, it became clear that her position was no longer tenable, and she and I concurrently decided that it was time for her to exit. Bok also defending Magill, calling her a good person, a talented leader. And in his words, not the slightest bit antisemitic. Bok also sharing some perspective about what may have been Magill's state of mind the day of this disastrous hearing on the Hill, saying that Magill was not herself at the time, that she was over lawyered. That she was overprepared and that she provided a legalistic answer to what was a moral question. And that, Bach says, was wrong. Polo Sandoval, CNN, New York. (END VIDEO CLIP) [04:05:00] NOBILO: In Gaza, Israeli airstrikes and ground operations are ongoing against what Israel says are Hamas targets across the Strip. Some of the fiercest battles are said to be in and around the southern city of Khan Younis, which the IDF has described as a Hamas stronghold. The Israeli military is now telling people that they have to leave specific areas, although, due to poor communications, it really isn't clear if Palestinians are able to receive those warnings. Two large explosions at a building in Central Gaza early Saturday set off a frantic scramble to pull victims from the wreckage. Residents say, at least 150 people were thought to be sheltering inside. The Hamas-run health ministry in Gaza claims more than 17,000 people have been killed there, and nearly 49,000 wounded since the war began two months ago. CNN can't verify those figures. The U.S. is preparing to rush thousands of tank shells to Israel as it advances its military operations across Gaza. Weapons sales normally go through Congress and require a 20-day review period. But a source with direct knowledge tells CNN that the State Department notified lawmakers late Friday that it would waive the waiting period to send 13,000 tank shells right away. The State Department's emergency declaration came on the Hill's request to Congress last week to transfer 45,000 rounds of tank ammo to Israel. Elliott Gotkine is covering all of this for us here in London. Elliott, bring us up to date on the latest on the ground. ELLIOTT GOTKINE, CNN JOURNALIST: Bianca, in the last couple of hours, the IDF has given an update, talking about more than 250 strikes taking place on targets in the Gaza Strip over the previous day. In one incident, it says that it struck what it described as a Hamas military communications site adjacent to a mosque. But at the same time, there's been fierce fighting on the ground. Hamas itself, describing the fighting as -- talking about fierce battles from zero distance taking place, especially in the northern part of the Gaza Strip, where Israel says it is closing in on the command-and-control centers of Hamas in Jabalia and Shuja'iya in the northern part of the Gaza Strip, which it describes as strongholds of the militant group. At the same time, the IDF releasing quite striking video footage of its soldiers doing battle on the ground inside the Gaza Strip. In one video, you can see soldiers firing with automatic weapons and rocket propelled grenades down the street in Gaza. And in another, you see them firing into a house where it said it had been coming under fire from militants, and also throwing in grenades, you see the explosions. Then afterwards, once the dust has settled, you see the blurred images off the militants that Israel said it killed in that particular battle. Now, at the same time, you mentioned the death toll in the Gaza Strip since Israel launched its operations in the wake of the Hamas terrorist attacks of October the 7th. The Hamas-run health ministry saying 17,700 people now killed. Israel's national security visor -- advisor Tzachi Hanegbi saying that at least 7,000 militants have been killed since Israel launched its operations. Now, we have no way of verifying Hanegbi's figures. We have no way of verifying the Hamas-run health ministry figures either. But if they were to be accurate, that would obviously reduce greatly the number of civilians that have been killed. But even then, clearly 10,000 or so noncombatants being killed in this conflict is a mind-boggling number, Bianca. NOBILO: Elliott, what are you learning about the hostages still being held by Hamas? GOTKINE: Well, we heard from the Israelis over the weekend, talking about the death or the murder, it described, of one 25-year-old Sahar Baruch who had been kidnapped by Hamas or other militant groups on October the 7th. After his death, there are still 137 men, women and children still being held by Hamas and other militant groups inside the Gaza Strip. And on Saturday evening, there was another rally by thousands of people, calling for the release of those hostages. Some bearing placards saying, bring them home now. We -- they heard first person testimony from people like a one 77-year-old woman saying the militants had taken her oxygen canister which she needed to sleep. Talking about the deprivations, the lack of sleep, food and medicine that had been affecting the hostages while they were being held in the Gaza Strip. One father, one Ruby Chen, talking about his 19-year-old son, who is still being held captive in the Gaza Strip, saying that time to get them released is running out. [04:10:00] (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) RUBY CHEN, FATHER OF 19-YEAR-OLD HOSTAGE ITAY CHEN: We have no time. At any meeting that I go with the Israeli government, I explained to them when I was there Tuesday at the war cabinet meeting, I put this in front of them and said, we have no time. And you will be judged by the ability of how many and how soon hostages you're able to bring back alive. (END VIDEO CLIP) GOTKINE: And the IDF very much under pressure to do all it can to free those hostages. Indeed, in one incident over the weekend talking about how soldiers tried to free at least one of the hostages, that a couple of soldiers were severely wounded and that that particular attempt failed. But very much getting those hostages back to Israel is very much uppermost in the minds of the war cabinet as it carries out its battle plans inside the Gaza Strip. Bianca. NOBILO: Elliott Gotkine, very much. Another border crossing with Gaza could finally open to help get more aid into the enclave. The World Food Programme says, it's testing a new process for inspecting aid trucks through Gaza's Kerem Shalom border crossing with Israel. It says that the needs are massive, and opening the crossing would help organize U.N. convoys going into Gaza. On Thursday, an Israeli official said they would open the crossing in the next few days, but only to inspect aid trucks. Thousands of pro-Palestinian protesters filled the streets of London on Saturday. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) (END VIDEO CLIP) NOBILO: Many carried signs and Palestinian flags, calling for a ceasefire in Gaza. Police estimate nearly 40,000 people were at the rally. They say at least two people were arrested for carrying offensive posters. And in New York, pro-Palestinian demonstrators rallied in Brooklyn on Saturday. They flooded the roads and reportedly blocked traffic in some areas. Many in the crowd held signs and chanted, Palestine will be free. In eastern Tennessee, an eyewitness captured video of this tornado as it moved over Madison, causing electrical flashes and an explosion. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh --. Oh, my God. (END VIDEO CLIP) NOBILO: Chilling. And now, a state of emergency has been declared in some communities as twisters swept the area. At least six people are dead and nearly two dozen are injured. This is the scene in Clarksville on Saturday, where buildings were torn to shreds. The mayor lamented, our hearts are broken. Officials say they're still in a search and rescue phase and are trying to see if there are more casualties. Authorities are urging residents to stay away from the damaged areas as the emergency crews work. Witnesses described what happened. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Walls bursted, the windows bursted. Everything just, like, exploded. This is what it really like. It felt like everything exploded, like, a lot of pressure built up and just popped. (END VIDEO CLIP) NOBILO: Russia ramps up its strikes in Ukraine as the country braces for another brutal winter. Still ahead, we get reaction from Ukrainian parliament member as cities across his country are targeted. Just days before he is expected to take a stand in civil fraud trial, Donald Trump calls his numerous indictments a badge of honor. What else he said about the legal cases is coming up for you next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [04:15:00] NOBILO: Ukraine is getting a preview of what could lie ahead in the coming months as Russia steps up attacks across the country. Officials said on Saturday that Russia launched close to 100 airstrikes over the preceding 24 hours. The Kherson region was hit by a barrage of artillery and drone attacks, which killed at least one person and wounded another. That happened a day after Russia used cruise missiles for the first time in more than two and a half months. Western Intelligence officials expect Moscow to ramp up strikes on infrastructure and electrical facilities this winter. Ukraine's First Lady, Olena Zelenska, is making a somber appeal for soldiers back home. She spoke with the BBC after the U.S. Senate Republicans blocked the latest batch of military aid for Kyiv. The bill is now in limbo with money for Ukraine quickly running out. Zelenska said that if the world gets tired of helping Kyiv resist the Russian invaders, it will be the equivalent of letting Ukrainians die. For more, we're joined by Oleksiy Goncharenko, a Ukrainian parliament member who represents the Odessa region. Thank you so much for being with us this morning, sir. And first, I would like to speak to you about what Mrs. Zelenska said, and whether or not that sentiment is widely shared in Ukraine. It must be very frustrating to see this partisan gridlock in the United States. What is the feeling in Ukraine about that? OLEKSIY GONCHARENKO, UKRAINIAN PARLIAMENT MEMBER: Definitely, Olena Zelenska is right when telling that without U.S. support, we are speaking about the genocide of Ukrainians which will be made by Russians. Because on occupied territories of Ukraine, Russia is committing genocide. Unfortunately, all five criteria are sexual crimes, mass murders, the forceful deportation of people including children, all of this is on the place. So, if Russia will expand its control on new territories of Ukraine, that will mean that hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians will be under threat of genocide. That is the very grim reality that we have. And that's why we are so concerned to observe what's going on in the U.S. Congress now with a new package of support to Ukraine. You know, the West and the United States leading were telling for two years, we will be with Ukraine as long as it takes. But I -- we can't believe that as long as it takes men (ph) just two years. NOBILO: Do you also think that it's a shaky argument for some Republicans to make, that they want to not be embroiled in the war in Ukraine and directly at odds with Russia? But if Ukraine starts to struggle to hold Russia back, and Russia is, in some way, successful. [04:20:00] That Putin won't stop there, and that might actually bring the U.S. into closer contact with Russia if Russia strikes a NATO country? GONCHARENKO: I mean, again, let us be -- let us -- those who are watching us from the United States, ask yourself, is Russia ally of the United States or is Russia a rival of the United States? I think the answer is absolutely clear. And today, Ukrainians are destroying these, probably, second strongest rival after China. And maybe even the first, because we don't know anything about Chinese army. But Russian army now is battle hardened. They received unique experience of warfare of 21st century. Putin feels himself emboldened. And do you really think that having some even partial success in Ukraine he will stop? So, Ukraine today with no one life, no risk in any one life of American soldiers or officers is destroying capabilities of the biggest rival of the United States. So, I can't understand how it could be a better investment than to help Ukrainians. We are not asking for boots on the ground. We don't need courage. We have enough of our own, but we just need weaponry. And to provide us with this weaponry. I think this is the smartest idea and that's the best investment that the United States could do. And it's not about, when I hear like people like Vivek Ramaswamy who are telling that Ukrainians received $200 billion or something like this is just not true. Ukraine received in military, if to calculate the weaponry which we received in reality in Ukraine, not refreshing of stockpiles in the United States, not like this. But what Ukraine received is just more than $20 billion. And most of this money are still in the United States. They came to United States factories, to companies which produces, missiles, drones, and other things. Creating jobs in the United States. So, isn't it a wonderful investment? Not really a very big one, but very successful one. So, I can't understand why Ukraine became a hostage of internal political discussion in the United States. Making such a great investment and Ukrainians being so resilient and strong. And don't forget that Ukrainian army today probably is one of the strongest in the world. And let's ask yourself, if the United States will need support of any of its ally, who will be in trenches near Beijing? That's the question. Ukrainians are ready to be, and I'm not sure that many other countries which are allies of the United States are ready to be there. NOBILO: Indeed. When I speak to my friends who are in Ukraine, that's always what they say to me. That they very much see it as Ukrainians are paying the price with their lives and their limbs and their families to keep Putin at bay from the rest of NATO's territory. I'd like to get into some of the tactics that the Russians are using at the moment, especially as this harsh winter in Ukraine is setting in. Do you have concerns that Russia is going to continuously target power infrastructure even more so? And obviously, I presume it hasn't been possible for Ukraine to fully rebuild from last year's onslaught. GONCHARENKO: Yes, it's absolutely possible. We will see what will be in Russian playbook this year, but that is Russian in general, their playbook, just to cause as much sufferings to civilians as possible because attacking power grid, it's nothing about the front line. It doesn't hurt in any way Ukrainian military, but it hurts Ukrainian civilians. And Russia is making this campaign of terror against Ukrainian people all the time. They did it last winter, and it's very possible they will -- that they will try to do this this winter. And that's why we so desperately need their support. We need air defense to protect our city, to protect women and children. I don't believe, I -- really, I don't believe that there are Americans who will be just -- I mean, they will not be interested watching how children and elder people and women will be -- die -- frozen to death in Ukraine during this winter. I don't believe in this because that is something which is not in the U.S. values of American people. I know many American people and they are with a great heart. So, just imagine what an awful suffering, almost two years of full- scale invasion, in reality 10 years of war, because Russia started invasion of Ukraine in 2014. And don't forget one thing, when we are addressing to the United States of America, it's not just that we ask, it's not just that we also can be a very strong ally of United States in future. [04:25:00] But United States has some responsibility. Why? Because this week there was a 29th anniversary of Budapest Memorandum. Ukraine is the only country in the history of the world which voluntarily gave up its nuclear weaponry. And at that time, we had the third biggest in the world arsenal, and that was under the guarantees of the United States of America that we will be protected and we will be not attacked. So, that is also a moral and legal responsibility for the United States of America to be with Ukraine in such a harsh time. So, I hope that U.S. congressmen and senators, as well as all politicians will realize this and will not let Ukraine down and will not show that United States is not the country others can rely on. NOBILO: Oleksiy Goncharenko, thank you so much for joining us. I hope they hear your message. GONCHARENKO: Thank you. NOBILO: The presidents of Venezuela and Guyana have agreed to meet soon amid a growing impasse over disputed land. At issue is the status of the Essequibo region, a densely forested area that is rich in oil and minerals. It makes up two thirds of Guyana's territory but is claimed by Venezuela. According to a letter shared with "CNN en Espanol", the leaders of both countries have tentatively agreed to talk this Thursday. CNN has reached out to the governments of Venezuela and Guyana for comment on the proposed meeting. I'm Bianca Nobilo in London. For our international viewers, "Going Green" is next for you. For those in North America, I'll have more news in just a little bit. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [04:30:00] NOBILO: Welcome back to our viewers in North America. I'm Bianca Nobilo and this is "CNN Newsroom." In U.S., presidential politics. The first real test for Republican candidates is next month, when Iowa holds its caucuses. But between now and then are the holidays, which means that GOP hopefuls have very little time left to make a good impression. Here's CNN's Eva McKend. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) EVA MCKEND, CNN NATIONAL POLITICS REPORTER: Ambassador Haley, Governor DeSantis, Vivek Ramaswamy, leaning on Iowans to get out and caucus for them in just a few short weeks. They all appeared on the same stage at a faith and family forum, an opportunity to talk about how faith and family informs their policy visions. Something, of course, that is so important in this State of Iowa where so many of the caucus goers are evangelical voters. For the most part, they stayed away from attacking one another. But Ambassador Haley, Governor DeSantis did seem to suggest that both of them would be better general election candidates than Former President Donald Trump. NIKKI HALEY, U.S. REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: What I know is you don't defeat Democrat chaos with Republican chaos. And that's what Donald Trump gives us. I had a great working relationship with him, but rightly or wrongly, chaos follows him. You know I'm right. Chaos follows him. And we can't have a country in disarray and a world on fire and survive this chaos. GOV. RON DESANTIS (R-FL), U.S. REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: It's important to point out that normally in an Iowa caucus, you've got five or six candidates that are running as conservatives, and conservative voters are having to look through. That's not the case this year. I think, you know, you have Donald Trump, who's obviously moved left. He's not even really putting in the work to earn people's votes. MCKEND: And at a town hall in Silver Lake, Iowa, Ambassador Haley took questions from voters on a number of issues. Many of them seemed concerned about the future of Social Security in this country. Something notable is that Haley, DeSantis, they seem to really be pushing forcefully back against this notion that they are interested in being Trump's vice-presidential running mate. Haley stressing that she is not in this contest to play for number two. Eva McKend, CNN, Silver Lake, Iowa. (END VIDEO CLIP) NOBILO: Donald Trump is the clear favorite for the Republican nomination, at least right now. But New polling suggests that he'd face a tougher time against President Biden than some of the other Republicans who want the job. "The Wall Street Journal" found that in a head-to-head general election matchup next year, Nikki Haley beats President Biden by a stunning 17 points. Trump, meanwhile, fares worse, and he would hold only a four-point edge over the president. Here was the former president making his pitch last night to young Republicans in New York. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) DONALD TRUMP, FORMER U.S. PRESIDENT AND U.S REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: Unlike crooked Joe Biden, I'm running to liberate America. We want to liberate America because we're in a country that's in a lot of pain right now and a lot of hurt. This campaign is a righteous crusade to rescue our nation from a very corrupt political class. They are corrupt, they're incompetent, and they probably hate our country. Every time radical left Democrats, Marxists, communists and fascists indict me, I consider it a great badge of honor. I'm being indicted for you. These are not indictments in the traditional sense. These are Biden indictments against their -- this is just against a political opponent. (END VIDEO CLIP) NOBILO: Trump has not campaigned as much as the others, partly because he's been in numerous courtrooms on a wide variety of serious charges. He's due to take the stand Monday in his own defense in his $250 million civil fraud trial in New York. President Biden had this to say about him at an event on Friday. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOE BIDEN, U.S. PRESIDENT: Trump just talks the talk. We walk the walk. Look, he likes to say America's a fairly nation. Frankly, he doesn't know what the hell he's talking about. (END VIDEO CLIP) NOBILO: When this year's Nobel Peace Prize is awarded in the next few hours, the winner won't be there. Instead, the children of jailed Iranian activist, Narges Mohammadi, will accept the award on her behalf. [04:35:00] She was sentenced to a total of 31 years in prison and 154 lashes for her work against discrimination and oppression in Iran. CNN's Jomana Karadsheh has this exclusive report. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOMANA KARADSHEH, CNN INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT (voiceover): Ali and Kiana are preparing for the proudest moment of their lives. KIANA RAHMANI, DAUGHTER OF NOBEL PEACE PRIZE LAUREATE NARGES MOHAMMADI: Who sit there? KARADSHEH (voiceover): The day they'll stand on the world stage here in the historic Oslo City Hall to receive the Nobel Peace Prize on behalf of their mother, Narges Mohammadi. K. RAHMANI: This is very symbolic for us. Narges is a flower in -- UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I see. OK. KARADSHEH (voiceover): We joined them as they got a first look at the room where they'll also present her Nobel lecture smuggled out of Iran's Evin prison. K. RAHMANI: (Speaking in a foreign language). KARADSHEH (voiceover): Standing here, I'm trying to visualize the crowd, Kiana tells us. We will have to live up to this. A lot of important people will be here. The 17-year-old twins' first language is French. They were not yet nine when they left Iran with their father for self-exile in Paris after their mother was ripped away from them by a regime that has tried and failed to silence her. ALI RAHMANI, SON OF NOBEL PEACE PRICE LAUREATE NARGES MOHAMMADI (through translator): We are extremely proud of all that she's done, but what really saddens us today is that she's not here, because we should not be the ones being interviewed. That's my mother's right. But we'll do our best to be her voice and represent what is happening in Iran. UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: (Speaking in a foreign language). KARADSHEH (voiceover): Their mother has been punished time and time again, sentenced to a total of 31 years and 154 lashes for standing up for political prisoners against the death penalty and the compulsory hijab and for exposing sexual assaults in prisons. She's been accused of anti-regime propaganda and threatening national security. Her decades-long struggle for a free Iran honored in this exhibition at the Nobel Peace Center. UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: So, we have been able to tell the story about Narges in -- from 1979, 1990 -- KARADSHEH (voiceover): Part of the exhibit is this recreation of the tiny cell where prisoners like Mohammadi and her husband, who is also a political activist, were locked up during solitary confinement. The exhibition and Mohammadi's Nobel win also paying tribute to the people of Iran and their 2022 Woman, Life, Freedom uprising. K. RAHMANI (through translator): We're not just here for our family, but for freedom and democracy. We feel mostly proud, brave and determined. A determination we got mostly from our mother. KARADSHEH: I can't imagine what it's been like for you growing up without your mother being there. A. RAHMANI (through translator): From the time I was four when my father was arrested by the Revolutionary Guards, I realized that my family would never have an ordinary life. My mother has been more than just any mother. She chose to fight the government for me and my sister so that my sister could have the same rights as me. K. RAHMANI (through translator): Of course, at times in my life, I wanted her by my side. At puberty, your body changes, it's the kind of question you would ask your mom. I had no one to ask, so I learned by myself. I would have loved if she could have taken me shopping, taught me how to wear makeup and how to handle my body. Frankly, I'm just glad she's alive, because others have lost their loved ones and I can't even imagine what that feels like. KARADSHEH (voiceover): The family says Mohammadi hasn't been allowed to call them in nearly two years, and they're worried about her deteriorating health. K. RAHMANI (through translator): I'm not very optimistic about ever seeing her again. My mom has a 10-year sentence left, and every time she does something, like send out the speech we'll read out at the ceremony, that adds to her sentence. Whatever happens, she'll always be in my heart. And I accept that because the struggle, the movement, Woman, Life, Freedom is worth it. KARADSHEH: The pain of separation from her children is one Mohammadi lives with every single day. I asked her about this in August with the help of intermediaries in Iran, she responded in writing. KARADSHEH (voiceover): Mohammadi said, "If I look at the prison through the window of my heart, I was more of a stranger to my daughter and son than any stranger. But I'm sure that the world without freedom, equality, and peace is not worth living. I have chosen not to see my children or even hear their voices and be the voice of the oppressed people, women and children of my land." Jomana Karadsheh, CNN, Oslo. (END VIDEO CLIP) NOBILO: The E.U. is poised to approve the world's first expansive rules, regulating artificial intelligence. So, coming up, we'll explain what's in the new laws and speak with an A.I. expert about what they could do and where they might fall short. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [04:40:00] NOBILO: The European Union is on track to approve the first laws governing artificial intelligence. After nearly two days of talks, E.U. lawmakers struck a landmark deal on Friday to pass the AI Act. It's the first of its kind regulatory framework that will promote A.I. development while also addressing its risks. The AI Act bans certain uses of artificial intelligence, including cognitive behavioral manipulation. It limits how governments can use real time biometric surveillance. And it will also require A.I. systems like ChatGPT to comply with transparency requirements. So, to better understand the E.U. regulations, and of course why they're needed, I want to turn to Kris Shrishak in Germany. And he is the Enforced Senior Fellow at the Irish Council for Civil Liberties who has advised lawmakers on A.I. And it's such a great opportunity to speak to you this morning because there's lots to get into with this landmark legislation. What is your assessment of its efficacy and where you think it falls short? I saw that Amnesty International has criticized its decision not to ban all mass public surveillance, for example. KRIS SHRISHAK, ENFORCED SENIOR FELLOW, IRISH COUNCIL FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES: Indeed, that is one of the big issues. In fact, it's not Amnesty only, many other civil society organizations, as well as in fact, the United Nations Human Rights who come out in the recent months to say that such uses of facial recognition technology in public spaces should be fully prohibited. What the European Union has actually done is it's gone for a partial prohibition, so it allows for certain targeted uses. And I think that still opens up the possibility of large-scale mass surveillance. Like treating people as license plates instead of as human beings. NOBILO: Given that the threat and opportunities of A.I. are very much global in their nature. [04:45:00] How useful is it for independent countries, continents or blocs to come up with their own legislation when there's obviously a race to further A.I. to develop it and each country wants to be an industry leader? SHRISHAK: In fact, it depends on how the regulations

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former Russian President Dmitry Medvedev, he posted on Telegram, just imagine that the offensive in tandem with NATO succeeded and ended up with part of our land being taken away. Then we would have to use nuclear weapons. There simply wouldn't be any other solution. Is there a credibility issue simply because the threat is coming from Medvedev who has been a useful for Putin in the past? He says a lot of this stuff a lot of the time. And I guess, also, doesn't it reflect perhaps growing concern inside the Kremlin about Ukraine's counter offensive? MARKS: John, I think it's both. To your first point, I don't think it's appropriate for any nation to take a nuclear threat as a Chimaera (ph), as a threat that really has no backing or legitimacy. Look, Russia has a tremendous nuclear stockpile. Medvedev has said that he would use this before, he is the spokesman for Putin in this regard. But I think it's important that we take this very, very seriously. And I can guarantee you that on the U.S. side, and I would hope on the other NATO partners that have nuclear weapons, that they are various -- you know, very serious about how they want to approach what their posture is relative to these threats. You can't discount them, you can't throw these threats away, you need to take them seriously, you need to make sure that you're prepared in case there is some catastrophic mistake that's going to take place. To your second point, I think it is important to realize that what Ukraine is doing in Moscow right now may have an effect on Russian capabilities and command and control capabilities. But also I think, at this point, it's a fool's errand. Ukraine doesn't need to be making strikes into Moscow. The results are, I would suggest, are probably sketchy at this point. And if it is demonstrating that Ukraine has the ability to do this, fine, now is not the time to do it. Look, the only reason to conduct an event like this, strikes like this is to try to further weaken Putin's position, the best way to do that is if you can -- Ukraine can continue to achieve levels of success tactically on the battlefield, and start sending young men home in body bags, that will increase the amount of pressure that Putin feels. VAUSE: What was interesting though in his threat, Medvedev also added this, our enemies should pray to our fighters that they do not allow the world to go up in nuclear flames. So, there are nuclear weapons, and then there's short range tactical nuclear weapons. And that reference seems to be, you know, talking about a full nuclear strike with ICBMs and the whole works, that brought this reaction from us Republican Senator Lindsey Graham. To my Russian friends who talked about using nuclear weapons in Ukraine, you need to understand that would be an attack on NATO itself, given Ukraine's proximity to NATO territory. And I guess in many ways, Putin is a lot of things out there, a lot of speculation about his mental health or everything else, but he's not suicidal, right? So, any kind of nuclear strike in that regard would be the end of Putin and his regime. MARKS: It's fair to say that, absolutely. And look, again, let's be honest with each other, calling a nuke a tactical nuke vise a strategic nuke, frankly, is a distinction without a difference. They are still in the nuclear bucket. And a strike with a tactical nuke in the -- in the vicinity of NATO nations is a strike against NATO. And also, let's bear in mind, Putin is -- many would call him irrational, I would say he's incredibly irrational. He's very much a survivor. But he has not released nukes. He's letting others do the talking for him. And he has resisted the call to do that. But I think it's important that we kind of put all this together, a nuke strike would be devastating for Russia, it would be devastating for Putin, it would mark the absolute end of the Russian Federation, as we know it right now. And Putin would be gone. VAUSE: And with that in mind, the U.S. President was asked about Russia using nukes in Ukraine while he was in Helsinki last month. This is Joe Biden's answer, here he is. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOE BIDEN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: I don't think there's any real prospect. You never know, of Putin using nuclear weapons. Not only has the West but China and the rest of the world has said that's -- don't go there. Don't go there. (END VIDEO CLIP) [00:10:02] VAUSE: I'm wondering how closely should we -- should we watch China's reaction to any kind of nuclear threat from Moscow as one of the best ways -- best ways to gauge how serious or credible that threat might be? MARKS: Yes, that's a great question. But again, I go back to the point, nukes have not been used. Putin has not chosen to use nukes. I can assume that self-control on his part may be hard to believe. But also there's external control that's come from Xi Jinping. I guarantee you, Russia is acting like a vassal state of China right now. So, I would imagine what we're not seeing is as a result of Xi Jinping's influence. VAUSE: Major General James Spider Marks, thank you, sir, for being with us. We really appreciate your time. MARKS: Thank you, John. VAUSE: Less than a week after overthrowing Niger's democratically elected president, six senior officials from his party had been arrested by the military. The coup leaders are also accusing France of plotting military action to free President Mohamed Bazoum, who is apparently being held inside the presidential compound. CNN's Larry Madowo has the latest. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) LARRY MADOWO, CNN INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: France is denying that it's planning a military intervention to free ousted President Mohamed Bazoum. In fact, the French foreign minister saying it's absolutely not true that it's considered that, that response is necessary because the military (PH) in Niger has claimed that France has been meeting with former officials, ousted officials to try and get military and political authorizations to carry out military strikes around the Presidential Palace to free Bazoum. To understand exactly what's going on, it's important to pay attention to what two key Western allies are saying about the situation, the French and the Americans. The U.S. State Department has still not classified this as a coup, a technical definition that will require it to stop military support, as well as aid. In fact, a U.S. State Department official telling CNN that they still consider this a domestic dispute between the presidential guard and President Mohamed Bazoum, so some Western allies essentially believe that there's a path to restore President Mohamed Bazoum to the presidency. But for ordinary people, they worry about the likely effect of the sanctions announced by the Economic Community of West African States for a country that's already had been through so much turmoil. BOUNTY AMADOU DIALLO, RETIRED TEACHER (through translator): I think the sanctions were initially taken in the heat of the moment, and then apparently dictated by outside powers, because Mali, Burkina Faso and Guinea were in the same basket as us before, but we didn't sanction them as heavily. They say they want to set an example. They want to make an example. MADOWO: The clearest path out of this crisis in Asia appears to be the mediation efforts by the transitional president of neighboring Chad. If President Deby cannot get general tyranny and Mohamed Bazoum to agree on some path out of this, that it means ECOWAS has no option but to use force like they threatened. And on Tuesday, they would have five days after that one week deadline to have some kind of military intervention. Larry Madowo, CNN, Nairobi. (END VIDEOTAPE) VAUSE: ISIS has claimed responsibility for Sunday's deadly suicide bombing in Pakistan, saying the attack was part of its ongoing conflict against democracy which it views as hostile to the principles of Islam. Police say the attacker detonated explosives at a political rally near Afghanistan's border. They also say a dozen children were among the 54 people killed. The U.S. is cautiously working to secure the release of an American nurse and her child abducted in Haiti. According to the United Nations, authorities have already registered more than a thousand kidnappings in Haiti this year, and the country's rapid gang violence is only getting worse. CNN's Jason Carroll has our report. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) ALIX DORSAINVIL, AMERICAN VOLUNTEER KIDNAPPED IN HAITI: My name is Alex. I'm a nurse from New Hampshire. JASON CARROLL, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice over): Alex Dorsainvil's family and friends continue to pray for the safe return of her and her child. According to the faith based humanitarian aid group El Roi Haiti, the two were taken by captors from the organization's campus located near Port-au-Prince. That's where she had been working as a school nurse and her husband Sandro Dorsainvil is the director. DORSAINVIL: Sandro invited me to come to the school to do some nursing for some of the kids who said that was a big need that they had. CARROLL (voice over): In a brief statement, El Roi Haiti said the two were kidnapped Thursday saying in part, Alex has worked tirelessly as our school and community nurse to bring relief to those who are suffering. Outpouring of support also coming from the school where she studied nursing. ANTOINETTE HAYS, PRESIDENT, REGIS COLLEGE: Alex is very compassionate and cared very much for people who had great need. She was definitely a very special young woman. Dorsainvil and her child taken it in the midst of ongoing gang violence, which has overtaken much of the country and forced thousands of Haitians to flee their homes. The Biden administration says they are closely monitoring the situation. JOHN KIRBY, PRESS SECRETARY, PENTAGON: We don't want to do anything and say anything that would put their safe return in jeopardy. [00:15:03] CARROLL (voice over): The U.S. last week ordered the departure of all non-emergency personnel from Haiti and told Americans to leave as soon as possible while trying to marshal international support. ANTONY BLINKEN, U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE: We've been very focused on trying to put in place what's necessary for a multinational force, including finding a lead nation to take this on. CARROLL (voice over): But the delay in creating that so called multinational force could make matters worse. GARRY PIERRE-PIERRE, FOUNDER AND EDITOR, THE HAITIAN TIMES: The gang leaders, they feel that the days are numbered. I think now is the most dangerous time to be in Haiti because anything can happen to you. CARROLL (voice over): And its innocent Haitians and people like Dorsainvil dedicated to helping them getting caught in the crossfire. DORSAINVIL: Haitians are such a resilient people, they're full of joy and life and love and I'm so blessed to be able to know so many amazing Haitians. Jason Carroll, CNN, Middleton, New Hampshire. (END VIDEOTAPE) VAUSE: An American woman has been arrested in the Bahamas and charged with conspiring to kill her husband, just months after the couple filed for divorce. Lindsay Shiver is accused of plotting with the two locals to kill Robert Shiver on July 16th while the couple was visiting the islands, the three defendants are to remain in custody until a court hearing is set in October. Still to come here on CNN, mounting legal troubles and legal fees for Donald Trump as the former president remains defiant on the campaign trail. And the Women's World Cup the defending champions get ready for their next showdown, a live preview from Sydney, that's up next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) VAUSE: The U.S. will face off against Portugal in the Women's World Cup in just a few hours. All eyes are on the defending champions. CNN's Angus Watson live from Sydney with a look at the next round of matches. So, can they make it a three peat, are they are they on their way? ANGUS WATSON, CNN PRODUCER: John, one of the top teams in the competition, of course, Team USA, ready to face off against Portugal, they must win or at least draw to make sure that they get their place in the next round facing off perhaps Sweden or Italy there and the eyes of the world will be on the U.S. women's national team as they always are the best in the world at this stage as you say, double World Cup champions going for the three peat. But as star player Megan Rapinoe said in a press conference just now, if you're the best, all you're looking to do is get better. John, up against them though will be the Matildas, hopefully at some stage in the later rounds of this competition if you're an Australian fan here where I am at the Sydney fan zone, thousands of fans turned out to watch the Matildas in a do or die clash against Canada, the eyes of this nation right on them. [00:20:02] But if there was any pressure on the stars of the Australian side, it didn't show, four nil in the end against Canada. The Matildas soaked up the pressure early on, came out physical, won 50 battles in the midfield and made it count on the score sheet. So, tonight, USA versus Portugal. We also have England versus China to see if the English can top their group coming into the next round. They might face Australia if they finished second to Denmark, John. VAUSE: Angus, thank you. Angus Watson there in Sydney with all the very latest. The grand jury investigating Donald Trump's efforts to overturn the 2020 presidential election is expected to meet in Washington in the hours ahead. Meanwhile, the U.S. co-defendant in the classified documents case against the former president made his first appearance in Florida. CNN's Jessica Schneider has details. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) JOHN IRVING, REPRESENTING TRUMP'S CO-DEFENDANT: The Justice Department has unfortunately decided to bring these charges against Mr. De Oliveira. And now, it's time for them to put their money where their mouth is. JESSICA SCHNEIDER, CNN JUSTICE CORRESPONDENT (voice over): Carlos De Oliveira leaving the federal courthouse in Miami, Monday, escorted business his lawyer and federal agents. A 20-year employee at Mar-a- Lago, De Oliveira walked out of court on $100,000 bond after being charged along with former President Trump and Trump's close aide, Walt Nauta, with attempting to delete security footage from Mar-a-Lago after it was subpoenaed by a federal grand jury. De Oliveira allegedly telling the director of I.T. at Mar- a-Lago, the boss, an apparent reference to Donald Trump, wanted to delete the server where security footage was stored. CNN also reporting that another Mar-a-Lago employee received a target letter from federal prosecutors. Yuscil Taveras oversees the property's surveillance cameras and has met with investigators in recent weeks. It's unclear if he is cooperating. So far, he is not facing charges, but at latest some of the allegations in the indictment were based on information he provided. DONALD TRUMP, FORMER U.S. PRESIDENT: They're not indicting me. They're indicting you. I just happen to be standing in their way. That's all it is. SCHNEIDER (voice over): Trump defiant as he continued campaigning over the weekend, even as he was charged with additional crimes in the special counsel's classified documents case. TRUMP: If I weren't running, I would have nobody coming after me. Or if I was losing by a lot, I would have nobody coming after me. SCHNEIDER (voice over): Plus, all signs point to another indictment soon out of D.C.'s federal court. REPORTER: Can you tell us whether you expect to have an indictment this week? SCHNEIDER (voice over): Likely against Trump and his allies for their efforts to overturn the 2020 election. FANI WILLIS, FULTON COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY: We're ready to go. SCHNEIDER (voice over): And in Georgia, an indictment watch kicks into full gear. Fulton County's district attorney likely a week or two away from presenting her case to a grand jury and announcing whether Trump will be charged for trying to overturn the 2020 election results in that state. Ramped-up security measures are already in place around the local courthouse and a county judge just rejected efforts by Trump's legal team to toss evidence in that criminal investigation and to disqualify the district attorney. WILLIS: Some people may not be happy with the decisions that I was making. And sometimes people, when they're unhappy, they act in a way that could create harm. The work is accomplished. We've been working for 2.5 years. SCHNEIDER: And Donald Trump's legal bills are mounting so much so that sources have told our Kristen Holmes that his team is now creating a legal defense fund to help offset some of the costs. Up to this point, it's been Trump's political action committee Save America that has been fronting those costs, already spending more than $40 million just this year to pay with the legal fees for Trump and many of his associates. Jessica Schneider, CNN, Washington. (END VIDEOTAPE) VAUSE: Still to come on CNN, China prepares for a six typhoon this year to make landfall but there's not a certainty there's an unpredictable storm path here, we'll tell you the very latest in a moment. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [00:26:10] VAUSE: Welcome back, I'm John Vause. You're watching CNN NEWSROOM. As the remnants of Typhoon Doksuri weaken over China, hundreds of thousands of people now waiting to return to their homes. Torrential rains caused flooding across the country, forcing many to evacuate. Heavy downpours are expected to continue through Tuesday, increasing concerns about dangerous flooding as well as landslides. CNN's Meteorologist Chad Myers has the very latest. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) CHAD MYERS, CNN METEOROLOGIST: Well, the Western Tropics obviously heating up now, the waters warm, the storms are here, we had Doksuri making all of that rain into parts of China now dying off quite a bit, but it's still going to rain for a while. It's just spreading out now, moving away from where the main flooding was. And obviously, the next storm system here, 215 kilometers per hour already. And it still could grow just a little bit. But here are the numbers from the last storm from Doksuri, over 300 millimeters of rainfall, causing rivers to swell here, cars were floated by the waves, some pictures there we have there. This is the area now that we're going to see the heavy rainfall with the remnants of Doksuri over the next couple of days where Beijing well down to the south away from the bulls eye there of the heaviest rainfall at least spreading out that rain a little bit. But here is typhoon Khanun. This is the storm that is really concerning for places like Okinawa, north of the Philippines, east of Taipei, and also east of China. Because the storm is moving to the west now will likely not continue, either stall, stop or possibly turn a little bit to the right and spend days over the islands here, very close to Okinawa and the like. Why don't we know where it's going to go because this is what the model runs look like. Some of them take it to the south, some of them all the way to the North. And some just really just stop it there in the middle. So, possibly day after day of wind, waves and of course, the possibility of very, very heavy rainfall. If this thing does stop, and then just keeps raining for days or hours, we are going to see some significant flash flooding even in these low lying islands. So, rain after rain after rain could be in some spots in the ocean could be a half a meter to a meter of rainfall. That's not out of the question, if this thing's just sits there and stalls and rains and rains and rains. So yes, it's heating up. The water is warm, and the storms are in play. (END VIDEOTAPE) VAUSE: Thank you, Chad. Well, as the world faces a worsening climate crisis created by the rapid burning of fossil fuels. The U.K. has announced plans to drill for more oil and gas. Prime Minister Rishi Sunak has committed to grant hundreds of new licenses for companies to expand drilling operations in the North Sea. He says it will provide the U.K. with its own domestically sourced energy as the country transitions to a net zero carbon emissions goal. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) RISHI SUNAK, BRITISH PRIME MINISTER: 25 percent of our energy will come from oil and gas even in 2050. Far better than we get that from here at home. Better for the economy, better for our energy security, better for jobs and better for climate emissions. (END VIDEO CLIP) VAUSE: But environmental activists say this plan will take a wrecking ball to Britain's climate change commitments. Matthew Bunn is a professor and nuclear energy expert at Harvard University's Belfer Center. He joins me now from Watertown in Massachusetts. Professor, thank you for being with us. MATTHEW BUNN, PROFESSOR AND NUCLEAR ENERGY EXPERT, HARVARD UNIVERSITY'S BELFER CENTER: Well, thanks for having me. VAUSE: OK, so one of the big concerns of renewable energy right now is capacity and during the transition from fossil fuels, nuclear power is seen as an option to kind of make up the difference. And so, with that in mind, the first new nuclear reactor built in the U.S. is now online here in Georgia, operated by the Southern Company. And here's part of that announcement. Today is a historic day for the state of Georgia, Southern Company and the entire energy sector. The project shows just how new nuclear can and will play a critical role in achieving a clean energy future for the United States. [00:30:00] We'll look at the costs of nuclear power in a moment, but you know, yes, nuclear energy is carbon free, but spent fuel from a nuclear reactor remains radioactive for tens of thousands of years and using nuclear energy to lower carbon emissions, in the past, it's been said it's a bit like, you know, smoking to lose weight. Yes, it works, but it comes with a whole lot of other problems. Well, I do think this is a historic day to have this new nuclear reactor connected, but as you say, there are many issues that nuclear energy has to address in order to grow at the immense scale that any energy source has to get to, to really be an important part of mitigating the terrible threat of climate change. This particular reactor, unfortunately, has taken twice as long to build is expected, twice as much money, more than twice as much money as expected. And so the market is not that interested in the United States in building a whole lot more of this type of reactor. VAUSE: As you mention, this nuclear power plant here in Georgia, seven years longer than the initial plan. It came in $17 billion over budget. When we have -- when we compare this to wind farms, or a renewable energy source, where the World Nuclear Association puts the cost of building an advanced nuclear reactor north of $5,000 for every kilowatt of capacity, and according to the World Energy Information Administration, it says a new wind farm costs about a quarter of that. So why not invest the billions of dollars that may go into nuclear into renewable, safe forms of clean energy, get more bang for your buck, and have a hole lot clear -- have true clean energy. Not -- no radioactive waste that can last for hundreds of thousands of years? MATTHEW BUNN, PROFESSOR OF THE PRACTICE OF ENERGY, HARVARD'S BELFER CENTER: Well, to be fair, the great advantage of nuclear energy is that it is not intermittent, unlike wind and solar. You need something when the sun doesn't shine and the wind doesn't blow. Now that something doesn't necessarily have to be nuclear. It could be geothermal. It could be fossil fuels with carbon capture. It could be a variety of things. Batteries are extremely helpful for shifting from a sunny afternoon to energy you want to use in the evening, but they're not as good yet for being able to shift from July to January, when there's a lot less sun. So having some kind of backup to intermittent energy sources is probably important for the overall energy system in the future as we move towards zero carbon. VAUSE: And just to bring this back to the decision by the U.K. to max out its fossil fuel reserves, widely condemned by concentration groups and other groups like OxFam, "Extracting more fossil fuels from the North Sea will send a wrecking ball through the U.K.'s climate commitment, at a time when we should be investing in just transition to a low carbon economy and our own abundant renewables." That was part of a statement they released. Prime Minister Rishi Sunak pushed back with this statement: "There are those who would rather oil and gas come from hostile states than from supplies we have here at home." Yes, that seems to be a reference to Russia, obviously, which has weaponized its supplies of oil and gas. Doesn't true energy independence come from ending an addiction to fossil fuels and moving towards renewables, just ending renewables completely. BUNN: Well, unfortunately, the world is not in a position to end use of fossil feels completely any time soon. The world remains extremely dependent on coal, oil, natural gas, especially in the transportation sector, but also in electricity and industry. There's really an immense amount of work to do to get to that net-zero carbon that we all want to shoot for to limit the damage of climate change. One of the things that's driving interest in reactors like the one that was connected in Georgia today is the desire to get of dependence on Russian national natural gas with the war in Ukraine. So while there isn't much of a market for this reactor design in the United States, both Ukraine and Poland have expressed interest in building reactors like the one in Georgia. Whether they'll find the money to pay for it, especially Ukraine, is an interesting question. VAUSE: Professor Bunn, thank you, sir, for being with us. We really appreciate your time. BUNN: All right. Thank you. VAUSE: UNESCO has recommended listing Venice as a world heritage site in danger because of deterioration and damage to building structures due to tourists and climate change. Meantime, the agency has recommended that Australia's Great Barrier Reef not be placed on a list of places considered in danger but warned that the world's biggest coral reef ecosystem remained under serious threat, and urgent and sustained action is needed to save it. [00:35:05] Well, can A.I., artificial intelligence, and socialism play together nicely in the sand pit? The Chinese government seems to think so. So ahead, the new rules for regulating a key aspect of artificial intelligence. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) (MUSIC: THEME SONG FOR "PEE-WEE'S PLAYHOUSE") (END VIDEO CLIP) VAUSE: That's Pee-Wee Herman, brought to life by actor and comedian Paul Reubens, who died on Sunday. Reubens was best known for the Emmy Award-winning "Pee-Wee's Playhouse" series, which spawned films, streaming specials, even a Broadway show. But back in 2002, the actor was arrested in an adult theater in Florida and charged with obscenity. A much more serious charge was dropped during a plea deal. In recent years, he fought a private battle with cancer and left a message to be released after his death, which was posted to Instagram. It reads, "Please accept my apology for not going public with what I've been facing the last six years. I've loved you all so much and enjoyed making art for you." Paul Reubens was 70 years old. Hollywood is also mourning Angus Cloud, a rising young actor best known for his breakthrough role in the HBO drama "Euphoria." He played a sweet-natured drug dealer named Fezco and became a fan favorite. Cloud also had a few other projects in the works. No cause of death has been released, but his family says he lost his father recently and struggled intensely. Angus Cloud was 25 years old. China has become one of the first countries to build some guardrails for the technology that powers popular artificial intelligence services. China's top Internet watchdog recently unveiled new guidelines to generative A.I. that will take effect in about two weeks. CNN's Kristie Lu Stout has details now, reporting in from Hong Kong. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) KRISTIE LU STOUT, CNN INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Meet Xi Giojiang (ph), a virtual idol, powered by artificial intelligence to sell burgers in China. McDonald's hired GiaGia (ph) to interact with Chinese customers. The U.S. may be curbing A.I. ship exports to China, but the nation is fast becoming an A.I. powerhouse. They country's home to top tech firms, leading the A.I. charge, like Alibaba, Huawei, Tencen

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there's another detonation -- what the IDF spoke about earlier today, that they're going to start pushing from the area that they have in the northern part of Gaza along the Mediterranean Coast, and they are going to start pushing in this direction, towards the east of the Gaza Strip so that they can get more control of more of the territory in the northern part of the Gaza Strip. So this is where the fighting is at the moment, and absolutely, both the prime minister and some of the other government officials speaking at press conferences today made it very clear, their intent is to go after Hamas, wherever they are. They have been dropping leaflets to residents in Khan Yunis, the biggest town in the south of the Gaza Strip telling people there to move to safer areas. So every indication is said that the scenario of fighting in the south of Gaza will as it did in the north change from airstrikes and artillery alone to the possibility and the reality of ground troops going in. We've also seen outgoing rockets coming from Gaza today, Hamas rockets, some fired in this direction a couple of hours ago intercepted by the Iron Dome defensive missile system, and all of that tends seems to indicate that while Hamas has been under huge military pressure here for three weeks with ground troops and ground forces on the ground, they still have the ability to fire out their rockets perhaps not in as big a number as before, but that shows that there are still Hamas fighters fighting on the ground. And the machine gun fire we can hear here again just indicates the fights that are existing on the ground there, too, as the IDF continues to try to take out the remaining Hamas fighters here. It is, and the military has said, it is going to be a very long job to do that. REID: And Nic, today, the United Nations confirmed one of its schools in northern Gaza that was being used as a shelter was hit by a blast and this is reportedly the second such incident in 24 hours. What is the IDF saying about this? ROBERTSON: Yes, the IDF at the moment is saying that they believe that this was -- well, the IDF is saying that they are reviewing the incident. They are looking at it right now. This is the second time this Al-Fakhura School in the Jabalia Refugee Camp has suffered in this way. [18:05:03] It is a school where there was an estimated, a few weeks ago 16,000 or so 20,000 possibly displaced people taking shelter there. It's a UN school and a lot of displaced people in Gaza are using UN schools as a place to shelter, that sometimes are in buildings, sometimes they're not in buildings, they are in the school yards in tents. What appears to have happened here, it is clear there has been an explosion. The UN agency UNRWA which runs the refugee -- takes care of refugees inside of Gaza, they are unable to say what caused this situation this time previously, it did appear to be an air strike. The indications here are that it may be, but the UN is not saying that at this time, but they are saying and the video does seem to indicate significant numbers of dead and injured people, civilians taking shelter in a UN school. REID: Nic Robertson, thank you. And today, families of Israeli hostages gathered in the streets of Tel Aviv, pleading with the government to ensure the safe return of their loved ones. CNN's Jeremy Diamond is there with more. JEREMY DIAMOND, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Paula, 42 days after hundreds of people were taken hostage by Hamas in Israel and brought to the Gaza Strip, thousands of Israelis rallying tonight in Tel Aviv and also in Jerusalem to demand the release of these hostages. They are also putting pressure on the Israeli government to reach a deal to secure the release of those hostages. For weeks now, there have been intense negotiations between Israel and Hamas, negotiated by the Qatari government with the assistance of the United States to secure the release of perhaps dozens of women and children being held hostage by Hamas in the Gaza Strip. So far, those negotiations have yet to actually reach a deal for their freedom. But tonight, the pressure is being brought to bear on the Israeli government. I spoke tonight with Mia Roman, the cousin of Yarden Roman, one of those estimated 237 hostages. I asked her what her message is to the Israeli prime minister and his Cabinet. Here's her answer. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MIA ROMAN, COUSIN OF HOSTAGE, YARDEN ROMAN: I mean, our message to them which we have also, you know, communicated to them directly is we think there should be a deal now, and we understand there are very -- you know, there are things we don't know, there are considerations we can't be told about. We believe in you. Yarden's daughter, Geffen (ph) believes in us. She always tells us that she knows we're working to get our mom back. She sees us all working there all the time, and she knows we're all doing it to get her back. So kind of in the same way. I have to believe that they're doing everything to get her back, and our faith, you know, I hope that you can prove our faith was not wrongly given and that you can prove us right and make sure that they start coming back home because the families need it, the families need it desperately. (END VIDEO CLIP) DIAMOND: Now, it is unclear whether these marches tonight in Israel have yielded the kind of pressure for the Israeli government to reach a deal with Hamas for the release of some of these hostages. But at least for now, it is yielding some results, and that is that the Israeli Prime Minister tonight has agreed to meet with the families of these hostages on Monday night here in Tel Aviv. We know that that will be a very important moment. He hasn't met with these families for some weeks now, and it comes as these negotiations are reaching a critical stage and these families at least will have the chance to deliver their message directly to him and his cabinet -- Paula. REID: Jeremy Diamond, thank you. Alana Zeitchik has six family members being held hostage by Hamas. She spoke this week at the March for Israel rally in Washington, DC. Let's take a listen to what she said. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ALANA ZEITCHIK, SIX FAMILY MEMBERS BEING HELD HOSTAGE BY HAMAS: The pain I have experienced since they were taken has been so sharp, it follows my every breath. I wake up each morning to remember this truth: My family is being held hostage by terrorists. (END VIDEO CLIP) REID: She joins me now. Alana, thank you so much for joining us. ZEITCHIK: Thank you for having me. REID: I want to ask you first, do you have any indication how your family members are doing? And have you heard anything about efforts to get them out of Gaza? ZEITCHIK: No, unfortunately, we have no information or intel about their well-being or any insight into the actual negotiations happening. REID: As you may know, a short time ago, President Biden wrote an op- ed that there cannot be a ceasefire in Gaza or he says Hamas will take advantage of that. What is your reaction to that in light of the ongoing negotiations to free hostages, like your family members? ZEITCHIK: I think it's obviously a valid perspective from the president, you know, and it doesn't, as far as hostages go, I want that to be the number one priority, so that's what I'm looking for. [18:10:05] REID: During the rally, you said that Americans can both avoid the suffering of Palestinian families, while also being sympathetic to the suffering of Israeli families? What are the types of conversations that you're hearing from other people in the US? ZEITCHIK: I mean, I hear I think conversations are happening separately in echo chambers, so I have developed a supportive system around me, I need that very much right now. I'm in desperation and grief for the return of my family, but I think there are -- there is an omission of the hostages in quite a lot of the conversations when the hostages are truly at the center and the core of this war, the release of the hostages is necessary for us to get closer to the end of this war. REID: And when you were in Washington and saw the crowds, the size of that crowd rallying, as well as what we're seeing in Tel Aviv, what was running through your mind? I mean, what is your reaction when you see crowds like this pushing to help the hostages? ZEITCHIK: Of course, I found comfort in that environment. Finally there being a space where, you know, my grief could be held by supportive communities who were doing so peacefully and, you know, in the name of the release of my family and all of the other hostages. So on a personal level, which is what this is for me, right? It's not political, it's personal. I was very comforted by that environment. REID: How hard is it right now to continue being hopeful? I mean, what is your mindset right now day-to-day? ZEITCHIK: No, it's really hard. I've explained it, it is like walking around with like a dark cloud over my head. There is an emptiness and this desperation that constantly lives within me, that, you know, is very heavy, and I'm trying, I'm coping by here, you know, speaking to you and by writing op-eds, and by speaking at the March, right? I'm doing everything I can to advocate for my family. I think putting myself into action and speaking on behalf of my family is the best way for me to cope, so that is what I am doing and we will continue to do until all six of them have returned home. REID: And what is your message to US leaders about this situation? What do you want them to understand? ZEITCHIK: My message is, as it has always been, the hostages need to be the number one priority. We need to get them home as soon as possible. So I want a negotiation to happen, I want it to end now. We want this over, we want our family back. It is what I've said from the beginning, it needs to be immediate. REID: Alana, thank you so much for joining us to share your experience. We're so sorry for you and your family, but thank you again for joining us and sharing your story. ZEITCHIK: Thank you for having me. REID: And speaking of America's leaders, Americans will vote for president less than one year from now. Next, what we're learning in the polls as we get closer and closer to election day. Plus, a judge says the Donald Trump's January 6 speech is not protected under the First Amendment, but that same judge is refusing to bar him from the ballot in Colorado. Later, why the company behind ChatGPT just fired its CEO. You're in the CNN NEWSROOM. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [18:18:02] REID: The first real test for the Republican candidates for president is less than two months away, and we are now less than a year out from the presidential election. CNN senior data reporter, Harry Enten joins us to run the numbers. All right, Harry, we've gotten a steady stream of polls, they appear to all be suggesting the same thing, right? HARRY ENTEN, CNN SENIOR DATA REPORTER: They do. You know, if you see one poll that has a candidate two points down to another candidate, you say okay, this race is within the margin of error. This poll is within the margin of error. But we've not just had one poll, not two, not three, we've had four recent polls nationally that suggests something very interesting that is that Donald Trump, the former president United States is ahead of Joe Biden, the current president of the United States by anywhere from two to four points. Now, that's not a particularly large lead, but it is a lead that is very consistent throughout the polling. It's a lead that is holding in the swing states as well. So as we are a little bit less than a year out from the 2024 election, there is no other way I can insist on designating this race than one at this particular point that Donald Trump leads. REID: So I know you always come armed with facts and figures. So just how unusual is it for an incumbent president to be trailing at this point? ENTEN: Yes, me coming armed with facts and figures and historical pieces of data, I never do that, Paula, never ever, ever. But as a matter of fact, I have this one time anyway. Look, if you go back over the last 80 years, go all the way back to FDR. What do you see? You see there, in fact, there have only been two incumbent presidents at this particular point in time, who have actually trailed for re-election at this point since 1943. One of those I think, is fairly familiar given the landslide, that was Donald Trump back in 2020. He, of course went on to lose. But Joe Biden is just the second president this point be trailing for re- election. [18:20:01] The average incumbent in fact leads by a little bit more than 10 percentage points, so this is extremely unusual to find a president trailing by any margin, even when that's a two or three percentage points on average, as we saw in that first slide. REID: Okay, well, Biden just won three years ago, so what are the big reasons that he is now trailing? ENTEN: Yes, I would say it comes down to age. You know, it's age in one way, it's age and the fact that voters overwhelmingly believe he's too old to be effective as president. We had a recent New York Times/Siena College poll that found that about 70 percent of likely voters, in fact said that very different from four years ago when that number was about half. But it's also age in another way, it's age, if you look within the electorate and see where Joe Biden has lost support. Take a look at voters under the age of 35. This is the margin, Joe Biden versus Donald Trump. Four years ago, Joe Biden won these voters, overwhelmingly. He won them by over 20 percentage points. Look at where he is now. Now, he is still ahead of Donald Trump, but he is only ahead by five points. And of course, elections are all about margins. When you look throughout the different age groups, you see, essentially that Joe Biden's margins are actually holding amongst the older voters, but younger voters have been swinging away from him. And if this ends up being the margin on election day, it would be the smallest margin for a Democratic candidate among voters under the age of 35, since I was actually eligible to vote, so that's how long it's been. Donald Trump would absolutely take this. I may be young, Paula, but I ain't that young. REID: Well, turning to the holiday next week. I'm told that I have to ask you this question, this is the one I'm most curious about your response. Thanksgiving is on Thursday. What are you most thankful for, Harry? ENTEN: Yes, I made a deal with your executive producer, Tim on this one. I said I had to get to this slide. He actually came through here. I went last week to a Columbia Lions football game on the northern tip of Manhattan. Great student journalists there. They lost last week. They won this week. It's another losing season for Columbia. But I still love my Lions. My father took me to the games as a kid I still, root for them. Roar lions, roar. They won the day, way to go on a high note, boys. REID: That's so cute. I think I'm most thankful for my daughter. She just started walking and yesterday she added a new word to her vocabulary, "cookie." Girl after my own heart. Harry Enten, thank you so much. ENTEN: Bye-bye. REID: And be sure to check out Harry's podcast, "Margins of Error." You can find it on your favorite podcast app or at cnn.com/audio. A judge in Colorado says Donald Trump's speech on January 6th incited imminent lawless violence, but she says he should still remain on the ballot for the Republican presidential primary. We will break it down with Colorado's Secretary of State, next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [18:27:03] (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) DONALD TRUMP, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: We're going to walk down to the Capitol and we are going to cheer on our brave senators and congressmen and women and we're probably not going to be cheering so much for some of them, because you'll never take back our country with weakness, you have to show strength. We fight. We fight like hell. And if you don't fight like hell, you're not going to have a country anymore. (END VIDEO CLIP) REID: A Colorado judge ruled yesterday that President Trump, "engaged in an insurrection on January 6," becoming the first judge to do so. But she will allow him to remain on the state's primary ballot. Joining me now is Colorado's Secretary of State Jena Griswold. Thank you so much for joining us, Madam Secretary. JENA GRISWOLD, COLORADO'S SECRETARY OF STATE: Of course, thank you for having me on. REID: So we've been waiting for this decision for a few days now. What was your reaction? GRISWOLD: Honestly, it's a surprising decision. The judge decided that Donald Trump is eligible to be on the ballot, but that he did engage in insurrection. And I think what's surprising about this decision is that it basically gives a Get Out of Jail free card to the presidency, at least for insurrection and rebellion. So while other officials, if they engage in insurrection or rebellion would be barred from further holding office, but I guess under this decision, the president is not, and that Paula is troubling, I believe for the entire nation. REID: Would you like to see this question go to the Supreme Court? Obviously, if it's appealed, the first step is the appellate court, but that's not binding on the whole country. Would you like to see the Supreme Court weigh in here? GRISWOLD: Well, the people who brought this case were six Colorado voters, Republicans and unaffiliated. They have already indicated that they are going to appeal this decision. So the next stop in this case will be the Colorado Supreme Court and we will see whether the Colorado Supreme Court upholds the district court's interpretation. But I think regardless if Donald Trump is on the ballot or not, the fact of the matter is that the court has already decided that he committed insurrection, that he engaged in an insurrection against the United States Constitution and that is a clear message to the entire nation that Donald Trump is a threat to American democracy, and whether he's on the ballot, American voters have all the power in the world to protect our democracy through the presidential election next year. REID: Some legal scholars have suggested that officials like you might have the unilateral ability to bar him from the ballot. Do you agree with that? And is that something you would consider? GRISWOLD: In the state of Colorado, there is a law that allows for presidential primaries, voters to file a lawsuit and have a judge to decide whether someone is qualified or not. My job as Secretary of State is to follow the law and uphold the Constitution, and there is a clear law on this in the state of Colorado. So I think the judicial system is working exactly how it should be. And I will, of course, follow whatever judicial decision is in place by the time I certify the ballot. You know, in opposition to this, as soon as this lawsuit was filed, Donald Trump started crying from the rooftops, oh, this is election interference. He has continued to use litigation like this, that has a reasonable question to be asked to a judge. He uses these cases to spread lies and disinformation about elections. [18:30:55] So I think this judicial proceeding has been just fine. When there are big questions about the Constitution, it is appropriate for a judge to weigh in. And that's exactly what's happening in the state of Colorado. REID: So to that point, this is now the third state that has sort of rejected this argument to try to keep him off the ballot. We know some other states are considering this. What would be your advice to other states? Should they litigate this or instead focus on 2024? GRISWOLD: I think whether a state wants or does not want to litigate is really not up to the state. In this litigation we have here in Colorado, it was actually Republican and unaffiliated voters that brought the case. And I think it's appropriate. There are big questions around Section 3 of the 14th Amendment, which bars officials from holding office once they've engaged in insurrection or rebellion. Now, you're very right. This has now been litigated in at least three states, and three states have provided different reasoning to how the system works. So I do think it's appropriate in this case to have Colorado Supreme Court weigh in. I look forward to hearing their guidance and I think it will be, hopefully, helpful to election workers all -- or election officials, excuse me, all over the United States. REID: Colorado Secretary of State, Jena Griswold, thank you so much for joining us. GRISWOLD: Thank you. REID: And coming up, President Biden is rejecting calls for a ceasefire in Gaza and spelling out why. The latest, next on the CNN NEWSROOM. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [18:35:49] REID: A key face-to-face meeting this week between President Biden and China's President Xi was broadly seen as positive and may have even helped relax a strained relationship between the two countries. Both leaders promised to reopen high-level military channels, but some tensions are clearly still in the air. After the summit, Biden described Xi as a dictator for the second time this year. And there was little progress made when it comes to Taiwan. Will Ripley has more from Taipei. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) WILL RIPLEY, CNN SENIOR INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT (voice over): Taiwan will never forget those four tense days when former House Speaker Nancy Pelosi's visit triggered unprecedented Chinese military drills, widely seen as a dress rehearsal for war. More than a year later, on the streets of Taipei, for some the prospect of war feels closer than ever. (UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE speaking in foreign language.) UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE (through translator): Of course, we are concerned that what happened to Ukraine could happen to Taiwan. I'm a mother and I have kids. RIPLEY (voice over): President Joe Biden and Chinese President Xi Jinping's marathon meeting in San Francisco aimed at dialing down the temperature on a host of hot-button issues, especially Taiwan. The most important and sensitive issue in US-China relation, Xi was quoted in Chinese state media, "Washington has no plans to stop selling billions of dollars in weapons to Taipei, military operation, including US training of Taiwanese troops at the highest level in decades." The US formally switched diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Beijing in 1979. JOE BIDEN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: We maintain agreement that there is a One China policy, and that I'm not going to change that. RIPLEY (voice over): As for the future of this self-governing democracy, Xi says China will realize reunification, this is unstoppable. SU TZU-YUN, DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SECURITY RESEARCH, TAIWAN: Beijing's activity become something like Nazi Germany did during World War II. RIPLEY (voice over): Su Tzu-Yun is director of Taiwan's Institute for National Defense and Security Research. He warns China's military buildup, the biggest in a century, may be just beginning. He says it can only be deterred by massive military power. RIPLEY (on camera): Does that deterrent force need to include the help of larger militaries like the US, like Japan? SU: Sure. Taiwan enjoys a very important location. If Beijing can occupy Taiwan, it's become a so-called "Chinese Hawaii." They can send their submarines from east Taiwan, and such submarines can reach West Coast of United States to strike United States. RIPLEY (voice over): Last year, Beijing fired ballistic missiles over Taiwan. RIPLEY (on camera): Here, in Taiwan, people have lived their entire lives with the reality that China has an arsenal of missiles pointed at this island that could be raining down in a matter of minutes. That's why here, in Taipei alone, there's an estimated 90,000 air defense shelters ready for whatever comes. [18:40:03] RIPLEY (voice over): When the People's Liberation Army surrounded the self-governing democracy, Chinese state media said they were simulating a blockade, practicing a possible precursor for a full- scale invasion, jolting Taiwan into a new risk-filled reality, putting high stakes diplomacy to the test. (END VIDEOTAPE) RIPLEY: We're also watching very closely some major developments here in Taipei. On Saturday, two opposition parties announced their joint presidential ticket. They are going to be posing an unexpected and very credible challenge to the ruling DPP. The current vice president is the presidential candidate. He was considered a shoo-in until this surprise union between these two opposition parties, which notably tend to have a more pro-Beijing or at least pro-cooperation with Beijing stance, whereas the DPP has long said that you have to stand up to China with strength. If you give an inch, they say they'll take a mile. But either way, the result of next year's Taiwanese presidential elections will have huge implications for Taiwan and also the US-China relationship. Will Ripley, CNN, Taipei. REID: Turning to other international affairs, President Biden has written an op-ed in "The Washington Post" where he rejects calls for a ceasefire in Gaza. He also says both Putin and Hamas are fighting to wipe neighboring democracies off the map, and insists that the US cannot and will not let that happen. General Wesley Clark joins us now. He is a military analyst and former NATO Supreme Allied Commander. General, thank you for joining us. I want to get your reaction to this new op-ed. The president calls the United States a, quote, "essential nation" and says, "The world looks to us to solve the problems of our time. That is the duty of leadership, and America will lead. For if we walk away from the challenges of today, the risk of conflict could spread, and the costs to address them will only rise. We will not let that happen." Is he right, first of all, to link the conflict in Ukraine and the Middle East? And is he correct that the US should take a leading role here? GENERAL WESLEY CLARK (RET.), CNN MILITARY ANALYST: I believe he is correct in linking the conflict in the Middle East and Ukraine. Russia has a strategic relationship with Iran. Iran is the source of the current problems in the region, in the Middle East, and so the -- Iran is also supplying weapons to Russia to attack Ukraine, but it's broader than that. I mean, Putin wants disorder. He wants chaos in the international community. He wants to invalidate American leadership. He wants to change the rules-based international order. He wants to go back to a strong-man diplomacy of three or four dictators in the world, carving up the world, and get rid of the ideas that we put in -- the Americans put in after the Second World War, that there were human rights, that nations had a right to choose their own course, and so forth. So Putin is against all of that. He's using Iran and, yes, definitely, it's linked. REID: As we just heard the president, of course, met with Xi Jinping, easing China-US relations a bit, but there's still this dangerous impasse over Taiwan. Xi says reunification is, quote, "unstoppable." What is your reaction to that? CLARK: Well, I think, with China, we have to cooperate where we can on things like climate change. We're going to compete economically with things like infrastructure, mining in Africa and other things. And we have to recognize that we have conflicting interests in Taiwan, and that it could come to war. And that we need to have the military power to deter Xi Jinping should he choose to invade Taiwan and take it by force. It's always been a policy that has a certain amount of ambiguity in it. Under President Biden, we have become more and more clearer that the United States will commit forces to defend Taiwan if China attacks. So this is on China, and President Xi has many problems other than Taiwan. He's got a real estate problem. He's got a population problem. He's got other issues to work with, not just Taiwan. So we shouldn't overreact to this. We should stay strong and, as President Biden said, we are the essential nation. We do have to provide leadership. If we don't, no one else can. REID: So to make sure I understand you correctly, you're saying that the US should be willing to go to war if China invades Taiwan? [18:45:00] CLARK: We've said increasingly that we're prepared to help defend. Now, we've still said it's a Two China policy. We still maintain a certain degree of ambiguity in this, but we are definitely preparing the forces that would be used if war came in the Pacific. And those forces are there. They signal strength and they signal to Xi Jinping that he's got a lot more to worry about if he invades -- tries to invade Taiwan than simply Taiwan. REID: What was your assessment of this US-China meeting? Do you agree that it was mostly positive for relations between the two countries? CLARK: I do think it was positive. And I think it's always a good thing when leaders get together to talk. I think the idea of having military-to-military communications, that's important. But China is still -- it's got social control and their investors are concerned. They go in there. They may not get their funds back. Everyone sees what China did to Hong Kong. There's no relief on that. And President Biden said it very clearly, Xi Jinping has virtually almost total power right now in Beijing. He is, in essence, a dictator. Now, he's got internal opposition. There are people who are concerned, but they don't have the influence to really change the course of China's policy. So I think, yes, the meeting is positive. It's a step forward. We have to find a way to live with China in the long-term. Russia, different problem. Putin is a real source of disorder and chaos in the world community. China, not necessarily. We've got to find a way to live with China. They've got to find a way to live with us. REID: General Wesley Clark, thank you so much. CLARK: Thank you. REID: And, next, in a stunning move that is sending shock waves through the AI community, why the company behind ChatGPT abruptly fired its CEO. We'll discuss, next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [18:50:38] REID: A high flying technology CEO has suddenly been fired from one of the top artificial intelligence companies, OpenAI. Sam Altman has been pushed out by the board of directors, leaving many people in the industry in shock. Jon Sarlin joins us now. Jon, thanks for being with us. Of course, there aren't many details officially available here except that it appears the board felt like it couldn't, quote, "trust him." Can you translate that corporate speak for us? JON SARLIN, CNN DIGITAL PRODUCER: It's hard to do. I mean, this is one of the stunning moves in Silicon Valley history, right? Sam Altman was not only the face up until this week of OpenAI, he was really the face of artificial intelligence after OpenAI, the company that he cofounded, launched ChatGPT less than a year ago, right? It was on

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we have not reached a crunch point yet. (END VIDEO CLIP) WALKER: President Biden and Republican leaders are expected to meet this week as a rush to avoid an unprecedented debt default. The warning coming from the White House as that crucial June 1st date inches closer. BLACKWELL: Officials along the U.S.-Mexican borders say they have not yet seen the chaos they were expecting after the expiration of Title 42. A speculation as to why things have been calmer than expected. WALKER: And jury selection continues tomorrow. And the trial of the man accused of murdering 11 people at the Tree of Life Synagogue four years ago. We are joined by a state representative for more on how this trial will be impacting the community. We begin this morning in Gaza where border crossings are starting to reopen and trucks passing through after a ceasefire between Israel and Islamic Jihad was declared yesterday. Now the U.S. State Department praised Egypt for brokering the deal to end the hostilities saying in a statement that, "The United States commends Egypt's crucial role in mediating the ceasefire agreement, which will prevent the further loss of civilian lives". WALKER: But many are still skeptical that the ceasefire will hold. At least 35 people, almost all of them, Palestinians, were killed in the violence last week. And just minutes after the ceasefire was announced, rockets continue to be fired from Gaza with sirens blaring in Israel, warning of incoming missiles. For now, Palestinians and Gaza are celebrating the announcement, but there still is no resolve between Israel and Palestinian militant groups operating out of Gaza. CNN's Elliott Gotkine is live in Jerusalem with more this morning. Elliott, what's the latest? ELLIOTT GOTKINE, JOURNALIST: Amara, it got off to a shaky start, but the ceasefire is holding. As you say, it was supposed to come into effect at 10:00 p.m. local time. But for at least an hour after that, militant groups, Islamic Jihad continued to fire rockets towards Israel, and Israel continued to carry out airstrikes for a couple of hours after that 10:00 p.m. local time deadline. But now, what? For the last 14 hours or so, peace and quiet has prevailed. As you say, border crossings are gradually reopening and allowing, for example, fuel to go back into the Gaza Strip to replenish supplies. And the people of the Israeli communities just outside the Gaza Strip, who've pretty much been under lockdown for the past five days in bomb shelters are also able to go about their lives pretty much as normal. And this, after more than 1,200 rockets, according to Israel, were fired towards Israel by Islamic Jihad militants. Israel says it carried out more than 370 strikes on targets, 33 Palestinians were killed. At least 11 of those were militants and and a large number of the remaining fatalities in Gaza were uninvolved civilians, including women and children. There were two killed in Israel. The big question, of course, is will this continue to hold? Well, Israel has said that, quiet will be met with quiet. Adding that Israel -- if Israel is attacked or threatened, it will continue to do everything it needs to do to defend itself. The militants say this round is over, but the will to fight has not receded. Victor, Amara? BLACKWELL: Elliott, reporting from Jerusalem four us. Elliott, thank you. Let's bring in now Aaron David Miller, he's a longtime State Department Middle East negotiator, and the senior fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Aaron, good to see you again. Let's start with the big question that Elliott put forward. Will this hold? What's your expectation? AARON DAVID MILLER, FORMER STATE DEPT. MIDDLE EAST NEGOTIATOR: You know, ceasefires, Victor -- and thanks for having me -- are made to be broken. But I suspect both the Israelis and Palestine Islamic Jihad have achieved basically what they've sought out of this latest round. [07:05:01] Remember, this is the third round in 10 months, and I think the Israelis have mounted no less than 15 significant military operations since they disengaged in Gaza -- from Gaza. So this is just a respite. It may last for months. It could go a year, but it's not going to hold over time. BLACKWELL: You tweeted that Israel was too optimistic about a quick ceasefire. This was, of course, before the ceasefire was announced. Why? MILLER: You know, I think the Israelis accomplished what they wanted to accomplish when the first -- within the first 48 hours of the operation. And the longer it went on, the fewer targets there were to hit. And the greater the danger of civilian casualties as it is, you had 35 Palestinians killed, 147 wounded, including six children. So there's clearly a limited value in these sorts of operations if they're prolonged. The key here, Victor, is Hamas. And Hamas, whose repository of high trajectory weapons is so much stronger, more precise with greater range than the Palestine Islamic Jihad stayed out of this because they did not want to disrupt the benefits that are accruing to the population. 17,000 Palestinian workers from Gaza are now in Israel working every day. Hamas did not want destruction of civilian infrastructure, including water and electricity shortages. So that was a critical piece in this recent dynamic. BLACKWELL: Yes. Islamic Jihad and Hamas are allied in their fighting against Israel, but as you point out and we know that Hamas has the governing responsibilities that Islamic Jihad does not, and there are some rifts. Do you think that this going on for as long as it did five days or so and Hamas not coming in to support or joining this fight with Islamic Jihad exacerbates that rift between these two groups? MILLER: You know, I think Hamas to a point welcomed the undermining of Palestine Islamic Jihad's military capability. You're right, they are linked together in a sort of United War room, but it's clear that Hamas did not use its own supplies of high trajectory weapons. I think this competition between Hamas and PIJ Palestine Islamic Jihad is going to continue. But clearly, Hamas controls Gaza. Obviously, the paradox is why couldn't Hamas bring more influence to stopping this quickly? But therein, I think, lies the contradiction because Hamas' mission as well is to continue the armed struggle against Israel. That's their validation, that's their ideology, and to undermine Mahmoud Abbas who heads up the Palestinian authority in Ramallah. So it's a tricky balance for them to achieve. The sad part about all this aside from the tragic loss of life, one Israeli was killed, children -- and Palestinian children were killed and civilians is that this is a kind of wash, repeat cycle. BLACKWELL: Yes. MILLER: And wash, rinse, repeat cycle. And for the communities of Israelis who lived under the border, and for Palestinians, civilians in Gaza, it really is a tragedy and it's going to reoccur. BLACKWELL: And we may need -- or the world may need Egypt to come in and negotiate these ceasefires again as they did in this case, the flesh out, if you would, Egypt's role here, not only in the direct work between Islamic Jihad and Israel to get this truce, hoping that it will hold, but also the indirect investment in Gaza that likely played some role in Hamas' decision not to jeopardize that if they were to join in with Islamic Jihad in this fight. MILLER: No, they're very good points. You have key crossing points between Egypt and Gaza, which is critically important to the economy in Gaza. Remember also, Victor, that Palestine Islamic Jihad was initially created as an offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood. And the reality is the military leadership in Egypt has a stake in undermining that organization. So they have a stake in stability in Gaza. And, frankly, the Egyptians, can play this critically important role, not only because it's important for their security in Sinai as well as in Egypt but they have relations with Hamas, relations with Palestine, Islamic Jihad and relations with the Israelis and the United States. So the Egyptians are critical here, as are to some degree the Qataris who are providing cash infusions to Hamas in order to maintain civilian infrastructure and economic projects there. [07:10:00] So, there are stabilizing forces. It's just a situation in which the broader Israeli-Palestinian conflict shows virtually no chance of being resolved. Gaza is an important piece of this, and I'm afraid that sooner or later, on the Gaza front, we're going to see this again. BLACKWELL: Yes, this specific ceasefire may hold, but as you say, wash, rinse, repeat. Aaron David Miller, always good to have you. Thanks so much. WALKER: President Zelenskyy meeting with his European partners asking for continued support in Ukraine's fight against Russia. This morning, he met with Germany's president, who's promising his support for as long as it is necessary. It comes just one day after its largest pledge of military aid to date worth $3 billion. It's a change of policy for Germany. Quite a change who up until now had resisted calls to provide weaponry to crisis zones. CNN's Frederik Pleitgen joining us now from Berlin. Fred, this is quite significant. What's at stake here? FREDERIK PLEITGEN, CNN SENIOR INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: Well, I think, first of all, you're absolutely right, it is quite significant. It is a big change to the Germans have under undergone really in this past year since that big invasion of Ukraine by the Russians started where, if we recall at the beginning, the Germans were talking about giving Ukraine 5,000 helmets, and now we're at a $3 billion arms package. And the Germans, you know, sort of quietly over the past year have become one of the largest arms providers to the Ukrainians. And if you look at this recent arms package that the Germans are now talking about, I think Volodymyr Zelenskyy, we just saw him at a press conference a little while ago, he seemed pretty happy with that. There's a lot of air defense in it, main battle tanks, although somewhat older models infantry, fighting vehicles, and Howitzer as well, as well as a lot of ammunition. And for Germany, this is really a big step, Amara. You're absolutely right, in the past, they had said they don't want to export weapons to crisis zones. They have obviously changed that in the past year. But now the Germans really are taking a leading role, even the Ukrainians are saying. And Olaf Scholz, the German chancellor, at a press conference that we just attended, he told Volodymyr Zelenskyy that the Germans are going to continue to do this. Here's what he said. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) OLAF SCHOLZ, GERMAN CHANCELLOR (through translator): Our support is not only humanitarian, but also political, financial, and of course, also with weapons. I have often said this, and I'll repeat it here, we will support you for as long as it's necessary. (END VIDEO CLIP) PLEITGEN: For as long as it's necessary, the German chancellor there saying. The Ukrainians, of course, for their part are saying that they badly need those weapons. Volodymyr Zelenskyy interestingly said that he believed that the Ukrainians could end the war by the end of this year. That, of course, something that certainly a lot of people took up with a lot of interest. He also said that Ukraine does not want to attack Russian territory. So as you can see there, the Ukrainian president quite happy with what he's receiving from the Germans. He did say he would also like to see a jet coalition come together. Olaf Scholz not wanting to talk about that very much, Amara. WALKER: All right. Frederik Pleitgen, appreciate it. Thank you. Well, the showdown over raising the U.S. debt limit is heading into a crucial week as the first -- the June 1st deadline for when the government could default on its obligations is quickly approaching. BLACKWELL: President Biden told reporters yesterday the negotiations between Congressional and White House aides were moving along and more will be known in the coming days. But this time is ticking away and legislation still has not been drafted and, of course, we know voted on. CNN Jasmine Wright is with the President in Rehoboth Beach, Delaware. How close -- or maybe the better question is, how far from a deal are they? JASMINE WRIGHT, CNN WHITE HOUSE REPORTER: Well, I think that that is really the remaining question here. But when we heard from President Biden yesterday, he sounded cautiously optimistic when talking about the state of negotiations really stave off this economic calamity outcome. That would happen if the U.S. defaulted on the debt for the first time in this country's history. We know that staff met on Friday and they were expected to continue meeting over the weekend and try to talk about what the contours of a negotiation could be. We know that it was Friday that President Biden, House Speaker Kevin McCarthy and the other top congressional officials were expected scheduled to meet, but that was postponed. Now staff at the time -- so the talks were really progressing in a positive manner, but they had not yet progressed enough to bring the principles back into the Oval office and have them meet again. So that meeting was postponed. But when we talk about what the state of these negotiations are, sources told CNN that they're really talking about what the contours could be, where a deal could be made. And so that means that with President Biden, he really laid on the table sources, said that there were some things that he just wouldn't be able to touch. And that included the Inflation Reduction Act, that historic investment bill that really invested money into climate change as well as student debt forgiveness, as you can see on the screen, Medicaid and SNAP benefits. [07:15:07] But President Biden, when talking to reporters on his way here to Rehoboth Beach yesterday, he really made it clear that time is ticking. Take a listen. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) BIDEN: I think were moving along, it's hard to tell. We've not -- we have not reached not crunch point yet. So, but there is real discussion about some changes (INAUDIBLE). But we're not there yet. (END VIDEO CLIP) WRIGHT: Now, interestingly enough, we heard the President Biden say, it's not crunch time yet. Of course, just to remind our viewers, June 1st is the first date that the Treasury Secretary said that we could potentially default on the debt. Really the first time in this country's history, really leading to catastrophic event. So going forward, President Biden and Kevin McCarthy and other congressional leaders are expected to meet early next week. Of course, President Biden leaves on Wednesday to go on a foreign trip, so it would likely have to be before then. And we know that Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen is meeting with CEOs and Wall Street bankers in Washington early next week also to talk about the debt ceiling. Now, President Biden has said that, when asked yesterday, if a deal could be made by June 1st, he said, has to be. Victor, Amara? WALKER: Yes, it definitely has to be, or we're talking about big stakes here. Jasmine Wright, thank you very much. So border towns braced for a surge of migrants as Title 42 expired, but so far the chaos they expected hasn't yet happened. What may be behind the calmer than expected days. BLACKWELL: North Carolina's Governor vetoes a controversial bill that would ban most abortions after 12 weeks. But the fight over that bill, it's going on now. We'll explain. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [07:20:53] WALKER: An unexpected surprise at the U.S. Southern border after Title 42 expired Thursday. A top Homeland Security official says there has been, quote, no substantial increase of migrants. BLACKWELL: The long lines of people waiting to enter the U.S. have tapered off dramatically. And some border communities say they've yet to see the massive surge they were expecting. CNN's Gustavo Valdes joins us live from El Paso, Texas. So for months, we've been told, there's going to be the deluge there once the Title 42 restrictions end, what happened? GUSTAVO VALDES, CNN CORRESPONDENT: We really don't know. It's been very quiet on the border the last 48 hours. I spent most of yesterday on the Mexican side on Ciudad Juarez driving across the area from where the migrants were crossing, and it was empty. Even the Texas National Guard had moved along. They were not as present as they were in the past, and there were no migrants trying to cross. We did see a few walking along, trying to find a break on the barbed wire fence that is been installed along the Rio Grande, but without the support that existed prior to the end of Title 42, a small group of other migrants who were guiding the new arrivals to get across, they didn't seem to find a way to get into the United States. That doesn't mean that they're giving up, but it doesn't mean that they just couldn't cross the way they were doing it before. Here in El Paso, we are seeing some migrants on the streets, like you see behind me. These are a few, very few migrants who are slipping on the streets of El Paso. The temperatures are not as bad, but surprisingly, these are migrants. They told me yesterday when I spoke with some of them that they have been in El Paso for several days. They had been processed prior to the end of Title 42. They have a paperwork, you know, to give them an opportunity to go to an immigration court elsewhere in the country, but they haven't had the funds to pay for a bus ride. Some of them are going to California, some of them are going to New York, and that's a frustration. Mexican President Manuel -- under Manuel Lopez Obrador is visiting the Mexican border because he expects now a large number of deportees in addition to more migrants coming from the south. WALKER: Interesting stuff. Appreciate your reporting. Gustavo Valdez, as always. Thank you. Turning now to North Carolina where Governor Roy Cooper has vetoed a controversial bill that would ban most abortions after 12 weeks. He officially rejected the Republican-backed bill on Saturday at an abortion rally. GOVERNOR ROY COOPER (D), NORTH CAROLINA: Now it's time for me to sign under the veto stamp. We now have a vetoed bill. (END VIDEO CLIP) WALKER: But the legislature now has enough votes to override the governor's veto after one state representative switched parties and handed Republicans of veto proof super majority. Governor Cooper said he believes a vote could still go his way. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) COOPER: If just one Republican in either the House or the Senate keeps a campaign promised to protect women's reproductive health, we can stop this ban. (END VIDEO CLIP) WALKER: If the override by the legislature succeeds, the ban will go into effect July 1st. In Texas, a man is suspected of shooting and killing his girlfriend after she reportedly traveled to another state for an abortion. Dallas police say he is believed to be the father of the child. BLACKWELL: Officers were called to a parking lot in Dallas, where a 26-year-old Gabriella Gonzalez was killed. Surveillance video shows the suspect walking with her just before that shooting. CNN's Isabel Rosales takes a closer look at this case. ISABEL ROSALES, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Good morning. We are pouring through the court documents right now that really detail a history of violence here before her murder. [07:25:05] Gabriella Gonzalez related to police that Harold Thompson beat her up multiple times. And, in fact, during the shooting, there was an active warrant against Thompson for family violence strangulation that dealt with a March incident where Thompson told police at that moment that Gonzalez is, in fact, pregnant with his child. Now, on Wednesday, Dallas police raced to the scene of a parking lot, a gas station parking lot, receiving 911 calls of a shooting. There on the ground is where they found Gabriella Gonzalez, 26 years old, dead. So they then go through the surveillance footage, and that is when they see, according to arrest records, Gonzalez and Thompson walking. And at some point, Thompson attempts to put Gonzalez into a chokehold. She shrugs that off, and that is when Thompson, in the video police detail, he pulls out a gun and then shoots her in the head. And when she falls to the ground, then continues to shoot. There were several witnesses that police spoke with, including the Gonzalez's own sister, who heard the moment of her murder. Also detailed within the arrest warrant is this. Further investigation revealed that Gonzalez went to Colorado to get an abortion and returned the night before. It is believed that the suspect was the father of the child. The suspect did not want the complainant to get an abortion. Now, Texas is arguably one of the most aggressive abortion restrictions in the nation. Meanwhile, Colorado is on the opposite spectrum, one of the most permissive states when it comes to access to abortion care. When it comes to Thompson, he is in custody. A judge has denied him bond for two charges, including murder and assault of a household member. According to an arrest warrant, he is expected to be appointed a public defender. Amara, Victor? WALKER: Isabel Rosales, thank you. Still ahead, more than four years after what is believed to be the deadliest anti-Semitic attack in U.S. history. The man accused of carrying out that attack on Pittsburgh's Tree of Life Synagogue will stand trial. We're going to speak to a state representative who represents that community next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [07:30:00] BLACKWELL: Five things to watch this week, President Biden and GOP lawmakers are expected to meet again this week as they attempt to stave off a catastrophic debt default. That default could come as soon as June 1st. Now, a default would have wide ranging impacts on social security payments, Medicare payments, and delay in federal workers paychecks. Jury selection continues this week in the trial of the man accused of killing 11 worshippers at the Tree of Life synagogue more than four years ago. Robert Bowers faces 63 counts in a federal indictment, including 22 that are punishable by death. We'll have more on that in just a moment. The leaders of the G7 are meeting in Japan this week. On the agenda, the war in Ukraine of course, the climate crisis, economic growth, and clean energy. President Biden is supposed to attend, but aides have floated the idea that he may not if there's still no deal on raising the debt ceiling. The president has called the idea of skipping the summit possible but not likely. Also, we will get a snapshot of the health of the economy when retail sales figures for the month of April are released, that's happening Tuesday. Last month's report showed a drop in sales in March as consumers pulled back spending during the fears of a banking crisis and possible recession. And the Preakness, the second leg of horse racing's Triple Crown will kick off Saturday. After winning the Kentucky Derby, Mage will hope to keep the streak alive. There has not been a Triple Crown winner since Justify won in 2018. WALKER: Tomorrow, the jury selection in the trial of the man accused of carrying out what is believed to be the nation's deadliest antisemitic attack resumes. Robert Bowers who has pleaded not guilty is allege today have killed 11 worshippers at Pittsburgh's Tree of Life synagogue in 2018. Jurors will consider more than 60 federal charges, including hate crimes, against the 50-year-old at a trial. The court has said it could last for several months. Pennsylvania State House member Dan Frankel represents the district where the Tree of Life synagogue is located. He is joining us now. Representative, really appreciate your time. Thank you so much. Tell me where is your heart? Where is your mind as you and your community are about to, you know, endure and re-live, you know, this trauma from five years ago as this could be a months-long trial? DAN FRANKEL, (D) PENNSYLVANIA STATE HOUSE AND STATE HOUSE DISTRICT INCLUDES TREE OF LIFE SYNAGOGUE: Sure. Well, we're in the third week of jury selection at this point and it is traumatic. You know, many in my community members are reliving this every day. And, you know, many of them family members of the victims and survivors are down at the courthouse watching the jury selection process. They are going to be there throughout the trial. And, you know -- and it's a very difficult thing for people. It's a necessary process for us to go through, I think, in terms of completing and tying this up and having a conclusion to it. WALKER: Have you been speaking with some of the loved ones who have been watching the jury selection and, if so, what have they been telling you? FRANKEL: Well, I mean, they are all having different reactions in many cases. Some folks are there every day. We've also had an opportunity to have family members up in Harrisburg as we had a press conference to unveil a package of hate crimes legislation. So, they are finding different ways to address this moment in each and their own individual ways. But it is traumatic for many of them. And being with them, and I know them, experiencing this with them is very difficult. [07:35:00] WALKER: Yes, the death penalty is being sought in this, and we know that the suspect and his lawyers were pushing for some kind of plea deal that would give him life in prison in exchange for removing the possibility of the death penalty. We know that part of the challenge in the jury selection also involves screening potential jurors about their feelings on the death penalty. Where are your thoughts on that? FRANKEL: Well, I leave that to my -- the survivors and their families. That is a very personal decision and opinion for each one of them. And I know that they have a variety of positions on that. So, I don't pretend to speak for any of them. It's a very difficult time. They all have their own take on the death penalty. So, I leave it to them to express their opinions about that and I know that there is not one specific position that they are taking. They are all taking an individual approach to this. And it's, you know, obviously, very challenging and difficult time for them. So, you know, how they deal with that issue is going to be very personal. WALKER: Sure, sure. Understood. I know you spoke about this because this is a federal trial. When you talk about the state level, you have said that more needs to be done to strengthen the hate crime law in Pennsylvania. What does the law look like now and what kind of changes would you like to see? FRANKEL: Well, the law has been on the books for 40 years. It's very limited. It doesn't provide for a civil course of action. The penalties are not substantial and it excludes hate crimes against the LGBTQ community and the disability community. So, our legislation broadens it, provides a civil course of action, provides for the education of law enforcement and educators because one of the things that we know in Pennsylvania, which is a hotbed for hate groups, is that law enforcement, prosecutors have a difficult time being able to identify it. So, as many hate crimes and hate groups that we have here, we know that the number of instances, while very high in terms of what's been reported is underreported. So, we need to do more to be able to provide tools for law enforcement in our communities to be able to identify those hate crimes. And we also want to provide, you know, resources for educators in particular. We know that our colleges and universities are places where hate groups target individuals, both for recruitment and for targets. So, we want to provide a way for them to be able to report it there as well. WALKER: Well, appreciate you joining us. And we, of course, will be thinking of you and your constituents as you go through this tough time. Pennsylvania State Representative Dan Frankel, thank you. BLACKWELL: Still ahead, a concerning new report about mental health and kids in America. Parents, you need to hear this story. So, stay with us. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [07:40:00] WALKER: A concerning new report from the CDC paints a dark picture when it comes to mental health and America's children. Researchers found that mental health-related emergency room visits rose sharply during the pandemic. BLACKWELL: And despite improvements since then, poor mental health remains a substantial public health problem, especially among teenage girls. CNN's Elizabeth Cohen has more. ELIZABETH COHEN, CNN SENIOR MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT: Victor, Amara, during the pandemic, mental health suffered for so many adolescents in the United States. Now, there's new data from the CDC that says, now that we are past the pandemic things might be getting a bit better. Let's take a look. The CDC compared teen mental health visits for 2021, sort of the heart of the pandemic, versus 2022, when things were getting better, and they found that mental health visits declined by 10 percent. They also found that there was a stark difference for girls or for boys. When we look at visits to the ER for mental health reasons, attempted suicides for example, or drug overdoses. If you look at the fall of 2002, 4,000 girls made visits in the study, and for boys it was 2,400. That is, obviously, a huge difference. When you look at suicide attempts for teen girls in the fall of 2022, they were four times higher than they were for boys. Now, to some extent this was true before the pandemic, that by certain measures girls' mental health was suffering even more than boys. All of this means there need to be more services for teenagers in general and also more of an effort to figure out why girls are suffering so much more. Victor, Amara. WALKER: Yes, it's really concerning. Elizabeth Cohen, thank you. Make sure to join CNN's Sara Sidner tonight as she investigates how the once thriving City of San Francisco became tarnished by surging rates of crime. A brand new episode of "The Whole Story with Anderson Cooper" airs tonight. Here is a preview. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SARA SIDNER, CNN SENIOR CORRESPONDENT: We are in this alleyway, but you do see these scenes all over the city. There are residents who are fed up. UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Oh, yes. SIDNER: Do you understand they are looking at this saying, we cannot live like this? UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Yes, and I understand that and I feel that and I hear that. The thing is it's like, then why isn't the city putting people in housing? Most of the people you don't -- you don't choose to be homeless. SIDNER: If you could make a policy on how to deal with the folks that have no homes, that are living on the streets, how would you handle it? What do you think the best way to deal with it is? [07:45:00] UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Well, like, I'd do what I -- do any ways, I go and I tell people keep the sidewalks clear. You know, I go like, encampment after encampment, keep your stuff squared away. Keep your, you know -- keep, you know, just enough for a wheelchair to pass-by. Don't block the sidewalks and stuff. You know, be respectful of your neighbors. Don't be loud. We are all still San Francisco residents. The only difference between them and unhoused folks is houses have roof over their head. (END VIDEO CLIP) WALKER: Tune in to an all-new episode of "The Whole Story with Anderson Cooper". One whole story, one whole hour, airs tonight at 8:00 p.m. eastern and pacific, only on CNN. BLACKWELL: Still ahead, major providers of artificial intelligence want hackers to take a shot at breaking into their technology. See if you can overtake it. We'll explain why next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [07:50:00] BLACKWELL: It could write a paper, drive a car, read a book for you. It could also take away jobs. Impersonate people and spread disinformation. Of course, we're talking about artificial intelligence. And this is something the Biden administration is appearing to take seriously. WALKER: Yes, the White House will work with tech companies to allow thousands of hackers to test the limits of their technolog

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An Israeli military spokesman said that Israeli soldiers had surrounded Gaza's largest city. White House officials said they would urge Israel to ''pause'' its bombardment on humanitarian grounds. As the Israeli military announced that ground troops had encircled Gaza City on Thursday, criticism mounted of the death toll inflicted by Israeli airstrikes, with one United Nations agency suggesting the bombing campaign could be a war crime. White House officials said Thursday that the Biden administration would urge Israel to periodically ''pause'' its military campaign on humanitarian grounds, as images circulated around the globe of the northern Gaza neighborhood where powerful Israeli munitions this week had leveled multiple buildings. Grief-stricken family members and neighbors frantically pulled away tangled piles of reinforced concrete in the neighborhood, called Jabaliya, as others carried lifeless bodies from the crater where the dwellings once stood. The Gazan health ministry, which is run by Hamas, said Thursday that more than 1,000 people were injured, killed or missing after the strikes on Tuesday and Wednesday in the neighborhood. The figure could not immediately be independently verified. ''We have serious concerns that these are disproportionate attacks that could amount to war crimes,'' the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights said in a message on the social media platform X. Top Israeli officials have said their forces are going out of their way to prevent civilian deaths, but Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has also delivered an unapologetic defense of the aerial campaign. On Thursday evening, he said that Israel's ground forces were ''already beyond the outskirts of Gaza City.'' ''We are making progress,'' Mr. Netanyahu wrote on social media. ''Nothing will stop us.'' The Israeli military's spokesman, Rear Adm. Daniel Hagari, said on Thursday night that ''Israeli soldiers have completed the encirclement of the city of Gaza, the center of the Hamas terror organization.'' The United Nations General Assembly, aid organizations and a large number of countries have urged a cease-fire, but the Biden administration has resisted making a similar call, instead pressing only for a humanitarian pause. American and Israeli officials have said a cease-fire would allow Hamas to regroup, and Admiral Hagari on Thursday added, ''The concept of a cease-fire is not currently on the table at all.'' Israel said its airstrikes were targeting Hamas militants responsible for the Oct. 7 attacks that killed 1,400 Israelis. Hamas, which controls the Gaza Strip, has retreated into a network of tunnels that course through the sandy soils underneath Gaza neighborhoods. The Israeli military singled out Ibrahim Biari, a commander it described as a central figure in the Oct. 7 attacks, and said that he and ''a large number of terrorists who were with him were killed'' in one Jabaliya strike. A Hamas spokesman denied that any of its commanders had been in the area. Like the prime minister, Israeli officials have defended their conduct of the war. On Thursday, a spokesman for Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lior Haiat, accused Hamas of using Gazans as human shields. He said that ''the entire responsibility lies on the terrorists of Hamas.'' ''No other country in the world is making the same effort as Israel to prevent civilian casualties,'' he said. The Gazan interior ministry said that another strike on Thursday morning in the same neighborhood hit a school run by UNRWA, the United Nations agency that aids Palestinians, and that several people were injured. Satellite images showed the scale of destruction of Tuesday's airstrike in Jabaliya. All buildings in an approximate area of at least 2,500 square meters, or 27,000 square feet, were completely flattened, with more surrounding buildings heavily damaged. UNICEF, the U.N. agency for children, on Wednesday called the scenes of the aftermath of the strikes ''horrific and appalling.'' Saying that an average of 400 children had been killed or injured each day over the past 25 days of Israel's bombing campaign, the agency said: ''This cannot become the new normal.'' As the airstrikes continued to pummel Gaza, thousands of people sought to escape the strip through its southern border with Egypt, where a few hundred people -- including some critically injured people, aid workers and foreign nationals -- were first allowed to cross on Wednesday. A few hundred more people made the crossing on Thursday, according to a spokesman for the Gaza side of the border. The contrast between the destructive power of the Israeli military's weapons and Gaza's impoverished, densely populated society, where unemployment neared 50 percent before the war began and which Israel has besieged for three weeks, has been on full display this week. ''We barely eat, we barely drink, we barely live,'' Nour AlSaqqa, a 23-year-old woman from Gaza City said in voice messages sent to The New York Times this week. She said she had fled south when Israel ordered Gazans to flee, but that she feared the lack of food and water could prove fatal. ''If the bombs didn't kill us, our living situation will eventually,'' she said. Israeli officials said Thursday that the military was using artificial intelligence to help determine its targets in Gaza. And in a measure of its bombardment's intensity, the military said it had identified 1,200 new targets in Gaza since the beginning of the war, in part using artificial intelligence. Israel says it is targeting anti-tank missile launching positions and weapons manufacturing and storage facilities in Gaza. But those targets can be near or beneath apartment buildings, mosques and schools, Israeli officials have said. Between 38,200 and 44,500 buildings throughout the Gaza Strip are estimated to have been damaged or destroyed since the beginning of the war, according to an analysis by two researchers, Jamon Van Den Hoek of Oregon State University and Corey Scher of CUNY Graduate Center. The analysis includes damage from the beginning of the war until Sunday, before the strikes that hit the Jabaliya neighborhood on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. All told, Israeli strikes in Gaza have killed more than 9,000 people, according to Gazan health officials. At least a quarter of all buildings in northern Gaza appear damaged or destroyed, according to satellite imagery. The ground war, which Israel launched on Friday, has become increasingly intense. Israeli soldiers are fighting in the area of Gaza City in ''face-to-face battles'' with Hamas, the Israeli military said on Thursday. ''Our forces are already present in very significant areas within Gaza City,'' said Lt. Gen. Herzi Halevi, the Israeli military chief of staff, in a televised statement on Thursday. He added that they were engaged in ''face-to-face battles'' and ''inside important facilities belonging to Hamas, operating and destroying aboveground and underground facilities.'' Hamas's armed wing did not directly confirm the claims of where Israeli forces had reached, but said Thursday morning on Telegram that it had fired on Israeli troops near the al-Shati area, on the northern flank of Gaza City, in addition to Johor al-Deek, an area close to Gaza's eastern border. At least 18 Israeli soldiers have been killed in the ground fighting, including Lt. Col. Salman Habaka, the most senior Israeli officer to die in Gaza since the start of the ground invasion. The military said he was killed in a battle in northern Gaza but did not offer additional details. As ground troops entered Gaza City, the Israeli military revised upward the number of people believed to be held hostage by Hamas. At least 242 hostages were abducted in the Oct. 7 Hamas raid, according to Admiral Hagari, the Israeli military's spokesman. The Israeli military has also formally notified the families of 335 soldiers killed in the fighting since the war began, he said, most of them killed during the Hamas incursion into Israel. U.N. officials said this week that the humanitarian crisis in Gaza was becoming more acute. In remarks to the United Nations on Monday, Philippe Lazzarini, who heads the U.N. agency that aids Palestinians, said his agency was itself running out of fuel, water, food and medicine, and ''will soon be unable to operate.'' But Israel's agency overseeing policy for the Palestinian territories, known as COGAT, maintained in a statement on Tuesday that there is ''currently no humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip.'' The statement said the Israeli government was monitoring the supply of water, food, fuel and energy in Gaza and asserted that ''the situation is far from crisis.'' Gaza residents lucky enough to have foreign passports pressed up against the window on Thursday where the list of those allowed to cross into Egypt had been posted. Most of the more than two million residents of Gaza without foreign citizenship have no option but to stay in the war-shattered territory. Reporting was contributed by Emma Bubola, Ameera Harouda, Vivian Yee, Victoria Kim, Hiba Yazbek, Richard Pérez-Peña, Matthew Mpoke Bigg, Christoph Koettl, Iyad Abuheweila, Anna Betts, Michael D. Shear, Karen Zraick and Chevaz Clarke.Reporting was contributed by Emma Bubola, Ameera Harouda, Vivian Yee, Victoria Kim, Hiba Yazbek, Richard Pérez-Peña, Matthew Mpoke Bigg, Christoph Koettl, Iyad Abuheweila, Anna Betts, Michael D. Shear, Karen Zraick and Chevaz Clarke. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/11/02/world/middleeast/israeli-troops-encircle-gaza-city.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page A1, A6. Load-Date: November 3, 2023 End of Document Who Is This Strange Woman, and What Is She Doing Here? The New York Times

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BELL (voice-over): -- coming out to protest the way the government has handled the war so far. Urgent calls for the remaining more than 130 hostages to be brought home, but also anger at Benjamin Netanyahu and his government and calls for elections to be held. Now, tents have been set up just down there by the Knesset. The protesters intend to keep their pressure up over the coming days. We heard from the Israeli prime minister himself just ahead of the protest, saying that he believed it was his policies that were responsible for bringing half the hostages home so far and doubling down on the idea that he believed that a ground offensive in Rafah was necessary in order to flush out the remaining Hamas battalions. But that, tonight, is not what we've heard from these protesters. A good deal of anger, a great call now that his time in office should end -- BELL: -- the changes should be made, and that this war should be brought to an end. Melissa Bell, CNN, Jerusalem. (END VIDEOTAPE) HOLMES: Christians around the world observed the Easter holiday on Sunday, but not every House of worship was able to celebrate as much as they would like. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre held mass for congregations in Jerusalem, the site, of course, believed to be the place where Jesus was crucified. And his tomb is nearby. Although more somber services were held in Gaza, people offering prayers for peace instead of holding their usual celebrations. One woman said it was a, quote, "very different holiday from before," reduced to prayers and rituals. A church director said not even Houses of worship are safe from the effects of Israel's war with Hamas. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) [00:05:06] MUSSA AYAD, DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, HOLY FAMILY CHURCH (voice-over): The condition of the Christians is the same as that of other Palestinian people simply have been lost. Some people have died. Some patients need medications. There's a need for food. Of course, there's a need for security, because there is war. There's a military operation, strikes, shrapnel. All of these things have affected us. Some areas inside the churches have been hit, making to large number of wounded people. There's pain. (END VIDEO CLIP) HOLMES: Pope Francis recognized that pain and once again called for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza during his address on Easter Sunday. CNN's Christopher Lamb with details on the pope's own health struggles and his plans around the holiday. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) CHRISTOPHER LAMB, CNN VATICAN CORRESPONDENT: Following concerns about his health, Pope Francis presided at Easter Sunday mass, and given his Easter Sunday message from St. Peter's in the Vatican. Francis has been battling bouts of ill health recently, and on Good Friday, pulled out of a service in order to what the Vatican said was to preserve his health. On the Easter Sunday message, Pope Francis addressed various conflicts going on in the world and reiterated his call for a ceasefire in the Israel-Hamas war. Here's what he had to say. POPE FRANCIS, LEADER OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (through translator): I appeal once again that access to humanitarian aid be ensured to Gaza and call once more for the prompt release of the hostages seized on the 7th of October and for an immediate ceasefire in the Strip. LAMB: During Holy Week and in the run-up to Easter, Pope Francis presided at five major liturgies. On Thursday, he went to a female prison in Rome and washed the feet of 12 women prisoners. On the Saturday before Easter, he celebrated the Easter vigil, a service of more than two hours long. LAMB (voice-over): Following the mass, on Easter Sunday he toured St. Peter's Square on his Popemobile, greeting the pilgrims who had gathered, many thousands who were there, and seemed in good spirits. Pope Francis, 87 years old, and despite his age and his health, has insisted that he will continue -- LAMB: -- in the post of pope and is refusing to consider resignation. Christopher Lamb, CNN. (END VIDEOTAPE) HOLMES: The people of Turkey delivered President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and his political party their biggest ever electoral blow on Sunday. In nationwide municipal elections, voters reinforced the power of Istanbul Mayor Ekrem Imamoglu and his opposition party as a strengthening political force. With most of the votes counted, Imamoglu said he is leading the election by a million votes. His Republican People's Party gaining mayoral seats in 15 other cities. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) EKREM IMAMOGLU, ISTANBUL MAYOR/OPPOSITION CANDIDATE (through translator): The nation itself gives the order and the instructions, not just one person. Officials receive instructions from the nation. The period of one-man rule is over as of today. It is done. The Republican democracy to go full speed ahead from now on. (END VIDEO CLIP) HOLMES: Now, the outcome of the election marks a dramatic defeat for President Erdogan and his A.K. Party after two decades in power. The longtime leader acknowledging the losses and saying he will respect the will of the Turkish people. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) RECEP TAYYIP ERDOGAN, TURKISH PRESIDENT (through translator): We will openheartedly analyze the results of the March 31 elections within our party and make our self-criticism boldly. Although not finalized yet, the election results show us that we are experiencing a loss of ground in local administrations across the country. Of course, we will discuss the reasons for this decline we see on the local basis. (END VIDEO CLIP) HOLMES: Our Scott McLean is following developments from Istanbul. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) SCOTT MCLEAN, CNN INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: If local elections in Turkey were a referendum on the ruling government of President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, then voters very clearly sent a message that they are not happy. Not only has Erdogan A.K. Party failed to win back major cities in this country, but it appears that they are on track to also lose some areas that had been entered. And perhaps the biggest blow of the night is right here in Istanbul, where people are -- have come to celebrate the win of the incumbent mayor, Ekem Imamoglu, a man who is widely considered to be one of the very few, perhaps the only opposition figure who has the popularity in the spring to take on Erdogan in a general election. And not only has Imamoglu won reelection. But it appears that he's won it with a very comfortable margin. His party has even taken a district in Istanbul where Erdogan himself was born and raised. [00:10:04] And Erdogan personally injected himself into this race. His face is on banners and billboards. He's been here for rallies, as well. But also hanging over the country at the time is the dire situation of the economy, where inflation is out of control, interest rates at 50 percent. And people are really feeling it in their wallets. Now, President Erdogan is constitutionally barred from running for another term in office. But there are some loopholes which could allow him to run one more time. And if he does, you will now surely have a very formidable opponent in the re-elected mayor of Istanbul, Ekrem Imamoglu. Scott McLean, CNN, Istanbul. (END VIDEOTAPE) HOLMES: Meanwhile, Kurds living in the Southeastern city of Diyarbakir took to the streets in celebration after Sunday's election. Members of the People's Equality and Democracy Party were able to reclaim local government seats across the region. And, quote, "reclaiming our will," according to one voter. Here's what another local resident had to say about the election results. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED MALE (through translator): We are extremely happy. With our freewill, we won again. We sent the government-appointed trustees back to the capital. No one can stop our freewill. We own it. (END VIDEO CLIP) HOLMES: Coming up here on the program, Moscow aiming for an ambitious number of new military conscripts. Also a long road to recovery in Baltimore Harbor. But there are already signs progress is being made. We'll be right back. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) HOLMES: Russia is calling up 150,000 civilians for military service, the country's largest conscription goal since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine. All Russian men are required to serve in the military for a year from the age of 18, and twice a year, Russia calls up new conscripts for service. In July 2023, Russian lawmakers voted to raise the maximum conscription age from 27 to 30. Military officials say conscripts will not be involved in the so- called special military operation in Ukraine, as Russia refers to it. It is a war, of course. Some $60 billion in U.S. aid for Ukraine has been stalled in Congress for weeks, thanks to deep dysfunction within the Republican Party in this country. But one moderate Republican lawmaker says that soon might be over. Representative Mike Lawler telling CNN on Sunday he is optimistic the issue will come up for a vote in the days ahead. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REP. MIKE LAWLER (R-NY): I believe there will be a vote when we get back from the Easter recess. certainly, this is critically important for our allies. We are the leader of the free world, and we cannot shirk on our responsibility to uphold and defend democracies across the globe. (END VIDEO CLIP) [00:15:06] HOLMES: But there could be still some road bumps before Ukraine gets that aid. Far-right Republican lawmakers are opposing any new money for Kyiv and are threatening to oust the House speaker if he puts the funding up for a vote. Meanwhile, France is saying it will send hundreds of secondhand armored vehicles to Ukraine. In an interview with the French media, the country's minister of armed forces says the vehicles will be old but still functioning. He says that France is also preparing to send surface-to-air missiles to Ukraine, which will provide critical defense against Russian airstrikes. And as Ukraine waits for help from its allies, it has been attacking oil refineries inside Russia, striking at the heart of Russian industry. And Ukrainian forces are using artificial intelligence to guide their attacks. CNN's Clare Sebastian with those details. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) CLARE SEBASTIAN, CNN INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Flying straight for Russia's biggest moneymaker. This precise hit, one of more than a dozen Ukrainian drone strikes reported on Russian oil refineries since the start of the year. VASYL MALYUK, HEAD OF SECURITY SERVICES OF UKRAINE (through translator): We have already reduced both production and processing by 12 percent. So we continue to work while the gas station country continues to burn. UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: (SPEAKING FOREIGN LANGUAGE) SEBASTIAN (voice-over): Attacks like this, which CNN has geo-located to the high-capacity Ryazan oil refinery, many experts say do more harm than sanctions to Russian energy. HELIMA CROFT, RBC CAPITAL MARKETS: From the beginning of the war, we've made -- the U.S. made the decision to try to keep Russian oil on the market, because no one would support Ukraine in a winter of discontent. SEBASTIAN: And now the weapons have stopped coming. CROFT: Right. That is the question. Has the bargain broken down? Because aid for Ukraine is being held up in the United States Congress. And then does this mean that Ukraine has a limited window to try to change dynamics on the ground? SEBASTIAN (voice-over): Russia has admitted oil refining output is down, and it's temporarily banned gasoline exports to preserve supplies. Meanwhile, global oil prices have risen around 12 percent since the start of the year. A U.S. official telling CNN these attacks are now being discouraged. CROFT: If this wasn't an election year, there might be more willingness to endure this. Like, that's why Washington is calling Ukraine right now. SEBASTIAN (voice-over): Two years ago, Ukraine would not have had the technology to do this. Some of the refineries hit are over 1,000 kilometers from its territory, a big leap in terms of range. This puts around three-quarters of Russian refinery output in Ukraine's reach according to RBC Capital Markets. As to their ability to avoid this fate -- being downed by Russian jammers -- a source close to Ukraine's drone program telling CNN artificial intelligence is now in use in some of the refinery attacks. NOAH SYLVIA, RESEARCH ANALYST, ROYAL UNITED SERVICES INSTITUTE: They have this -- this type of thing called machine vision, which is a form of ai to our understanding. All you have to do is you take a model and you have it on a chip, and you train this model over time to be able to identify images, geography, and the target. SEBASTIAN (voice-over): It also allows for a high degree of precision. Look at this strike, geolocated again to the Ryazan oil refinery. A second hit on one specific tower. SYLVIA: From what we've seen, some of it is they're striking targets that -- that need a lot of Western technology. And Russia has a much more difficult time procuring this technology. SEBASTIAN (voice-over): And yet experts say Ukraine is still exercising some restraint. These blue dots are Russia's key Western oil export terminals. Around two-thirds of its oil and oil product exports pass through these ports, according to RBC. CROFT: If we simply had one major export facility hit, I think the impact on markets would be substantial. SEBASTIAN (voice-over): For Ukraine, the risk here is not just U.S. disapproval, but Russian revenge. Amid signs Ukraine's own energy sector is, once again, in its sights. Clare Sebastian, CNN, London. (END VIDEOTAPE) HOLMES: There is progress to report from Baltimore Harbor, the U.S. Coast Guard saying the first pieces of the collapsed bridge have been lifted from the water nearly a week after that container ship crashed into the structure. This is, of course, just the beginning of a long process. CNN's Gloria Pazmino gives us a closer look at the crash site and the magnitude of the task ahead. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) GLORIA PAZMINO, CNN NATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: So you can see we have been able to get extremely up close to the wreckage of the Dali. And we're starting to really get an appreciation and a sense of just how massive this job is going to be. You're looking at 4,000 tons of steel and concrete that are sitting on top of that bow. That is going to be the most complicated part of this operation, moving all of that debris and taking it off the ship so that they can begin this cleanup process. [00:20:17] And then there's everything that's laying below the surface, the part that we can't see. There is more metal, more concrete, more debris in the water. And that's going to be critical, because they have to be able to make that safe for the divers whose mission it is to get back into the water and continue searching to attempt to recover the bodies of those who were lost. But as we're sitting here, you know, now finally, being able to really see it and get up close to it, you really just get a sense of the enormity of the job at hand. But all the officials here have told us that they are confident that they're going to be able to get it done. They're working together, have all of the technology necessary, and they're going step by step, taking them, it takes to make sure that they get it right and that eventually, they can reopen the port. They can start rebuilding. And that this important symbol for the city of Baltimore, and the city of Baltimore and the state of Maryland, can get cleaned up. And the people here can start getting back to normal. Gloria Pazmino, CNN. (END VIDEOTAPE) HOLMES: Argentina's new president has been making headlines since before his election last November. But Javier Milei's recent comments about other Latin American leaders are creating hard feelings across the region. I'll have an interview coming up with the controversial leader, and we'll examine what he says, next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) HOLMES: Relations between two of South America's most prominent governments are growing increasingly sour. Earlier this week, Argentina accused Venezuela of cutting off electricity to the Argentine embassy in Caracas after the dramatic mission hosted a meeting with Venezuela's opposition leaders. Tensions have been growing between the two nations since Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro criticized Argentina's far-right president, Javier Milei's election win last November. CNN En Espanol's Andres Oppenheimer sat down earlier this week with President Milei to talk about the tense relations between the two countries. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) JAVIER MILEI, ARGENTINE PRESIDENT (through translator): Well, without a doubt, the worst presidents in Latin America due to scandals, all -- all that have something to do with the dictatorship of Venezuela, with the communism that Petro wants to promote in Colombia, what Nicaragua has, or what Cuba has. That's all the worst of all. They are truly despicable. ANDRES OPPENHEIMER, ANCHOR, CNN EN ESPANOL: Only recently, hours ago, Argentina, along with Peru, Uruguay, Costa Rica, and three or four other countries, issued a statement expressing their serious concern about these elections, or pseudo-elections, as I call them, in Venezuela. What more can Latin American countries due to promote democracy in Venezuela? Are they contemplating some kind of diplomatic sanctions or something? MILEI (through translator): At the moment, we have a (UNINTELLIGIBLE) true, they are being condemned. For example, here, the previous government would not have condemned any of those dictatorships. So, in principle, we make an emphatic condemnation. We raised those flags in all the places. And obviously, if we would have to move forward with sanctions, I would not have any type of problem with that. OPPENHEIMER (through translator): will you try to convince other countries to adopt diplomatic sanctions against Venezuela? MILEI (through translator): Yes, I would be willing to do it, because the carnage that's happening in Venezuela is truly unprecedented. The same as the prison island of Cuba. Then they all the cases that are on the way, like the case of Colombia with Mr. Petro, who well, you cannot expect a lot from someone who was a terrorist murderer, a communist. (END VIDEOTAPE) HOLMES: I'm joined now by Benjamin Gedan, a director of the Latin American program at the Wilson Center and the former South American director on the National Security Council. So great voice to talk about all this. As one analyst put it -- and I'll quote -- Latin America has a long tradition of these food fights between leaders on left and right. But how unprecedented other sorts of things we heard in this interview in terms of the norms of regional relations. BENJAMIN GEDAN, DIRECTOR, LATIN AMERICAN PROGRAM, WILSON CENTER: The region has had a lot of trouble over the years, integrating or even getting along politely amongst heads of state. But I think this is rather extreme. I mean, calling other heads of state murderers and resulting in having all your diplomats expelled from that country is not something that happens every day in the region. HOLMES: Yes, he of course, some of those he criticized after they themselves criticized him. Mr. Lopez Obrador has in the past called Mr. Milei a fascist ultra-conservative. So I don't know. Is it a big deal, Milei responding this way? Does it cross the line? GEDAN: It's a big deal, but certainly, the blame does not only lie in Buenos Aires. I think in this case, what we've seen is a bad habit developing a Latin America, where heads of state are getting involved in elections in other countries. They're making personal attacks against one another. And there are real geo-strategic consequences for it. HOLMES: What will -- well, tell us about that? What are the consequences? GEDAN: I mean, look, Latin America has a lot of problems right now. You have an unprecedented migration crisis. You have spiraling problems with organized crime. You have an economic malaise that has lasted for more than a decade. You have public health systems that need a lot of help. And in most or all of these cases, what the region needs most is better integration, or at least some minimal amount of coordination amongst governments. And when presidents are name-calling like this, and then with real diplomatic consequences, it makes it very difficult for the region to operate together. HOLMES: Yes, good, good point. I mean, in the interview, also criticized other countries, ones other than Mexico and Colombia. I mean, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Cuba. They -- they were all singled out, too. How will that play out in terms of regional discussions and meetings and cooperation? Do people look at Milei and just say, oh, well, that's just him? Or is this just going to -- is it going to be an awkward family dinner next time? GEDAN: Look, some of those are actually pretty good targets. I'd say the dictatorships in Venezuela and Cuba, Nicaragua, they deserve criticism. And frankly, it's refreshing to have a head of state in the region call out those governments for having destroyed democracy and abused human rights. When it comes to neighbors, however, like Brazil, for example, it's really important that Argentina finds a way to get along. This is its major trading partner. And he has insulted Lula, the president of Brazil, as well. If he does the same to China, for example, there could be serious economic consequences. HOLMES: Yes, speaking of economics, economic activity has fallen in Argentina. Construction activity is down. The poverty rate is up. I think it's 57 percent of the population earlier this year. That's 30 million people. [00:30:08] Inflation among the highest in the world. How is Milei doing in his own country, given the economic situation? Are his austerity policies working, or are they annoying the people? GEDAN: Well, both, I'd say. I mean, he inherited an absolute nightmare in terms of the condition of Argentina's economy: over 200 percent inflation the year before he took office, empty central bank vaults. So no hard currency. His diagnoses are correct. Argentina chronically overspends. It borrows too much. It prints money and ends with all this inflation. However, fixing it is very difficult and having the political support of Argentines through an austerity process is hardly guaranteed. HOLMES: And how is that playing out? I mean, what, what is his level of popularity or otherwise on the Argentines street? GEDAN: So far, surprisingly, polls show that he's reasonably popular. I think Argentines remember how badly the last government performed. Frankly, they remember how badly every government has performed in the dip -- in the democratic period in Argentina. And so I think they're giving him a little bit of leash. On the other hand, the consequences of his economic policies are really being felt. You had a national strike very early in the new administration. You've had lots of protests. You've had court challenges to many of his executive orders, and he has failed in Congress to move forward on this massive bill that would reform Argentina's economic structures and try to make it more sustainable and competitive. So it's a mixed bag so far. And if things don't get better quickly, you could see some real governability challenges. HOLMES: Yes, and you know, I guess it's usually the case that it is far easier for populists to campaign and even be elected than it is to govern. Is Javier Milei finding that out: the realities versus the campaign rhetoric and promises? Or is it too soon to tell? GEDAN: No, he certainly is. Look, this is someone who came into office thinking he had a pretty serious mandate for change, but he came in with not a single governor of his political party. No majority in either House of Congress, and a political party that's brand-new. Just a couple of years ago, he was just a talking head on television, screaming about his views on economic management. So now this libertarian former pundit is trying to govern without a lot of support in the political system. Now, in a sense, he thrives on that. He campaigned against what he called the political caste. He still sees himself as this outsider, not afraid to make waves in order to fix what's broken in Argentina. But without more support in Congress, without support in the Argentine street, without support from the unions and governors, it's going to be really hard to make a difference. HOLMES: Fascinating, terrific analysis. Benjamin Gedan, thank you so much there at the Wilson Center. GEDAN: My pleasure. Thanks for having me on. HOLMES: Sunday marked International Transgender Day of Visibility. It's an annual event to celebrate trans people while raising awareness of the issues they face. Protesters in Mexico, demand march to demand a law to protect the rights of transgender people. At least four members of the country's transgender community were murdered in the first two weeks of 2024. That led to a nationwide outcry asking the government to better protect trans people. Coming up here on the program, King Charles makes his first major public appearance since revealing his cancer diagnosis. What this means for the British royal family, when we come back. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [00:35:37] (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) (CALL TO PRAYER) (END VIDEO CLIP) HOLMES: A call to prayer to remember. In Aleppo, Syria, on Saturday the historic Umayyad Mosque issued its first call to prayer in more than a decade. To mark the momentous occasion, a mass Iftar meal was organized at the war-damaged mosque, where more than 1,000 people gathered to break their fast during this holy month of Ramadan. For years during the Syrian civil war, Aleppo was divided by competing factions. Although the fighting ended there in late 2016, the event is seen as a symbolic return to some sense of normalcy for the city. In the United Kingdom, King Charles met with the public for the first time since his cancer diagnosis earlier this year. The 75-year-old monarch was all smiles as he greeted a crowd outside St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle on Easter Sunday. Charles and Queen Camilla attended Easter service with a few royal family members. The outing coming more than a week after the princess of Wales revealed her own cancer fight. CNN's Max Foster reports. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) MAX FOSTER, CNN ROYAL CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): A lucky few royal well-wishes given a surprise invite into Windsor Castle to see the king making his first major public appearance since his cancer diagnosis. Then, an even bigger surprise when he went for a walk and a chat. KING CHARLES, UNITED KINGDOM: I hope you haven't got too cold standing here. FOSTER (voice-over): A royal source telling CNN all future engagements remain subject to medical device near the time. But this was an encouraging sign of how the treatment is progressing, as we look towards summer and how the road ahead is looking positive. KATE WILLIAMS, CNN ROYAL HISTORIAN: He's obviously looking in, you know, really great form. He's walking. He's, you know, out there again. But we've been told that this isn't a return for public duties. What it is, is a gentle return to the public eye. So we're seeing Charles out and about, waving, you know, seeing people. But he's not going back to the full duties of kingship. And we don't yet have a timeline as to when that's going to be. FOSTER (voice-over): The service at Windsor is a tradition for the royals, Prince Andrew amongst those invited, showing that he's part of the family, if not part of the firm anymore. The Princess of Wales didn't attend as she receives her own treatment for cancer, but that was expected, as she also spends time with their children during the school holidays. CATHERINE, PRINCESS OF WALES: We hope that you will understand that, as a family, we now need some time, space and privacy while I complete my treatment. FOSTER (voice-over): It's an unprecedented time for the royal family, with two senior royals sidelined due to serious illness, leaving only a handful of working royals to carry out public duties. Queen Camilla has shouldered much of the load in Charles's absence. Prince William is expected to resume public engagements in mid-April. But it's been a strain on the system. ERIN HILL, "PEOPLE" MAGAZINE SENIOR EDITOR, ROYALS: King Charles really wanted to have a slimmed-down monarchy when he took -- took on the throne, but he never could have anticipated slimming down to where it is now. FOSTER (voice-over): And there's also a matter of trust. The statement by the princess of Wales diffused a frenzy of conspiracy theories about her health and whereabouts. But there are lingering questions about a digitally altered photo of Catherine and the children, and concerns that the palace isn't being transparent enough. Media cameras were invited to film the events, rather than in-house media teams. Behind the scenes, the king has been carrying out meetings and continuing his work as head of state, as both he and Catherine continue their cancer treatments. FOSTER: Royal fans often come here to Windsor for a chance to see the king. For a lucky few, they are invited into the castle, and they actually spent some time with him. And they're all saying how well he looks. So encouraging signs for monarchists here in the U.K. Max Foster, CNN, Windsor Castle, England. (END VIDEOTAPE) HOLMES: Well, it's an annual sign of spring in California. Wildflowers blooming up and down the state. And this year, thanks in part to a very wet winter, spectators are hoping it's going to be even more spectacular than usual. Here's Stephanie Elam with more. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) STEPHANIE ELAM, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): A flurry of flowers. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I think it's amazing. ELAM (voice-over): As spring begins to unfurl in California, flower fans are hoping for another showstopper, a phenomenon known as a superbloom. [00:40:08] EVAN MEYER, BOTANIST &

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there was intermittent artillery up until now, now we are hearing that much more frequently and I suspect here in the couple minutes that we'll chat. We'll hear some more of that as well. We've also heard fighter jets up above. And although we've heard that artillery we haven't seen where it's landing suggesting it's landing farther south than where we're currently standing and what we can see. We also heard not all that long ago some small arms fire, machine gun fire which sounded like it was just a couple miles behind us here as we stand in the city of Sderot which is essentially on the northeast corner of the coastal enclave. So the activity the pace of it and the intensity of it from what we can tell has certainly picked up since we spoke one hour ago. In terms of the situation on the ground, there is intense fighting in Gaza City. Israel said, it had Gaza City surrounded several days ago and they are moving into the center of Gaza City that has brought and there you heard what sounded like artillery right behind me. That has brought fighting very close to the largest hospital in Gaza the Al- Shifa hospital with intense fighting in that area, both according to what we're seeing from social media as well as what we're hearing from the IDF, and what we're hearing from officials there inside Gaza. The Director General for the Hamas controlled Ministry of Health says the hospital itself is surrounded with tanks, surrounding that area and that getting in or out has become very difficult if not impossible. Meanwhile, the hospital itself faces critical shortages of food, fuel, water, and electricity and that has made the situation incredibly dire there. The Director General also said though the main complex, the main building of the hospital itself wasn't struck. That there had been strikes, the damage nearby facilities including maternity ward and external clinics. The generator of the hospital also took damage and that according to officials there cut off incubators in the neonatal intensive care unit. Three babies dying as a result of that. As you pointed out, conflicting narratives over what's happening there. The IDF says the hospital -- the east side of the hospital is open and that it's possible to get in and out of the hospital. In fact, the IDF says they are in constant touch with the hospital officials there that they will help evacuate babies and children from the pediatric unit tomorrow. Meanwhile, a humanitarian quarter was opened up for seven hours today over the course of the past several days. We have seen tens of thousands of Gazans fleeing south along that quarter away from where the fighting is most intense in northern Gaza. The Israeli military says they've taken control of 11 Hamas military posts in northern Gaza as they continue their operation. They say, they're moving towards attacking the underground infrastructure, the tunnels and that will be incredibly complex simply given the nature of that level of fighting as we keep an eye on what we can see from here. And we will certainly keep you updated on the situation as we learn more about it, Omar. [15:05:11] JIMENEZ: And for our viewers who may not be looking at a map, you're near the Gaza border where you are, but there's also been fighting along Israel's northern border as well. What have you been learning on that front? LIEBERMANN: There has. And Omar as you asked that question, we heard another artillery round fired, a little farther away, it sounded like. But the northern border, although certainly not the sort of fighting we're seeing here, there has been constant back and forth, constant sort of lower level of conflict, as one official described it to me, somewhere between a simmer and a boil over the course of the past several days. And that continued into today with fire coming from Lebanon and Israeli fire going back across into Lebanon. At the same time, the IDF is also watching for long range strikes coming -- strikes from the Houthis in Yemen. In fact, they intercepted an incoming projectile with the Arrow 3, that's their most advanced long range air defense system. That was used operationally for the first time within the last 24 to 48 hours or so. So Israel essentially looking at combat of different levels on multiple fronts here. JIMENEZ: And it really gives a sense for the regional implications here and how high regional tensions already are at this point. Oren Liebermann, thank you. Along those lines, a group of leaders from Arab and Islamic nations gathered today in Saudi Arabia for an emergency summit on the war in Gaza. And CNN's Ben Wedeman, has been keeping track of all that there. Ben, we heard the leader of Hezbollah give a remote address to the summit. What did he have to say as we see his forces engaged in skirmishes of sorts along with Israeli forces? BEN WEDEMAN, CNN SENIOR INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: Omar, one clarification, he was not addressing the summit in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. This was -- he makes a speech like this every 11th of November. It's Hezbollah's Martyr's Day commemoration. So that was -- he was really addressing a wider audience than just the summit. But what he did say is that the exchanges between Israel and Hezbollah are becoming more intense and they're reaching further into one another's territory. During this speech, he mentioned that Hezbollah for the first time is using attack drones to strike deeper into Israel. And they're also using an Iranian-designed Burkan missile, which is a short-range ballistic missile with a payload of 500 kilograms. That's just over half a ton. And in fact, Hezbollah put out video of that strike using the Burkan missile. And it is massive. Right on the border, they struck about a week ago. In addition to that, of course, he's warning the Americans that they've got to put more pressure on Israel to end its war on Gaza. He said that if the Americans, for instance, and he's referring to multiple attacks by pro-Iranian militias on U.S. forces in Iraq and Syria, he said that if the Americans want to avoid that sort of attack, if they want to avoid a regional war, they have to force Israel to stop its war on Gaza. Now, in terms of the actual action, just adding to what Oren was saying just a moment ago, what we have seen today is some pretty intense exchanges between Hezbollah and Israel, perhaps 30 individual incidents. In addition to that, according to the Lebanese official news agency, there was an Israeli drone strike on a truck near the town of Zahrani. That's 40 kilometers or 25 miles north of the border with Israel. It represents the deepest strike of its kind inside Lebanon since the 2006 war between Hezbollah and Israel. And this afternoon, the Israeli Defense Minister Yoav Gallant, commenting on the fighting on the border with Lebanon, made a rather ominous warning. He said, what we're doing in Gaza, we can also do in Beirut. Omar. JIMENEZ: Again, just a look at the wider implications here and the tensions that we are already seeing at play throughout the region. Ben Wedeman, thank you so much, as always. There are growing protests abroad and here in the United States over the Biden administration's continued support for Israel's war effort in Gaza. Today, pro-Palestinian demonstrators rallied in protest near Biden's Delaware home. In New York City last night, demonstrators marched through the streets, snarling traffic as they demanded a ceasefire in Gaza. And in a notable shift in language on the rising civilian death toll in Gaza, America's top diplomat, Secretary of State, Antony Blinken, said Friday that, quote, "far too many Palestinians are being killed." It comes as CNN has just obtained a cable from the U.S. Embassy in Amman to the White House, saying the U.S. is losing badly on the messaging battle space. [15:10:17] CNN White House Reporter Kevin Liptak is in Wilmington, Delaware. So, Kevin, what more are you learning about these protests near Biden's home? KEVIN LIPTAK, CNN SENIOR WHITE HOUSE REPORTER: Yeah, it was a sizable protest, Omar. Hundreds of people, Palestinian protesters, getting very close to the President's house. They have dissipated mostly now, and the President arrived back at his home. He did not drive past them in any way. So we didn't necessarily see them firsthand. But it does mirror what the President has been seeing over the last couple of weeks, protests near an event he held in Illinois this week. He has been interrupted during a couple of his speeches by people calling for a ceasefire, and it does reflect this anger among a certain portion of the American population at how he is handling this conflict and this dissent is growing overseas as well. For example, we heard today from the French President Emmanuel Macron saying that Israel's bombing of women and children has no justification in saying that a ceasefire would benefit Israel and calling on leaders, including in the United States, to join him in that call. We also saw this week a majority of the Democratic caucus in the Senate writing to the White House asking for more information about the $14 billion request that President Biden has made for emergency military assistance for Israel and asking for guarantees that Israel would take steps to mitigate civilian casualties. And so all of this is applying pressure on President Biden on his position on Israel. Of course, he has to shoulder to shoulder with Israel throughout this defending its right to defend itself, saying that it, in fact, has a responsibility to go after Hamas. But at the same time you do hear the shift in tone, for example, from the top diplomat Antony Blinken saying that far too many Palestinians have died and saying much more needs to be done to protect civilian lives. What President Biden has been doing is applying pressure on the Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to enact what they call humanitarian pauses. And the White House did say this week that Israel had agreed to four-hour pauses each day to allow aid to flow in and allow civilians who want to flee to get out. But when President Biden was asked about this this week, he did say that he had hoped that Netanyahu might have agreed to that a little bit sooner. Omar. JIMENEZ: Yeah. Kevin Liptak, thank you so much. A lot to talk about here. I'm joined now by Ron Brownstein. He's a Senior Political Analyst and a Senior Editor for the Atlantic. Ron, so good to see you. We are seeing more protests across the country and unease in the Biden administration over the ongoing attacks in Gaza and the rising death toll. Look, there's diplomatic considerations here. There are -- I mean, so many different considerations here from a policy perspective. But there are also considerations from a political one as well. How concerned should the White House be about political fallout with Democratic voters in particular? RON BROWNSTEIN, CNN SENIOR POLITICAL ANALYST: Yeah, look, this is a very difficult issue that genuinely divides the Democratic coalition. There was national polling from Quinnipiac University last week in which Democrats were divided basically 50-50 over whether they supported the military aid to Israel as compared to three quarters of Democrats supporting aid to Ukraine. Now, part of it is that there are not a lot of Democratic leaders who have a lot of trust in the instincts of the Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, who has identified as overtly with the Republican Party, as any foreign leader has identified with any political party in the U.S. in my lifetime. So there are a lot of cross pressures on President Biden here. But it is worth noting that his approval rating among voters for handling this, while not great, is better than his approval rating on almost any other issue. I mean, of course, that he's trying to set a basically supporting Israel, but putting up some yellow light, some warning signs about not, you know, don't -- don't proceed past this line. That's what they're trying to hold to, their enormous pressures from the left and the right from that course that he's trying to set. JIMENEZ: And those pressures don't appear to be going anywhere anytime soon. And look, President Biden and the Democrats, in theory, had a good week in some regards, specifically a good election week. Democrats won the governor's race in the red State of Kentucky. Democrats are in control of the State of House in Virginia. Voters in Ohio overwhelmingly voted to approve abortion protections, which has political implications as well. Now, the President is taking credit for some of these election results, even with polling showing him trailing Donald Trump in some key battleground states. But what do you think these election results say about Biden's chances in 2024? Do you see their two paths as related here? [15:15:05] BROWNSTEIN: Yeah, look, I think they are actually revealing. Look, the polling is very clear. It's unequivocal, and it's been consistent for months. That there are lots of Americans who are unhappy about the economy, who are disenchanted with Biden's performance, and a majority, significant majority, consistently say in polls that they are worried that he is too old to execute the responsibility to the presidency for another term. But what the election of 2023 showed us, which is pretty much the same thing the election of 2022 showed us, which is that there is another side of the ledger. And that is when Democrats can run campaigns that focus on what Republicans, Trump-era Republicans, would do with power, there are a critical slice of voters who are disappointed in Biden, unhappy about the economy, and still will vote for Democrats because they don't want to empower Republicans to do what they want. And we saw this most clearly in Virginia, which I thought was the most revealing result this week. Because Biden's approval there, even though he won the state, is under 50. Voters in polls gave Republicans double-digit advantages on the economy and crime, similar to what we've seen nationally, real kitchen table issues. And yet Glenn Youngkin, the Republican governor, failed in his goal to unify control of the legislature, largely because there were too many voters, particularly in big suburbs outside of, in Northern Virginia and outside of Richmond, who did not want to go along with the Republican cultural agenda on abortion and other issues. And if there is a path to reelection for Joe Biden, that is exactly what it looks like on those issues in those places. JIMENEZ: Well, and election chances is one thing, but we've also had, or on the Democratic side, some governing setbacks that could happen, play out, I should say, in the next year, election cycle, really, is that Democratic Senator Joe Manchin announced he wouldn't run for reelection in West Virginia. Well, look, there are questions about whether he would have won reelection to begin with, whether he stayed in the race. But no question it would make it harder for Democrats to hold on to the Senate. Manchin also hinted he may be open to a third party run for president, at least just based on actions he's done. Should Biden be worried about a Manchin presidential run? But even more so, what are the implications and fallout of Manchin deciding not to run for reelection? BROWNSTEIN: Yeah, let's talk about the Senate first. I mean, one of the macro trends of modern American politics is it's become virtually impossible for either party to win Senate seats in states that usually vote the other way for president. You know, there are 25 states that voted for Joe Biden in 2020. Democrats now have 48 of their 50 Senate seats. There are 25 states that voted for Trump. Republicans hold 47 of their 50 Senate seats. And the only three that Democrats hold are all up in 2024. Joe Manchin was one of those three, always I thought the one most likely to lose the Democrats. Hopes of holding the Senate are largely -- will largely pivot on whether the other two last remaining Democrats in Trump's seats can hold their seats, which are Sherrod Brown in Ohio and Jon Tester in Montana. You know, in the last two presidential elections, 2016 and 2020, there is literally one senator over those two cycles who won in a state that voted the other way for president. And, you know, since about half the country leans toward blue and leans red in presidential years, what this means is that we have a Senate that is now always on the knife's edge, Omar. It has become almost impossible for either side to get a big majority that can last for more than a few cycles. JIMENEZ: Yeah, and of course the majority very slim right now and has the potential to be shaken up in a pretty big way this cycle around. But if the indications from this most recent election week hold true, issue-based politics could end up being a big wave for Democrats, we will see. Ron Brownstein, thank you as always. And I just want to point out, last time you joined me, it was very early in the morning or late at night, whatever you want to point out. So it's nice to see you in the daytime. BROWNSTEIN: In the sunlight. JIMENEZ: Yeah, exactly. Thanks, Ron. All right, coming up, the government is set to run out of funding in less than seven days. It's a big test for the new House Speaker, Mike Johnson. Can House Republicans come up with a plan in time? Plus, the Actors Union National Board voted to move the tentative contract forward with major studios. What's next and what we know about the historic deal? Just ahead. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [15:23:23] JIMENEZ: Right now, House Republicans are holding an urgent meeting to strategize a funding deal to keep the government running. Congress has until November 17th. It's coming up fast to reach an agreement. CNN Capitol Hill Reporter Annie Grayer has more. So Annie, what's the latest you're hearing about this meeting? ANNIE GRAYER, CNN CAPITOL HILL REPORTER: So Omar, I'm just told that during this call, Speaker Mike Johnson, announced his plan for what he wants to put on the floor this week for government funding. And his plan is a two-pronged approach where some government funding is going to be extended to January and some will be extended into February. This was a plan that was pushed by the right wing of his caucus and honestly has been complicated and confusing for a lot of members to figure it out. But the big picture here is this is a non-starter in the Democratic-controlled Senate who doesn't want to take up government funding in this way. But what we now see based on what Johnson just told his colleagues is that he is embracing what the right wing of his conference wanted and not going ahead with what the more moderates wanted. So this tells us a lot about Speaker Mike Johnson and how he's conducting himself as Speaker. This was his first big test and he's clearly aligning himself with the right wing with this plan that he just unveiled. JIMENEZ: Yeah, of course, there were questions coming in about what dynamic, what direction he would choose to help dictate the direction of this deal. We're getting some glimpses now. We'll continue to stay on it. Annie Grayer, thank you so much. Now, up next, a United Nations agency says people of Gaza are being choked by bombardment and siege. We will show you how one hospital is dealing with the horror of war. [15:25:04] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) JIMENEZ: The SAG-AFTRA National Board voted yesterday to advance a tentative agreement with major studios. The historic deal came after 118 days of grueling negotiations, during which 160,000 actors were forced off set. The agreement ends one of the most disruptive chapters in Hollywood's history, sending relieved workers back to their productions zone. CNN National Correspondent Camila Bernal is live from Los Angeles. So Camila, what can you tell us about the terms in this contract? CAMILA BERNAL, CNN NATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: Hey Omar. So union leaders here are saying that they are historic, that they are extraordinary. Those are the words that they're using because they were able to make achievements and make gains on a number of fronts. [15:29:53] Two things that they say took them a long time. They say they were negotiating up until the very end. One of them being Artificial Intelligence. And they say, what they got in this deal was consent, being able to tell AI creators that they need to explain really what it is that they're doing so that the actors and actresses can make an informed decision on whether or not they want these creators to use artificial intelligence. They also say that they were able to gain payments, right, for the use of artificial intelligence. So that was huge for a lot of the union members. The other thing that they were able to get here was money, essentially, and Fran Drescher, the president of the Union saying this is a new pocket because this is the money that's coming from streaming. And what they accomplished here is success-based bonuses, that money will then go into a fund and a percentage of it will go to some of the actors and actresses that are in those very successful shows, the other will be distributed among union members. But this is something that they say is completely new. Now, they also made gains when it comes to wages, overall, a 7 percent increase for general members, and for some of the lowest paid the increase is about 11%. So, they're very pleased with the amount of money that they were able to get with benefits, with things like provisions for hair and makeup or sexual harassment, a number of things that they say were important for a lot of different people. And everybody that I talked to has been telling me, look, we are ready to go back to work, it has been extremely difficult, and they just want to go back to doing what they love. Here's what one actress told me. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MICHELLE HURD, ACTOR & SAG-AFTRA NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE MEMBER: So, I'm proud, I'm happy, I'm emotional. But I'm the most thing I'm so happy that people are going to get back to work. And we're going to get to start to do the beautiful sacred storytelling that we love, which is art. I've got my highlighter ready. I'm just like, give me a script. Give me a script. I'm so ready. I'm so ready. We all are. We all are. And some people have already started. (END VIDEO CLIP) BERNAL: And this strike along with the rioter strike has been really devastating for Hollywood. I mean, productions had been shut down for months now. And a lot of people just wanting to go back to work, things will start to pick back up again, get back to normal. But a lot of people that I talked to also telling me, look, we're probably going to start to really get back to normal in January. So, it is going to take some time. But there is optimism now for summer movies and future shows and people who are saying we're ready. Now they do have to ratify that vote and that vote time will be beginning on Tuesday, but then we'll go on until the beginning of December. So, we won't have that final answer until the first week of December. Omar? OMAR JIMENEZ, CNN HOST: And there were a lot of significant issues to work out here to find some sort of common ground on it. It appears they've done so. So, we will see once that is officially ratified. Camila Bernal from Los Angeles thank you so much. Still to come for us, two Texas brothers allegedly shot at a group of migrants, injuring one and killing another more than a year ago. Now the injured migrant is speaking out. What she told CNN, next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [15:37:06] JIMENEZ: The Hamas controlled Health Ministry in Gaza says the Al- Shifa Hospital in Gaza City remains under complete siege and its staff and patients are unable to leave. Now the Israeli military is denying the hospital is under siege and it also claims an explosion at the hospital on Friday was caused by misfired projectile launch from inside Gaza apparently targeting nearby Israeli troops. The shocking video obtained by CNN shows the desperate plight of civilians who are sheltered in and around hospitals in Gaza. CNN's Jomana Karadsheh has our report. And I'm going to warn you it's very graphic and disturbing. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) JOMANA KARADSHEH, CNN INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Night 34 of this war fought held to Gaza's hospitals. Death so close for these medics outside allowed the hospital they recited their final prayers. The hospital says several were injured in the strikes and two ambulances were completely damaged. It was one of several hospitals struck in what was a night of horror for those sheltering and medical facilities in northern Gaza. On a Friday, more heart ache came with these devastating scenes at a ship a hospital complex. The haunting screams of those who survived this blast, dazed, confused, searching for loved ones amongst the dead and injured. Images that infuriated humanitarians like Norwegian Dr. Mads Gilbert, who volunteered at a shift in the past. MADS GILBERT, NORWEIGAN PHYSICIAN: President Biden Mr. Blinken. Mr. Blinken, can you hear me? Prime ministers and presidents of the European countries, can you hear me? Can you hear the screens from Shifa Hospital? From a loud this hospital? Can you hear the screams from innocent people? Refugees sheltering, trying to find a safe place been bombed by the Israeli attack forces, hospitals that are the temples of humanity and protection. KARADSHEH (voice-over): But this is a ward with no red lines and hospitals are no sanctuary for the tens of thousands crammed into these hospitals, desperate to be protected from a war like no other Gaza has ever seen. For weeks, the Israeli military has been calling on civilians to move south to get out of harm's way they say, but so many have been reluctant to heed these calls, air strikes and death have followed Gazans to the south, nowhere is safe in this besieged territory. But as the Israeli military opened up a humanitarian corridor amid intense fighting in the north, tens of thousands had no choice but to run in scenes that evoke dark memories for Palestinians of an exodus from decades past one from which there has been no return. [15:40:12] But not everyone can leave. The fighting has trapped some of the most vulnerable to pediatric hospitals where hundreds are sheltering and doctors are calling on the ICRC to evacuate them. Israeli troops are right outside al-Nasr and al-Rantisi hospitals. The house hospital is surrounded by Israeli tanks from all directions, this young woman says. We were asked to evacuate now. She and others with this cry for international protection and a safe passage out. Back inside a Shifa, there's no stopping, no pauses for those on a mission to save lives. A father anxiously looks to doctors for good news, only to be told his little boy is gone. Never have Gazans felt so abandoned alone in this land of death and despair. Jomana Karadsheh, CNN London. (END VIDEOTAPE) JIMENEZ: -- right back. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [15:45:45] JIMENEZ: A migrant mother of three is breaking her silence after she was allegedly shot at while crossing the U.S. southern border. Two Texas brothers were arrested on multiple charges last year for allegedly firing two gunshots at a group of migrants near El Paso, injuring one person and killing another. The FBI and Texas Rangers are investigating the incident. A prosecutor haven't formally charged anyone. Lawmakers on Capitol Hill are calling the shooting a hate crime. CNN's Rosa Flores has more on this case. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) (FOREIGN LANGUAGE) ROSA FLORES, CNN NATIONAL CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Mark and Michael Sheppard were arrested on manslaughter and aggravated assault with a deadly weapon charges but have not been indicted after allegedly shooting at a group of migrants killing one and wounding another in West Texas over a year ago. The twin brothers told investigators they were hunting ducks then change their story to birds than to javelinas or wild pigs according to probable cause documents. (on-camera): The brothers do admit to firing the shots? BRENT MAYR, DEFENSE ATTORNEY: Yes. FLORES (on-camera): They admit to firing at animals. MAYR: Mike was the one who took the shot. He believed that he was shooting at a javelina. (FOREIGN LANGUAGE) FLORES (voice-over): Jesus Sepulveda (ph), a Mexican father of two died from a shotgun blast to the head. His family believes he was targeted because of his race. Berenice Casillas, a Mexican mother of three was shot in the stomach. (FOREIGN LANGUAGE) FLORES (voice-over): Casillas says she and a group of migrants rushed towards this reservoir desperate for drinking water, when the two men drove up in a truck and parked here. (FOREIGN LANGUAGE) FLORES (voice-over): The migrants tried to hide. Casillas says she hid here. This is where her account and the Sheppard brothers story diverge. (FOREIGN LANGUAGE) FLORES (voice-over): Casillas says the brothers knew the migrants were human, screamed expletives in Spanish come out F and assess and fired twice. MAYR: We just disagree with, with her version of the events -- FLORES (voice-over): Defense Attorney Brent Mayr says Michael Sheppard fired the shots from 150 to 200 yards away, that the brothers don't speak Spanish fluently. MARY: (INAUDIBLE) you can see right at sunset -- FLORES (voice-over): And that the shooting happened at about 6:45 in the evening. MAYR: At that time of night there is no way that at that distance you would be able to see and recognize that those were humans, so -- FLORES (voice-over): Mayr's timing doesn't match Casillas's account. (on-camera): What time of day was it? (voice-over): 5:00 or 5:30 p.m. She says this photo of her wound taken moments after the shooting shows daylight. Casillas says she recorded these voice messages. (FOREIGN LANGUAGE) FLORES (voice-over): and walked for about an hour before calling 911. (FOREIGN LANGUAGE) FLORES (voice-over): Investigative reports usually close the gap between dueling accounts and the truth. But the probable cause documents say the shooting occurred at 7:00 p.m. Sepulveda's (ph) death records say he died at the scene at 9:39 p.m. And while the FBI and the Texas Rangers are investigating. UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: It is a hate crime. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: A hate crime. FLORES (voice-over): And lawmakers have called for a Justice Department investigation. Law enforcement agencies would not discuss the case, and prosecutors have not filed formal charges against anyone. (on-camera): Do you think it was racism? (FOREIGN LANGUAGE) FLORES (voice-over): Sepulveda's father -- (FOREIGN LANGUAGE) FLORES (voice-over): -- says the brothers are racists and points to a 2018 report alleging Michael Sheppard use racial slurs while he was the warden at a migrant detention center. The DHS inspector general investigated and found no wrongdoing clearing him. (on-camera): Did your clients fire the shots with racism or hatred? MAYR: Absolutely not. I mean, again, how can you be a -- how can you be racist or have hatred when you're out there thinking that you're just shooting at some wildlife? FLORES (voice-over): Casillas says she's learning to live in constant pain. (FOREIGN LANGUAGE) FLORES (on-camera): She says that she's

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these 239 hostages. And so, they will be extremely reluctant to play it without getting a heck of a lot in return. And obviously, Israel is well aware of that. Rosemary? CHURCH: All right. Scott McLean joining us now live from Istanbul. Many thanks. Well, the head of the World Health Organization says he is appalled by Israel's attack on the Indonesian Hospital in Gaza. Gaza's health ministry says 12 people died in that attack including patients and a member of the medical staff. Israel says its forces were responding to enemy fire coming from inside the hospital and that no shells were fired toward the facility. And advisor to Israel's Prime Minister told CNN the attack was "in complete compliance with international law." Well, more than two dozen newborn babies are now safe in Egypt after being evacuated from Gaza on Monday. CNN journalist saw the babies arrive at the Rafah border crossing where medical professionals were waiting with incubators. CNN's Eleni Giokos recounts their dangerous journey to safety. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) ELENI GIOKOS, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voiceover): Wheel to safety as they make their way from chaos to come. Finally, in Egypt, a race against time to get them out. But a delicate process to move them. The journey to bring them here long and arduous. Cries for help from the world's tiniest victims. Their first stop, Al Helal El-Emirati Hospital in Rafah. 28 babies made the grueling journey from Gaza. Their condition doctors say delicate and difficult. DR. MOHAMMAD SALAMAH, AL-HELAL AL-EMIRATI MATERNITY HOSPITAL (through translator): We're conducting tests on all of those babies and they were given fluids and needed medication according to their condition. For now, they are in a difficult stable condition where this condition might deteriorate. GIOKOS (voiceover): Now the WHO says many of them are in critical condition and all are fighting infections. They've injured life- threatening ordeals trapped inside Al Shifa Hospital in Gaza City. As the war raged around the hospital complex last week. Al Shifa ran out of oxygen, clean water and fuel. Moved by hand and laid on these beds, no incubators, and place next to hot water bottles to stay warm. Doctor say five of the babies didn't make it. Conditions too harsh for such vulnerable patients. But ultimately, it was the war in and around Al Shifa that made their evacuation complex and dangerous. The Egyptians waiting for over a week at the border, disappointed day after day, knowing that every minute countered but the decision out of their hands to get these babies to safety. For this father after weeks of living in fear after being separated with his son finally reunited. ALI SBEITI, SON BORN THREE DAYS BEFORE THE WAR (through translator): Thank God we now feel that our son is safe after not seeing him for more than two weeks. We didn't know whether he was dead or alive. GIOKOS (voiceover): Only four mothers and six nurses accompanied the 28 babies. Lubna El-Seik describes her nightmare. LUBNA EL-SEIK, MOTHER OF TRANSPORTED BABY (through translator): During the siege, there was no milk condition worsened. She went back to zero, and she relied solely on artificial oxygen. GIOKOS (voiceover): As for the others, it is unknown where their parents and family are or if they still alive. [02:10:03] Now in the hands of Egyptians, their life is so fragile the future forever defined by this war. Eleni Giokos, CNN, Cairo. (END VIDEOTAPE) CHURCH: Hostilities continue along the Israel-Lebanon border as the IDF and Hezbollah militants continue to exchange heavy fire, including the use of missiles. Early Monday, Hezbollah says it fired four powerful ballistic missiles striking and Israeli military camp near the border. The IDF says it later struck the sources of those Hezbollah launches. Lebanon's national news agency reports at least 12 civilians have been killed since this round of fighting began last month. While Israel says at least two of its civilians have died. Japan is condemning the hijacking of a ship in the Red Sea and is seeking help to secure the release of the vessel and its 25 crew members. This video shot by Houthi rebels from Yemen shows the moment they storm the ship named the Galaxy Leader. The cargo ship is leased by a Japanese company. But Israeli media outlets report that an Israeli businessman is part owner of the British company that owns the ship. On Monday, the U.S. condemned the act and demanded the immediate release of the ship and its crew. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MATT MILLER, U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESPERSON: The Houthi seizure of the motor vessel Galaxy Leader in the Red Sea is a flagrant violation of international law. We demand the immediate release of the ship and its crew and we will consult with our allies and U.N. partners as appropriate on next steps. (END VIDEO CLIP) CHURCH: Still to come. Turmoil in the tech sector. One of the leaders in the industry has its third CEO in three days. What it means for the future of artificial intelligence? And Myanmar's military junta faces a growing threat from an alliance of rebel groups. That's just ahead. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) CHURCH: Welcome back, everyone. The technology sector is going through a major transition that are not even ChatGPT could have predicted. Microsoft has hired Sam Altman to lead its new Artificial Intelligence Group just three days after he was fired from the company he cofounded, OpenAI. Sources tell CNN the board thought he was too aggressive in developing the technology. Last year the company rolled out ChatGPT, the controversial artificial intelligence platform capable of human like writing calculations and coding. OpenAI has now appointed Emmett Shear as interim CEO. He is the former head of Amazon's streaming service Twitch. More than 500 OpenAI employees are threatening to quit in a letter to the board of directors that they say your actions have made it obvious that you are incapable of overseeing OpenAI. [02:15:07] We are unable to work for or with people that lack competence, judgment and care for our mission and employees. Well meanwhile, investors are loving Altman's move to Microsoft. The company's stock hit a record high on Monday along with AI chipmaker Nvidia. Well, more now from CNN's Anna Stewart. ANNA STEWART, CNN REPORTER: Well, the fallout continues and now it is the OpenAI board members who face being forced out of the company just days after they ousted cofounder and CEO Sam Altman. Signatories include a board member Ilya Sutskever, who was involved in the ouster of the CEO and CTO Mira Murati who took up the CEO position on an interim basis over the weekend. The letter also laid out terms for the employees continued work at OpenAI. It includes firing the board, appointing two new independent directors and reinstating Sam Altman and fellow cofounder Greg Brockman. Failure to follow these demands may result in the signatories quitting and joining Microsoft instead. And that is because earlier on Monday, Microsoft, the biggest investor in OpenAI, said it was hiring both Altman and Brockman to lead a new advanced A.I. research team. Now that news cheered investors and prompted Microsoft's share price to rise, hitting a record high. Now though it is unclear whether hundreds of OpenAI staff will be moving to Microsoft, or whether Altman and Brockman will be moving back to OpenAI. Even ChatGPT doesn't know the answer. Anna Stewart, CNN, London. CHURCH: Argentine President-elect Javier Milei faces a monumental task of overhauling the country's economy after his victory in Sunday's election. Now that he's secured the presidency, he will have the chance to make several controversial changes, which drew both fans and critics to his platform. But is it enough to turn the struggling country around? CNN's Paula Newton breaks down what could happen. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) PAULA NEWTON, CNN INTERNATIONAL ANCHOR (voiceover): It was an audacious campaign prop, the chainsaw cutting reminder Javier Milei said of all that was wrong with Argentina's political system and economy and how he would fix it. As President-elect he says that model of decadence will end. Now comes the hard part, how to make it happen. It's clear Argentine wants some shock therapy for their government and economy, decades of debt, anemic growth, poor job prospects. It has sapped generations. But the crippling inflation now well over 140 percent is what most unnerves many Argentines and so compromised their lives. Part of Milei's solution, dump the country's peso, use U.S. dollars instead. It has been done in other countries but none within the economy as large as Argentina's or is vulnerable. CHRISTOPHER SABATINI, PROFESSOR, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY: Implementing that it's going to mean seriously undercutting people's social safety nets under cutting subsidies for public transport and energy as well as employment. He's going to run smack dab into a really a popular backlash if you try to implement that. NEWTON (voiceover): But Milei says there is no turning back. He says he will implement steep cuts to government budgets and in his words blow up the Central Bank of Argentina. The President-elect is a trained economist. He's worked for banks, in large Argentine companies, and his populist platform that Argentina is counting on now includes adopting U.S. dollars. KEN ROGOFF, FORMER CHIEF ECONOMIST, IMF: That seems to be his signature policy, a little bit like Donald Trump and building the wall. NEWTON (voiceover): Ken Rogoff is a former chief economist at the IMF. He has dealt firsthand with Argentina's debt crisis. ROGOFF: When you inherit an economy that's in this big a mess, it's not easy to put it on its feet. NEWTON (voiceover): Milei says he will radically transform the Argentine economy in what may become one of the most daring economic experiments in Latin America. CNN, New York. (END VIDEOTAPE) CHURCH: Armed rebel groups in Myanmar have joined forces against the military junta in an unprecedented move. But as fighting ramps up the U.N. says dozens of innocent people have been killed and hundreds of thousands forced to leave their homes. CNN's Paula Hancocks has the latest. PAULA HANCOCKS, CNN CORRESPONDENT: This is really the first time since the military coup of February 2021, that anti-military forces are making significant gains. It is even leading some to question whether or not what we may be seeing is the beginning of the end for the military junta. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) [02:20:03] HANCOCKS (voiceover): Hunter fighting against Myanmar's military, the Karenni National Defense Force claims junta troops surrendered on mass last week. The rebel group published this propaganda video online of the strategically important time of Loikaw, central Myanmar showing Karenni troops treating their junta prisoners of war humanely. An alliance of three other ethnic armed groups are more coordinated fighting against the military at the end of October. The operation dubbed 1027 and supported by the Karenni has made significant gains. Heavy fighting Loikaw followed battles in towns throughout Myanmar's border areas, just along the border with Hengshan state, the three brotherhood alliance claimed it has taken control of a key trade route with China. LIN LIN, BAMAR PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (through translator): When we're fighting to liberate towns, it's not a military juna doesn't have adequate weapons, but they lack the will of fight. It's unlike before because they have no support from the people. TOM ANDREWS, U.N. SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR FOR MYANMAR: This is quite significant. As the military finds itself, losing ground militarily, they are deeply unpopular. And I think this is a -- an important step militarily speaking for the juna in terms of what it's losing. HANCOCKS (voiceover): For the first time since the military deposed the democratically-elected government in February 2021 and took the country by force. Some experts are daring to predict the junta's demise. CNN has contacted Myanmar's military administration for comment with no response. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: This is an existential moment for the military. They are losing. Unless there's a truly exceptional turn of events, they will lose out right. HANCOCKS (voiceover): Unprecedented cooperation between ethnic armed groups who for decades had been at odds with each other. The brutality of the junta has been unifying. BO NAGAR, COMMANDER, BURMA NATIONAL REVOLUTION ARMY (through translator): With this kind of unity, I believe we can quickly defeat the bullying military. And when it's over, this kind of unity will be a foundation to rebuilding our country. HANCOCKS (voiceover): (INAUDIBLE) as the fight is still hard, they clashed daily with the junta and they do not have enough weapons. Civilians continue to be caught up in the violence. The United Nations says around 70 civilians have been killed and more than 200 (INAUDIBLE) internally displaced since the renewed anti-military push. The total displaced across the country is now well over two million. (END VIDEOTAPE) HANCOCKS: It is worth bearing in mind that this junta has been around for decades. And in the past when it has felt threatened or backed into a corner, we have seen it use strategies that are even more brutal than before. Paula Hancocks, CNN Seoul. CHURCH: Still to come. The U.S. Defense Secretary is promising more aid for Ukraine during a high-stakes visit. But will it be enough as fighting grinds on in that region? Back with that and more in just a moment. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [02:25:54] CHURCH: To the war in Ukraine and Germany's Defense Minister Boris Pistorius has arrived in Kyiv. Germany is the second largest provider of military aid to Ukraine after the United States. And Pistorius' visit comes a day after U.S. Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin unveiled a new $100 million military aid package for Ukraine during a surprise trip to Kyiv. This is one of the smallest aid packages yet. it includes a High Mobility Artillery Rocket System and anti-aircraft missiles and ammunition. The White House had warned earlier this month that funding is dwindling. But Austin says he sees bipartisan support for Ukraine in both chambers of Congress. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) LLOYD AUSTIN, U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY: I would point out that Ukraine matters. What happens here matters. Not just to Ukraine, but to the entire world. This isn't about the rules based international order. This is about, you know, not living in a world where a dictator can wake up one day and decide to annex the property of his peaceful neighbor. That's not the world that we want to live in. And so, this is -- this is more than just Ukraine. This is about, again the rules based international order. (END VIDEO CLIP) CHURCH: Meantime, Ukrainian forces say they have won a key foothold at the Dnipro River. CNN's Anna Coren shows you how they manage this win. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) ANNA COREN, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voiceover): Meandering through the marshlands of Kherson region in southern Ukraine is the mighty Dnipro River. Now the new front line in Ukraine's war against Russia. In recent weeks, Marines have managed to cross this expanse of water using inflatable boats, establishing a tenuous foothold on the left bank of the river. Hey, am I in Vietnam? Ask this soldier sarcastically, rushing past tall grasses. A reference to another bloody conflict that ended before most of the soldiers were even born. According to Ukrainian armed forces, they've pushed back the Russians three to eight kilometers, two to five miles from the riverfront. Making it difficult for the enemy to fire mortars acquisitions on the right bank. However, Russian drones' artillery and aerial glided bombs are still landing and constantly. In exclusive access with drone pilot, Serhly, his night mission had just been aborted because the Russians had identified his unit's position on the right bank. Hunkered down in his pickup hiding under trees from Russian birds above. The 32-year-old former journalist tells me they're under constant bombardment. COREN (on camera): What are you hearing? SERHLY OSTAPENKO, SOLDIER OF DRONE NIT, SONDS OF THUNDER (through translator): Explosion. Now there is an attack on the place where I am. There are Kamikaze drones, I think it (INAUDIBLE) rockets most likely (INAUDIBLE) mortars and tanks. It's always like that here. Today they are using guided aerial bombs. Do you hear it too? That's another one. I think it was a rocket. COREN (voiceover): The job of his aerial reconnaissance unit is to provide cover for Marines crossing the river and to watch the enemy on the other side. COREN (on camera): Do you feel safe where you are? OSTAPENKO (through translator): It's dangerous here. Where we live and where we work. Every time I enter the zone, I say goodbye to my life. But I realized that my life can be ended at any moment, you get used to it but it's unpleasant. COREN (voiceover): The reason is left bank operation is so important for Ukraine is to open the road to Russian-occupied Crimea and to protect the nearby city of Kherson. A year ago, the Russians withdrew from Kherson using the Dnipro River as a defendable natural barrier between the two sides. But in the last month, attacks on Kherson have intensified to the point where the region's military governor told me there was 700 incoming rounds in one day. UNIDENTIFIED MALE, UKRIANIAN OFFICIAL: (through translator) This is revenge and now let's vote more, he says, because our soldiers are already on the left bank and our civilians are feeling this revenge. [02:30:08] COREN (voice-over): 300,000 residents used to live in Kherson. Now, less than a quarter remain, including 56-year-old Inna. She cares for her invalid mother and her four-year-old grandson. INNA BALYOHA, KHERSON RESIDENT (through translator): 24 hour a day, it is scary. When it is quiet, it is even scarier than when there is shelling. COREN (voice-over): She says she lived through eight months of Russian occupation and will endure this as well. BALYOHA (through translator): Our main task is to survive, she explains. That was the priority during the occupation and it is the same thing now. We have to survive. COREN (voice-over): A daily struggle for a population that is being constantly terrorized. Anna Coren, CNN, Kyiv. (END VIDEO CLIP) ROSEMARY CHURCH, CNN ANCHOR OF "CNN NEWSROOM": Retired Major General Mick Ryan of the Australian Army joins me from Brisbane. Thanks so much for being with us. MICK RYAN, RETIRED MAJOR GENERAL, AUSTRALIAN ARMY: Hi, Rosemary. CHURCH: So, Germany's Defense Minister has just arrived in Kyiv, a day after the surprise visit of U.S. Defense Secretary Austin who met with President Zelenskyy, announcing a new $100 million military aid package and emphasizing U.S. support will continue to be a priority for the Biden Administration. But, it's one of the smallest packages yet. So, will this be enough to help Ukraine's fight against Russian aggression, do you think? RYAN: Well, I think every little bit helps, Rosemary. But at the end of the day, I think the priority for the U.S. Defense Secretary, and indeed the German one as well, is to kind of put their arms around President Zelenskyy in a statement saying, "Listen, we're not abandoning you. We are still here. We know it has been a tough year. We'll continue to provide aid but we do need to get that package, particular for the Americans, through the U.S. Congress in the short term." CHURCH: So, let's get to advances on the battlefield right now. We are seeing reports, Ukrainian troops have pushed Russian forces three kilometers to eight kilometers back from the Dnipro River front, so winning a foothold on the left bank of that strategic river. So, how significant is this militarily? And what might it signal given Ukraine's counteroffensive has yielded very little progress up to this point, hasn't that? RYAN: It has been a very tough six months for the Ukrainians. It's not like they've not made any progress, they certainly have on the ground in the East (ph) and near this river crossing. They've certainly made progress in the Black Sea, pushing the Russian fleet out in the strategic sites (ph) in Crimea (ph) in Russia. But this operation across the Dnipro River, it's actually a pretty significant achievement just to get across. But it's really uncertain what they're really trying to do here. Are they trying to start a new front, or is this a feint to try and draw Russian forces away from the east and the south? CHURCH: And of course, the world has taken its focus off Ukraine since Hamas attacked Israel on October 7th, triggering another war, this time in Gaza. So, what progress has Russia made since then, since we stopped watching? And how would you assess the war in Ukraine right now? RYAN: Russia has only made minor gains, particularly in the East around (inaudible) but it has come at an enormous cost. Indeed, they've lost more troops per day during this battle than any other activity, including the initial days of war and during the worst stages of the battle in Bakhmut. So if they're able to take it, which is beyond -- which is still doubtful, it would be a clear (ph) victory. Where are we at the moment? Well, we're not quite at a position of stasis yet. I think the Ukrainians still have momentum. They've not culminated in their ground operations yet but it will be a very tough (inaudible). CHURCH: And how much longer would you expect this war to continue on? Do you see an end point here? Or do you think it's just going to keep grinding on? RYAN: Well, it's hard to see it ending in the next 12 months or so unless western countries really stick up with the amount of (ph) equipment, munitions, and training, and intelligence they are providing to Ukraine. At the moment, we're helping them defend themselves. There needs to be a shift to helping them beat Russia and we are not resourcing them to do that. So, without that shift, I think this war is going to continue on to 2024 and probably 2025 as well. CHURCH: And what do you see as Russia's likely next step militarily? RYAN: Well, Russia's strategy really is just to not lose. And it just needs to keep its army in the field. It will continue building offenses and Putin is writing -- playing a waiting game. He thinks that he can outwait western countries. He has mobilized his people, his industries, his economy for this war. He believes that is his theory of victory, means (ph) to outwait the west. CHURCH: Mick Ryan, thank you for joining us. Appreciate your analysis. RYAN: Thank you. CHURCH: The U.S. says it has imposed visa restrictions on two Russian military officials for gross human rights violations in Ukraine, a Colonel known as the "Butcher of Bucha" and a Guard Corporal. [02:35:00] CHURCH: U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken said the two Russians and their immediate family members are not allowed into the United States. Blinken says the Colonel led his brigade to Bucha when he says they killed, beat, dismembered, burned and conducted mock executions of civilians. Poland and Ukraine are at odds again over trade between the European neighbors. Thousands of Ukrainian trucks are backed up on the Polish side of the border because of a protest by Polish truckers. It's now stretching into its second week. Ukrainian truckers have been exempt from securing permits to enter Poland since Russia invaded Ukraine in February of last year. The Polish truckers say they are losing business to foreign competitors and Ukrainian truckers say they are caught in the middle. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) VIKTOR ZARUDNYI, TRUCK DRIVER (through translator): We have been abandoned here. We are like hostages, hostages in power games. What else can I say? If the government doesn't solve problems, who else can solve them? Here, nobody is doing anything. (END VIDEO CLIP) CHURCH: Polish truck drivers say they want a limit on the number of licenses for Ukrainian truckers, but Kyiv says it won't even consider the demand. Still to come, a town in Iceland remains on edge after a series of earthquakes set the stage for what could be a major volcanic eruption. Our team is there with the latest. Back in just a moment with that. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) CHURCH: Thousands of people in Iceland remain on high alert because of a volcano that could be on the brink of a massive eruption. Scientists have warned the likelihood of that happening is still very high. CNN's Fred Pleitgen is near an evacuated town close to a mountain everyone is watching. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) FREDERIK PLEITGEN, CNN SENIOR INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT (voice- over): It's a race against time. Residents only have a few minutes to gather some items, then they have to get out of Grindavik fast. The town in southwestern Iceland is right in the path of a possible volcanic eruption. PLEITGEN: You had to leave quickly or? UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yeah. Friday night. PLEITGEN: What was that like? UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It was horrible. PLEITGEN (voice-over): The brute force of steam from a massive underground magma stream already bursting through the streets and homes here, causing massive damage. Those rushing out understand their homes, their town, their community might soon be gone for good. PLEITGEN: Are you hopeful about the situation that maybe the town will be spared if the big eruption happens? ELIZABETH OLAFSDOTTIR, GRINDAVIK RESIDENT: Regarding our house, no, not really, because the lava tunnel is lying very close to our house. So, we are expecting to lose everything if it will erupt. INGIBJORN GRETARSDOTTIR, GRINDAVIK RESIDENT: I'm not sure about the town. It looks awful. It's very hard to go there and see everything. [02:40:00] PLEITGEN (voice-over): Iceland is what is called a hot spot, where magma often breaks through the earth's crust and can result in massive eruptions. And what happens here can affect large parts of the globe. In 2010, ash spewed into the atmosphere by a volcano in Iceland, brought transatlantic air travel to a virtual standstill for weeks. Iceland's government says this time around, the effects could also be devastating, with a geothermal power plant that supplies energy to the main airport in harm's way. PLEITGEN: The authorities here are highly concerned about the town of Grindavik. It, of course, has been evacuated a few days ago, but also about the geothermal power plant here in this area. And they are working 24/7 to try and dig a trench to redirect the lava if it comes to the surface. PLEITGEN (voice-over): Government experts acknowledge they are not certain the barrier would prevent lava from damaging the power plant. A geophysics team from the University of Iceland is flying research missions with drones inside the danger zone. This eruption won't necessarily be the biggest, but one of the most dangerous, Professor Magnus Tumi Gudmundsson tells me. MAGNUS TUMI GUDMUNDSSON, PROFESSOR, UNIVERSITY OF ICELAND: The real danger is that the eruption may break out somewhere to the north and the lava may then reach the town in day two or three, four days. And this is a scenario that we have to take seriously. Pleitgen (voice-over): Fred Pleitgen, CNN, Reykjavik, Iceland. (END VIDEO CLIP) CHURCH: The queen of Latin music, Shakira, will avoid a highly publicized tax evasion trial in Spain after striking a last-minute deal with authorities on Monday, right as the procee

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[03:00:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) ROSEMARY CHURCH, CNN ANCHOR: Hello and welcome to our viewers joining us from all around the world and to everyone streaming us on CNN Max. I'm Rosemary Church. Just ahead. Tensions flare in Israel as family members of Hamas hostages meet with lawmakers. Ukraine seizes a critical foothold along the front lines, what it could mean for the future of the war. And turmoil in the tech industry as OpenAI employees threaten to quit en masse after the sudden ouster of the company's CEO. UNKNOWN (voice-over): Live from CNN Center, this is CNN NEWSROOM with Rosemary Church. CHURCH: Good to have you with us. Well, the families of hostages held by Hamas, demanding answers as they continue to wait for news of their loved ones. Emotions were running high when some met with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and his war cabinet for the first time since Hamas' attack on October 7th. Family members also attended a committee meeting in the Israeli parliament as they urge Israeli officials to do more to free the hostages taken more than 40 days ago. Now this comes as Hamas now claims it's close to reaching a truce agreement with Israel. U.S. officials also say negotiators are closing in on a deal to release some of the hostages Hamas abducted on October 7th. But they caution the details are still being worked out. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOHN KIRBY, U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL COMMUNICATIONS COORDINATOR: And we believe we're closer than we've ever been. So were hopeful, but there still work to be done and nothing is done until is all done. We are laser-focused on the American citizens that we know are being held hostage and we want them out, all of them, everybody should be out now. But here we are in a negotiation and we're getting closer to the end we believe of that negotiation so again I'm going to be careful. (END VIDEO CLIP) CHURCH: All this as the Israeli military continues its fight against Hamas in Gaza. An IDF spokesperson says forces reached the heart of Gaza City much earlier than Hamas had expected and are advancing according to plan. Well, meantime, the World Health Organization says 28 out of 33 neonatal babies have been evacuated into Egypt from Gaza. We have learned that two of the babies died over the weekend and three others were reunited with their families. CNN's Nic Robertson is following developments and has more now from Sderot in Israel. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) NIC ROBERTSON, CNN INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMATIC EDITOR (voice-over): A rare glimmer of hope in Gaza. Neonatal babies from the embattled Al- Shifa hospital delivered to Egypt for safe care. Hopes also on the rise again for a potential hostage release, as many of the kidnapped families gathered to press the Prime Minister to get a deal done. SHAI WENKERT, SON HELD IN GAZA (through translator): It's very difficult and embarrassing that I need to stand in front of the camera and then I need to go meet them in order to receive answers. ROBERTSON (voice-over): Even so, Qatari negotiators say their confidence levels are increasing. SHEIKH MOHAMMED BIN ABDULRAHMAN AL-THANI, QATARI PRIME MINISTER: The sticking points honestly at this stage are more practical, logistical. ROBERTSON (voice-over): But the reality on the battlefield is different. No sign of a deal securing ceasefire yet. Another hospital under fire. This time the Indonesian hospital near the Jabalia refugee camp. The IDF say they were returning fire against shots fired from within the hospital. Twelve people were killed according to the Ministry of Health in the area. Indeed, Israel is continuing to press its offensive across much of northern Gaza, including showcasing tunnels it unearthed at the Al- Shifa hospital, alleging they are part of a wider Hamas command and control system that they've yet to show, that they say gives them legitimacy to take the hospital. CNN does not have independent access to the Al-Shifa, where a handful of doctors remain, treating more than 100 patients too badly injured to move. [03:04:52] Over the weekend, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu appeared emboldened by U.S. President Joe Biden's backing that a ceasefire too soon could benefit Hamas, implying such a defense against global critics will buy future gains against Hamas. BENJAMIN NETANYAHU, ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER (through translator): The third thing that has brought the achievement is a diplomatic iron dome that allows us to continue fighting until victory. ROBERTSON (voice-over): Despite Netanyahu's confidence, pushback is growing from Israel's Arab neighbors and the U.N. ANTONIO GUTERRES, U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL: We are witnessing a killing of civilians that is unparalleled and unprecedented in any conflict since I am Secretary General. ROBERTSON (voice-over): On top of the dangers from shelling and missiles, another looming problem for Gazans. The weather is worsening. For many of the more than one million displaced, flimsy plastic sheeting, all they have between them and the coming winter. Nic Robertson, CNN, Sderot, Israel. (END VIDEOTAPE) CHURCH: CNN's Scott McLean is following developments and joins us now from Istanbul. Good to see you, Scott. So families are calling for the safe return of their loved ones taken hostage by Hamas and they want answers. What did Israeli lawmakers tell them and what is the latest on those hostage negotiations? SCOTT MCLEAN, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Yeah, Rosemary, it seems like those negotiations are potentially soon bearing fruit. There are positive signs coming from the Qataris, from Hamas, from the Americans, and the Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, who met with hostage families yesterday says that he told them that it is his sacred and supreme mission to get those hostages released. You also have the Red Cross saying that it is ready to implement any deal that might be agreed upon on the ground to actually get people out. The broad parameters of the deal, which we know from U.S. sources, would involve releasing a number of hostages from Gaza. 50 is the latest number according to a draft proposal in exchange for an unknown number of Palestinian prisoners released from Israeli jails over the course of four or five days of a pause in fighting. There could be more hostages from Gaza released if that pause is extended, but nothing is ever simple in Israel. You mentioned some of the families met with a committee of the Israeli Knesset yesterday. Among the lawmakers was the national security minister, a hardline far right politician who believes that the Palestinian territories should be annexed. And that meeting got extremely tense and extremely heated. And I want to play a clip for you. It's not translated, but trust me, you don't need to speak Hebrew to understand the high emotions inside that room. Listen. (VIDEO PLAYING) So part of the reason for those high emotions inside that room is that the National Security Minister is pushing legislation that would hand down the death penalty to terrorists and that may be all well and good under normal circumstances, but under these circumstances, hostage families believe that could potentially put their families in greater danger. And I want to play you a clip from one of those hostage family members. His name is Hen Avigdori. He, his daughter and his wife are currently held hostage in Gaza and here's what he told the committee. Listen. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) HEN AVIGDORI, HUSBAND AND FATHER OF HOSTAGES (translated): I want my child back home, it's very simple, not to satisfy any enemy. I want my girl back home. This discussion to my understanding and my view is risking the lives of Jews, and instead talking about death, which was the most frequent word in this discussion, talk about life, 239 living hostages. Get them out and then talk about destroying, death penalty, anything you want. (END VIDEO CLIP) MCLEAN: Now, the Israeli government is under immense pressure to get some kind of a deal done. In fact, polling shows that most Israelis would favor a deal or would support a deal to release thousands of Palestinian prisoners in Israel in exchange for these 239 hostages being held in Gaza. But this is all complicated by the fact that there are multiple parties involved in these negotiations, the fact that communications with Hamas people in Gaza are not great Hamas leadership outside of Gaza. It's not clear whether they actually know the precise location of all the hostages as well. So there are some logistical challenges as well. And from the Israeli side, any release of Palestinian prisoners, Rosemary would need the sign off of the entire Israeli cabinet. And many of them are hardline, far-right people who right now are much more intent or much more focused on destroying Hamas militarily than getting back those hostages. [03:10:07] CHURCH: Yeah. A lot of hurdles to overcome. Scott McLean, joining us live from Istanbul, many thanks. Well more than 12,700 Palestinians have been killed as a result of Israeli attacks on Gaza since the start of the war, that is according to the Palestinian Ministry of Health in the West Bank. The ministry, which gets its data from sources inside Hamas-controlled territory, says more than 5,000 of those killed were children. Now, Gaza residents are facing the threat of bad weather and sickness, making the enclave barely livable, as the U.N. aid agency operating in Gaza warns. CNN's Nada Bashir has more. And a warning, her report contains graphic images. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) NADA BASHIR, CNN REPORTER (voice-over): Darkness and destruction inside northern Gaza's Indonesian hospital. Twelve killed here overnight including patients and a member of medical staff when Israeli tank fire hit the hospital, according to health authorities in the Hamas-run strip. The Israeli military says they were responding to gunfire from inside, targeting their troops. But the civilian toll has been condemned by the U.N.'s World Health Organization chief, describing the attack as appalling. For civilians in central Gaza, Monday morning brought with it more devastation. Local residents say this building was struck overnight, blaming Israel's ongoing aerial bombardment of the region. Locals here say more than a dozen were killed, now buried beneath the rubble. CNN has reached out to the Israeli military for comment and allegations of an overnight airstrike on the neighborhood. Amid the rubble, bodies are pulled out one by one carefully wrapped in blankets. UNKNOWN (through translator): The building collapsed on top of 30 people. Many were killed and there are still people buried under the rubble right now. BASHIR (voice-over): The Israeli military says it is targeting Hamas, but with each passing day, more civilians are killed. Among the victims on Monday, a young girl, carried away by a neighbor, killed alongside her father, a doctor at the nearby Al Aqsa Martyrs' Hospital. This is not a war anymore. This is genocide, he says. This scene now all too familiar, even for the young. Many here are from northern Gaza, taking shelter in this embattled town, hoping to move southwards. The U.N. says hundreds of thousands have already fled northern Gaza. Many seen here over the weekend waving makeshift white flags, the injured chaining behind. It is a long and difficult journey. Many are exhausted and distraught. MOHAMED AL-SHAHID, DISPLACED JABALYA RESIDENT: We will die if we stay. One minute we will die. Many rockets fall on our heads. BASHIR (voice-over): Mohamed says his daughter was injured following an airstrike on a school they were sheltering in the northern city of Jabalia. Now they are hoping they will find some semblance of peace in the south. But even here, in the very place Israel is telling civilians to evacuate to, there is no escape. And as the weather begins to turn, the situation is growing more dire with each passing day. This family from Jabalia now sheltering in the southern city of Khan Younis, making do with what little they have left. RANDA HAMUD, DISPLACED JABALYA RESIDENT (through translator): Yesterday was very difficult. Our tents flew away, the rain came down on us, we were drenched. We just want an end to the war. BASHIR (voice-over): But as the war threatens to intensify in southern Gaza, and calls for a humanitarian ceasefire continue to go unheeded, there is little hope remaining for the people of Gaza. Nada Bashir, CNN in Jerusalem. (END VIDEOTAPE) CHURCH: Hostilities continue along the Israel-Lebanon border as the IDF and Hezbollah militants continue to exchange heavy fire, including the use of missiles. Early Monday, Hezbollah says it fired four powerful ballistic missiles striking an Israeli military camp near the border. The IDF says it later struck the sources of those Hezbollah launches. Lebanon's national news agency reports at least 12 civilians have been killed since this round of fighting began last month, while Israel says at least two of its civilians have died. Japan is condemning the hijacking of a ship in the Red Sea and is seeking help to secure the release of the vessel and its 25 crew members. [03:15:06] This video shot by Houthi rebels from Yemen shows the moment The cargo ship is leased by a Japanese company, but Israeli media outlets report that an Israeli businessman is part owner of the British company that owns the ship. On Monday, the U.S. condemned the act and demanded the immediate release of the ship and its crew. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MATT MILLER, U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESPERSON: The Houthi seizure of the motor vessel Galaxy leader in the Red Sea is a flagrant violation of international law. We demand the immediate release of the ship and its crew and we will consult with our allies and U.N. partners as appropriate on next steps. (END VIDEO CLIP) CHURCH: Just ahead, what the U.S. defense secretary promised the Ukrainian president during his surprise trip to Kyiv on Monday. Plus tensions are flaring again between Poland and Ukraine. We will explain why thousands of trucks are backed up along the border between the two countries. Back in just a moment. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) CHURCH: To the war in Ukraine now and Germany's defense minister Boris Bistorius is visiting Kyiv his second trip since the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Germany is the second largest provider of military aid to Ukraine after the United States. And Bistorius' visit comes a day after U.S. defense secretary Lloyd Austin unveiled a new $100 million military aid package for Ukraine during a surprise trip to Kyiv. Austin visited Poland today where he met with troops and Polish officials. The White House had warned earlier this month that funding for Ukraine is dwindling, but Austin says he sees bipartisan support for Ukraine in both chambers of Congress. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) LLOYD AUSTIN, U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY: I would point out that Ukraine matters. What happens here matters, not just to Ukraine, but to the entire world. This is about the rules-based international order. This is about, you know, not living in a world where a dictator can wake up one day and decide to annex the property of his peaceful neighbor. That's not the world that we want to live in. And so this is more than just Ukraine. This is about, again, a rules-based international order. (END VIDEO CLIP) CHURCH: Meantime, Ukrainian forces say they have won a key foothold at the Dnipro River. CNN's Anna Coren shows you how they managed this win. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) ANNA COREN, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Meandering through the marshlands of Kherson region in southern Ukraine is the mighty Dnipro river, now the new front line in Ukraine's war against Russia. In recent weeks, marines have managed to cross this expanse of water using inflatable boats, establishing a tenuous foothold on the left bank of the river. [03:20:01] Hey, am I in Vietnam?, asked this soldier sarcastically, brushing past tall grasses. A reference to another bloody conflict that ended before most of these soldiers were even born. According to Ukrainian Armed Forces, they've pushed back the Russians three to eight kilometers, two to five miles, from the riverfront, making it difficult for the enemy to fire mortars at positions on the right bank. However, Russian drones, artillery and aerial gilded bombs are still landing and constantly. In exclusive access with drone pilot Serhiy, his night mission had just been aborted because the Russians had identified his unit's position on the right bank, hunkered down in his pickup, hiding under trees from Russian birds above. The 32-year-old former journalist tells me they're under constant bombardment. COREN: What are you hearing? SERHIY OSTAPENKO, SOLDIER OF DRONE UNIT "SONS OF THUNDER" (through translator): Explosions. Now there is an attack on the place where I am. There are kamikaze drones, I think it's shahads, rockets, most likely grats, mortars and tanks. It's always like that here. Today they are using guided aerial bombs. Do you hear it too? That's another one. I think it was a rocket. COREN (voice-over): The job of his aerial reconnaissance unit is to provide cover for marines crossing the river and to watch the enemy on the other side. COREN: Do you feel safe where you are? OSTAPENKO (through translator): It's dangerous here, where we live and where we work. Every time I enter the zone, I say goodbye to my life. But I realized that my life can be ended at any moment. You get used to it, but it's unpleasant. COREN (voice-over): The reason this left bank operation is so important for Ukraine is to open the road to Russian-occupied Crimea and to protect the nearby city of Kherson. A year ago, the Russians withdrew from Kherson, using the Dnipro River as a defendable natural barrier between the two sides. But in the last month, attacks on Kherson have intensified to the point where the region's military governor told me there were 700 incoming rounds in one day. This is revenge and now it's felt more, he says, because our soldiers are already on the left bank and our civilians are feeling this revenge. 300,000 residents used to live in Kherson, now less than a quarter remain, including 56-year-old Inna. She cares for her invalid mother and her four-year-old grandson. 24 hours a day it's scary. When it's quiet it's even scarier than when there is shelling. She says she lived through 8 months of Russian occupation and will endure this as well. Our main task is to survive, she explains. That was the priority during the occupation and it's the same thing now. We have to survive. A daily struggle for a population that's being constantly terrorized. Anna Coren, CNN, Kyiv. (END VIDEOTAPE) CHURCH: Retired Major General Mick Ryan of the Australian Army joins me from Brisbane. Thanks so much for being with us. MAJ. GEN. MICK RYAN (RET.), AUSTRALIAN ARMY: Hi Rosemary. CHURCH: So Germany's defense minister has just arrived in Kyiv a day after the surprise visit of U.S. defense secretary Austin who met with President Zelenskyy announcing a new $100 million military aid package and emphasizing U.S. support will continue to be a priority for the Biden administration. But it's one of the smallest packages yet. So will this be enough to help Ukraine's fight against Russian aggression, do you think? RYAN: Well, I think every little bit helps, Rosemary. But at the end of the day, I think the priority for the U.S. defense secretary, and indeed the German one as well, is to kind of put their arms around President Zelenskyy and his team and say, listen, we're not abandoning you, we're still here. We know it's been a tough year will continue to provide aid, but we do need to get that package, particularly for the Americans, through the U.S. Congress in the short term. CHURCH: So let's get to advances on the battlefield right now. And we are seeing reports Ukrainian troops have pushed Russian forces three to eight kilometers back from the Dnieper Riverfront, winning a foothold on the left bank of that strategic river. So how significant is this militarily? And what might it signal given Ukraine's counteroffensive has yielded very little progress up to this point, hasn't it? RYAN: It has been a very tough six months for the Ukrainians. It's not like they've made no progress. They certainly have on the ground in the east and now this river crossing and they've certainly made progress in the Black Sea pushing the Russian fleet out and their strategic strikes in Crimea and Russia. [03:24:56] But this operation across the Dnipro River, it's actually a pretty significant achievement just to get across but It's really uncertain what they're really trying to do here. Are they trying to start a new front or is this a faint to try and draw Russian forces away from the east and the south? CHURCH: And of course the world has taken its focus off Ukraine since Hamas attacked Israel on October 7th, triggering another war, this time in Gaza. So what progress has Russia made since then, since we stopped watching? And how would you assess the war in Ukraine right now? RYAN: Well Russia has only made minor gains, particularly in the East around Avdiivka, but it's come at enormous cost. Indeed, they've lost more troops per day during this battle than any other activity, including the initial days of the war and during the worst days of the Battle of Bakhmut. So if they are able to take it, which is beyond, which, you know, is still doubtful, it would be a periodic victory. Where are we at the moment? Well, we're not quite at a position of stasis yet. I think the Ukrainians still have momentum. They have not culminated in their ground operations yet, but it will be a very tough winter ending. CHURCH: And how much longer would you expect this war to continue on? Do you see an end point here, or do you think it's just going to keep grinding on? RYAN: Well, it's hard to see it ending in the next 12 months or so unless the amount of equipment, munitions and training and intelligence we're providing to Ukraine. At the moment we're helping them defend themselves. There needs to be a shift to helping them beat Russia and we're not resourcing them to do that. So without that shift I think this war is going to continue on to 2024 and probably 2025 as well. CHURCH: And what do you see as Russia's likely next step militarily? RYAN: Well, Russia's strategy really is just to not lose. It just needs to keep its army in the field. It will continue building defenses. And Putin is waiting, playing a waiting game. He thinks that he can outweigh Western countries. He's mobilized his people, his industry, his economy for this war. He believes that's his theory of victory, is to outweigh the West. CHURCH: Mick Ryan, thank you so much for joining us. I Appreciate your analysis. RYAN: Thank you. CHURCH: The U.S. says it has imposed visa restrictions on two Russian military officials for gross human rights violations in Ukraine. A colonel known as the Butcher of Bucha and a guard corporal, U.S. Secretary of State Anthony Blinken said the two Russians and their immediate family members are not allowed into the US. Blinken says the colonel led his brigade to Butcher where he says they killed, beat, dismembered, burned and conducted mock executions of civilians. Poland and Ukraine are at odds again over trade between the European neighbors. Thousands of Ukrainian trucks are backed up on the Polish side of the border because of a protest by Polish truckers. It's now stretching into its second week. Ukrainian truckers have been exempted from securing permits to enter Poland since Russia invaded Ukraine in February of last year. The Polish truckers say they are losing business to foreign competitors. And the Ukrainian truckers say they are caught in the middle. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) VIKTOR ZARUDNYI, TRUCK DRIVER (through translator): We have been abandoned here. We are like hostages. Hostages in power games. What else can I say? If the government doesn't solve problems, who else can solve them? Here nobody is doing anything. (END VIDEO CLIP) CHURCH: Polish truck drivers say they want a limit on the number of licenses for Ukrainian truckers, but Kyiv says it won't even consider the demand. Still to come, frustration and anger boiling over as the families of hostages being held by Hamas demand answers and more action from Israeli officials. And later, a major shakeup for the company behind ChatGPT. We will take a look at the potential consequences for the future of artificial intelligence. Back with that and more in just a moment. Stay with us. [03:30:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) ROSEMARY CHURCH, CNN ANCHOR: Welcome back everyone. The technology sector is going through a major transition that not even ChatGPT could have predicted. Microsoft has hired Sam Altman to lead its new artificial intelligence group. Just three days after he was fired from the company, he co-founded OpenAI. Sources told CNN the board thought he was too aggressive in developing the technology. Last year, the company rolled out ChatGPT, the controversial artificial intelligence platform, capable of human-like writing, calculations, and coding. OpenAI has now appointed Emmett Shear as interim CEO. He is the former head of Amazon's streaming service, Twitch. More than 500 OpenAI employees are threatening to quit. In a letter to the board of directors, they say, your actions have made it obvious that you are incapable of overseeing OpenAI. We are unable to work for or with people that lack competence, judgment and care for our mission and employees. Meanwhile, investors are loving Altman's move to Microsoft. The company's stock hit a record high on Monday along with A.I. chipmaker Nvidia. More now from CNN's Brian Todd. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) BRIAN TODD, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Chaos at the top of the tech world. The company OpenAI, one of the top players in artificial intelligence, thrown into disarray. On Monday, more than 500 OpenAI employees sent a letter to the company's board threatening to quit over the board's abrupt firing of OpenAI's popular CEO, Sam Altman. KARA SWISHER, CNN CONTRIBUTOR: They might've had disagreements, but this is not how to run one of the most important companies of the A.I. age, at least. TODD (voice-over): Since his ouster on Friday, Altman has been hired by Microsoft, which was OpenAI's biggest investor, to run Microsoft's artificial intelligence division, a shakeup that leaves OpenAI's future in doubt. SWISHER: It was valued at $80 billion, and this is something the employees have now lost, you know, in that regard. It's the leading A.I. company. TODD (voice-over): A company that created ChatGPT, a program that can draft a letter, write a novel, or generate answers to questions by drawing on millions of previous examples. Why was Altman fired by OpenAI's board? Industry watchers say it was a split between his vision for the future of artificial intelligence and the board's. JON SARLIN, CNN DIGITAL PRODUCER: Those divisions were raging within OpenAI. Some people saw this incredibly valuable product and wanted to push forward. Others were more cautious saying that they had to be, you know, responsible for humanity. TODD (voice-over): And Altman sometimes seemed to straddle both camps. Analysts say inside OpenAI, some board members viewed him as too aggressive, wanting to market artificial intelligence and push it forward. But he also told Congress earlier this year about the dangers of A.I. SAM ALTMAN, THEN-CEO, OPENAI: I think if this technology goes wrong, it can go quite wrong. We are quite concerned about the impact this can have on elections. TODD (voice-over): The potential for A.I. to create misinformation, like fabricated comments from candidates or fake news reports, is a huge concern going into 2024. Other worries? BRIAN FUNG, CNN TECHNOLOGY REPORTER: Potentially job loss and people being displaced from the economy. Over the long term, however, I think there are a lot of people in the A.I. industry in particular who are concerned about the rise of what's called artificial general intelligence. You know, these kind of doomsday scenarios where, you know, an A.I. takes over the world. [03:35:03] TODD (voice-over): But analysts say that's balanced against the potentially positive things that A.I. can do, like helping to address climate change and improving our health. FUNG: What artificial intelligence does is find patterns. And you know, a technology that's very good at finding patterns can help, you know, do things like diagnose diseases or develop vaccines. TODD: Is the federal government ready to regulate artificial intelligence and can it? Analyst Brian Fung says there is a strong desire among leaders of Congress to regulate AI, but he says they're not sure which rules to write for it yet because they're still learning so much about it. Brian Todd, CNN, Washington. (END VIDEOTAPE) CHURCH: Elon Musk, the embattled owner of X, formerly known as Twitter, is suing watchdog group Media Matters over a report highlighting anti-Semitic and pro-Nazi content on the social media platform, the report appeared to play a significant role in the recent mass exodus of advertisers from the site. The lawsuit accuses Media Matters of distorting the likelihood of ads appearing beside extremist content on X. Musk threatened a thermonuclear lawsuit against Media Matters over the weekend after major brands halted their advertising on the site following the report's release and Musk's endorsement of several anti-Semitic posts. Argentine President-elect Javier Milei faces a monumental task of overhauling the country's economy after his victory in Sunday's election. Now that he has secured the presidency, he will have the chance to make several controversial changes which drew both fans and critics to his platform. But is it enough to turn the struggling country around? CNN's Paula Newton breaks down what could happen. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) PAULA NEWTON, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): It was an audacious campaign prop, the chainsaw, cutting reminder Javier Milei said of all that was wrong with Argentina's political system and economy and how he would fix it. As president-elect, he says, that model of decadence will end. Now comes the hard part, how to make it happen. It's clear Argentines want some shock therapy for their government and economy. Decades of debt, anemic growth, poor job prospects. It has sapped generations. But the crippling inflation, now well over 140 percent, is what most unnerves many Argentines and so compromised their lives. Part of Milei's solution? Dump the country's peso, use U.S. dollars instead. It has been done in other countries, but none with an economy as large as Argentina's or as vulnerable. CHRISTOPHER SABATINI, PROFESSOR, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY: Implementing that is going to mean seriously undercutting people's social safety nets, undercutting subsidies for public transport and energy, as well as employment. He's going to run smack dab into really a popular backlash if he tries to implement that. NEWTON (voice-over): But Milei says there is no turning back. He says he will implement steep cuts to government budgets. And in his words. blow up the Central Bank of Argentina. The president-elect is a trained economist. He's worked for banks in large Argentine companies. And his populist platform that Argentina is counting on now includes adopting U.S. dollars. KEN ROGOFF, FORMER CHIEF ECONOMIST, IMF: That seems to be his signature policy, a little bit like Donald Trump and building the wall. NEWTON (voice-over): Ken Rogoff is a former chief economist at the IMF. He has dealt firsthand with Argentina's debt crisis. ROGOFF: When you inherit an economy that's in this big a mess, it's not easy to put it on its feet. NEWTON (voice-over): Milei says he will radically transform the Argentine economy in what may become one of the most daring economic experiments in Latin America. Paula Newton, CNN, New York. (END VIDEOTAPE) CHURCH: And we'll be right back. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [03:40:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) CHURCH: As anger mounts in Israel over the hostages taken by Hamas, dozens of family members clashed with Israeli lawmakers on Monday. There were intense exchanges during a committee meeting in parliament. Holding pictures of their kidnapped relatives, they voiced their frustrations, some quite vehemently. Families have been pushing the government to do more to bring home their loved ones. Meantime in Tel Aviv, families and friends of the hostages took to the streets again to demand action. And dozens of families met with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and members of the war cabinet. Some say they left the meeting early because they felt no new information was provided. Others say they are disappointed the

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when you see Biden, kiss him on the top of the head, say hello for me. So, clearly, Bakhmut has had an outsized symbolic value in this war. It has also been extremely well fortified by the Ukrainians, which is part of the reason why even when things were not looking great for them, they held on there, which required the Russians to put a heck of a lot of manpower and resources and equipment into actually capturing the town. And so now the question, when it comes to this Ukrainian counteroffensive, is now that the Russians perhaps don't need to put as many resources into Bakhmut, will they move their forces anywhere and does Ukraine's calculus change as a result? Laila? HARRAK: Scott McLean reporting from London, thank you so much, Scott. CNN Political and National Security Analyst David Sanger joins us now from Hiroshima, Japan. David, so good to have you with us. A G7 meeting like no other. This was Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy's moment on the world stage. [03:10:00] DAVID SANGER, CNN POLITICAL AND NATIONAL SECURITY ANALYST: No, Laila, it was quite remarkable to see. And, in part, it was remarkable to see because of the history of Russia's own relationship with the G7. I remember as a reporter in Tokyo 30 years ago seeing Boris Yeltsin talking to Bill Clinton, invited as a guest to the G7 meeting in Tokyo in 1993. And that was the beginning of the U.S. lifting of sanctions on Russia and so forth. Speed forward 30 years, the Russians, of course, are nowhere to be seen. They were thrown out of the -- what became the G8 after the annexation of Crimea. And here was Volodymyr Zelenskyy playing the role that Russian leaders previously had played. Sanctions were back on Russia, and the aid was going to Ukraine, pretty remarkable. HARRAK: Pretty remarkable indeed. President Zelenskyy secured more military aid for his country. Earlier, a significant shift took place. President Biden gives the green light now to allow Ukrainian pilots to learn how to fly F-16 fighter jets. What potential questions does this raise? SANGER: Well, I think the one big question, Laila, that comes out of the president's decision on the F-16 is the same question that came from his decision to oppose sending tanks and then agreeing to send tanks and oppose sending long-range missiles then agreeing to do it. The president's aides say he's not indecisive in these cases. It is simply that the war changed, that initially what the Ukrainians needed were Stinger missiles to defend Kyiv, and then they needed artillery pieces to defend the south and the east, and now the F-16s may be useful for a long-term deterrent of Russia, but they probably won't actually be in the field until sometime next year. So, they're trying to think out ahead in a situation in which this war drags on at some low level, and Ukraine needs a true deterrent to keep Kyiv from being taken again. But the real question is, if this was considered to be so provocative to Vladimir Putin a year ago, has Putin's own willingness to go put up with American and NATO weapons changed or have we just changed our assessment of what his red line is? HARRAK: Now, as you know, Ukraine dominated the agenda at this G7. Has President Zelenskyy's visit eclipsed the host's agenda? I mean, China did come up but did they discuss other priorities that Japan might have had? SANGER: Well, there are a number of priorities that got discussed, and they just got very little attention here. On China, as you suggest, Laila, I think it was actually a significant bit of progress. Two years ago when the G7 met in Cornwall, it was the first time China was even mentioned in the g7 communique. This time, they actually came up with a set of principles, vague but a set of principles nonetheless, that would unify how the United States, Canada, the other G7 members all in Europe, would deal with China and Japan signed on to those as well. That's of critical importance to Japan. There were, in addition to that, some interesting discussions about what the future of regulation of artificial intelligence might look like. I never recall an artificial intelligence discussion, or really much technology discussion at the G7 before. There's been some on cyber attacks. This was not a conclusive discussion, but it actually does set the seven countries on the way to begin thinking about some transparency measures and ultimately some regulation measures for generative A.I., what you've seen in ChatGPT. HARRAK: David Sanger, thank you so much for joining us, always good to have your take. SANGER: Great to be with you, Laila. Now, in war-torn Sudan, there's a glimmer of hope for millions of civilians affected by the fighting. U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken says the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces have agreed to a seven-day ceasefire. They're meeting in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, and there are hopes this ceasefire will be different from earlier ones which failed because the U.S., the Saudis, and others will monitor it. While the two sides have been fighting ever since the middle of April, reportedly killing at least 850 people, wounding thousands and displacing more than 1 million Sudanese, the U.N. estimates over 250,000 of those displaced people have fled the country. [03:15:05] Still ahead, voting is under way in Greece, but a clear winner is unlikely from today's parliamentary elections. We'll head to Athens for the latest. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) HARRAK: These are live pictures from Greece where voting is under way for the general election. Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis is seeking a second term, but opinion polls indicate his ruling conservative party will fall short of an absolute majority, setting the stage for a second vote in July. The opposition leftist Syriza is trailing in second place. Rising prices and unemployment are key issues. And many voters say they are not hopeful that any of the parties can solve their problems. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: life, especially for young people, is very difficult, a high level of unemployment, no work prospectives, and they run out of money in the middle of the month. (END VIDEO CLIP) HARRAK: Well, for more, let's go now to Journalist Elinda Labropoulou who joins us now live from Athens. [03:20:01] So good to have you with us, Linda. What are the main bread and butter issues for Greek voters? ELINDA LABROPOULOU, JOURNALIST: Well, much like the votes that we heard before, it's the economy, the economy, the economy. It's the economy in a longer perspective, so how is the country doing generally, growth, which the government has promised, that it will deliver if it is re-elected. But it's also what people feel in their personal finances. Greece has undergone a huge financial crisis throughout the 2010s. A lot of people have not seen the benefits of the growth that the government that is now still leading in the polls has delivered and is running on a platform of going to deliver more. But for many people here, it seems to be that unemployment, salaries and pensions are the key things that they're looking for. The government has said that in its second bid, it's going to improve the financial status of Greece. It said, well, look at the numbers. Greece is one of the fastest economies in Europe. And the main opposition has also focused on economic policy, but also on the rule of law. Until a year ago, the government was doing extremely well in the polls. But following a wiretapping scandal, where the government seems to be involved and the prime minister's reputation has been tarnished as a result, they have seen their ratings dropped. And this is something that the main opposition is capitalizing on and has helped boost its ratings to a point. However, it seems that people here are not particularly enchanted by any of the main parties. And this is because these are not newcomers. These are people we have seen in power before, both the main opposition in 2015 and now the prime minister and his government in 2019 are known entities. So, for a lot of people, there seems to be a lack of hope that was there before in the last two previous elections. HARRAK: Elinda, recently, a deadly train crash has sparked fury and nationwide demonstrations. Could the handling of that disaster affect these elections? LABROPOULOU: It does, it absolutely does. Because what it has done is it has taken people away from the main political parties. Well, first of all, the government got the main blame for that. But then, as chronic problems started emerging, the overall political system was seen as responsible for things they had not done in the past. And this has led a lot of voters away from the main political parties. So, what we expect to see here in these elections is people partly voting for smaller parties or abstaining. So, we're likely to head in a second election in July where Greeks know that if we do head to that, then will be the time to rally behind the two main parties. Laila? HARRAK: Elinda Labropoulou, thank you so much for your reporting. The death toll has risen from a crush at a soccer stadium in El Salvador. Officials now say at least 12 people were killed and about 90 others, including minors, were injured in the incident on Saturday. Well, the president of El Salvador is promising an exhaustive investigation. CNN's Rafael Romo has more on the story. | RAFAEL ROMO, CNN CORRESPONDENT: It all happened at the beginning of a match between two of the most popular football teams in El Salvador, Alianza and FAS. All of a sudden, a group of fans apparently tried to force their way into Cuscatlan Stadium, the largest sports venue in the Central American country, to be able to watch the match. Salvadoran National Police initially said three people had been killed, as they were crushed, but that death toll has increased over the several hours. Officials are calling what happened, a stampede. Salvadoran Health Minister Francisco Alabi said on Twitter that emergency teams have been deployed and the injured are being transferred to local hospitals. Some of the images we've been getting show fans taken to the field of Cuscatlan Stadium. Other images show several bodies covered with blankets at the scene. The rivalry between the two teams is well known and fights between their fans are not unusual, but this was an entirely different and tragic situation. Rafael Romo, CNN, Atlanta. HARRAK: The high-stakes summit in Japan brings big dividends to Ukraine. We'll have the latest when we return. And New York struggles to accommodate migrants bussed from the southern border. We'll show you its new plan to try to get the recent immigrants closer to where they want to be. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [03:25:00] HARRAK: Welcome back to our viewers in the United States, Canada and all around the world. I'm Laila Harrak and you're watching CNN Newsroom. As the G7 Summit winds down in Hiroshima, Japan, U.S. President Joe Biden says the Pentagon will provide another $375 million military package to Ukraine. Mr. Biden made the announcement as he and Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy met one-on-one at the summit. The new U.S. aid comes on the heels of an agreement by the U.S. and its allies to send advanced fighter jets to Ukraine for the first time. Mr. Biden is expected to hold a news conference in the coming hours. We'll bring that to you live when it happens. President Zelenskyy's visit to the G7 was just the latest stop in a diplomatic mission that took him halfway around the world. CNN's Nic Robertson has our report. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) NIC ROBERTSON, CNN INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMATIC EDITOR (voice over): Volodymyr Zelenskyy's diplomatic reach is lengthening, landing in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on his way to the G7 in Japan, appealing to Arab League leaders to reject Russia's propaganda. ZELENSKYY: Unfortunately, there are some in the world and here among you who turn a blind eye to those cages and illegal annexations. And I'm here so that everyone can take an honest look, no matter how hard the Russians try to influence. There must still be independence. ROBERTSON: A day later, among allies in Hiroshima, the furthest he's been from Kyiv since the war began, maximizing the diplomatic moment, meeting with leaders individually, shoring up what has been tantalizingly beyond his grasp for so long, a commitment from the U.S. and partners to get Ukrainian pilots F-16 fighter jets. The news broke while he was still on his way. [03:30:00] Zelenskyy tweeting his gratitude for the historic step, saying, this will greatly enhance our army in the sky. I count on discussing this practical implementation or this decision at the G7 Summit in Hiroshima. But the G7 not just an F-16 victory lap for Zelenskyy. On the sidelines meeting with the Indian prime minister, Narendra Modi, an outreach invitee to the summit who continues to fund Putin's war by buying Russian's oil, and has yet to directly call out Russia's brutal aggression. Zelenskyy pushing Modi for more support and apparently getting it. NARENDRA MODI, INDIAN PRIME MINISTER: I want to assure you that to provide a solution to your difficulties. India and I personally will definitely do everything we can. ROBERTSON: Back in Ukraine, less positive news, Wagner mercenary boss Yevgeny Prigozhin claiming to have taken Bakhmut. Not surprising, given the heavy fighting and months losses the Ukrainians have endured there but they are yet to call it quits on the town. Zelenskyy's diplomatic triumph trumping Prigozhin's propaganda. Do you feel better if you have an F-16? LT. COL. GIORGI KUPARASHVLI, UKRAINE'S 3RD SEPARATE ASSAULT BRIGADE: Sure. And every single soldier could say that, yes, it will change the game plan. ROBERTSON: How? KUPARASHVLI: Radically. ROBERTSON: In what way? KUPARASHVLI: Every way. First of all, we have air superiority. ROBERTSON: Reality here that every soldier knows, promises count for little until the weapons are in their hands. Nic Robertson, CNN, Eastern Ukraine. HARRAK: U.S. President Joe Biden says he plans to talk with White House Speaker Kevin McCarthy in the coming hours about the looming debt ceiling crisis. A source tells CNN McCarthy asked for the discussion after he accused the White House of moving backwards in the talks. Republican negotiators at one point walked out of the meeting with their White House counterparts, and both sides have outright rejected each other's latest offer. But Mr. Biden isn't saying what he plans to tell McCarthy. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REPORTER: Mr. President, what will you tell Speaker McCarthy? What's your main message? BIDEN: We'll get a chance to talk later today. REPORTER: What's your message to him? BIDEN: I'm going to give it to him before I give it to you. (END VIDEO CLIP) HARRAK: Well, whatever the president tells him, the urgency is rapidly increasing. The U.S. Treasury says, if Congress fails to raise America's borrowing limit, it will run out of money to pay all of the government's bills around June 1st. Well, despite plummeting numbers of migrants making their way across the U.S. southern border, the city of New York is struggling to accommodate migrants who continue to arrive, even those who are hoping to keep moving on. CNN's Gloria Pazmino shows us how the city is handling them when they get to New York. GLORIA PAZMINO, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Now, I'll tell you a little bit about what we have been watching here outside of the Roosevelt Hotel all day. We have been watching as migrants arrive at this hotel. Many of them include children, young people, families who are arriving here to New York City after being bussed from the southern border. Now, the city has set up this place as a sort of first stop for migrants. They are being brought here from the local bus terminal in hopes of connecting them to the available resources. This hotel is being set up as place where migrants can rest, they can shower, go to the bathroom, they can sleep if needed for a night or two. They are also provided food, water and medical care. And then they are connected with the services that they might need. I want to show you what it looks like inside the hotel. You can see that they've set up different waiting areas and common areas for people to try and get on whatever journey they are trying to get on. Many of the migrants that are being sent to New York City do not intend to stay in New York City. Some of them are trying to connect with other family members or travel to other parts of the country. And the city is trying to step in and help them do just that. But there are also some very real challenges when it comes to sheltering migrants. The city of New York has been running out of shelter space. And we watched today as a couple of migrants were removed from this location and sent to another shelter location, likely to be given a place in one of the city's local shelters while they wait to resolve their housing situation. That is certainly one of the challenges that the city is dealing with. [03:35:00] I spoke with one of the local advocates that has been working with migrants and with the city to try and connect them to services. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MURAD AWAWDEH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NEW YORK IMMIGRATION COALITION: New York has welcomed people for centuries from across the world, from Europe, from Asia, from Africa, the Middle East and beyond. Immigrants and refugees have built the city, have -- really are part and parcel of the social fabric and cultural fabric what we call New York, not just in the city but across the state. Immigrant communities and refugees have actually brought back communities and have been the backbone of local economies. (END VIDEO CLIP) PAZMINO: Now, despite that reputation, that New York City has always had as being a place where migrants are always welcome, you have seen in the last several weeks that there has been some conflict with the suburbs outside of the city, particularly after Mayor Eric Adams here announced that he would be bussing some migrants out of the city in order to alleviate some of the capacity constraints that the city has been dealing with. Other places around the city have not been as welcoming. Some have filed lawsuits in an attempt to stop the city from bussing migrants. So, it just really shows you how much tension and difficulty there has been over the last several days. As migrants continue to arrive here in New York, despite numbers at the border being significantly down since the expiration of Title 42, we've spoken with advocates here who tell us that despite numbers at the border, migrants are continuing to arrive here in the area. So, again, the mayor asking for federal intervention, for federal funding and asking other local lawmakers in the city to lobby the White House to get some of that federal funding. Reporting in New York, Gloria Pazmino, CNN. HARRAK: Florida Governor Ron DeSantis is expected to announce his bid for the 2024 Republican presidential nomination this week. But he may have a problem with Mickey Mouse. DeSantis has been battling Disney and is now embroiled in a free speech lawsuit with the company, which is Florida's largest employer. Some experts say that could leave some moderates and independent voters questioning his judgment. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) RON BROWNSTEIN, CNN SENIOR POLITICAL ANALYST: There are more Republicans, strategists and donors, both, who were kind of questioning his judgment and the way he's positioning himself. Fighting with Disney may not be a big cost in a Republican primary, but if you're a big Republican donor who is beginning to wonder whether DeSantis has kind of the gyroscope to win back the suburbs of Milwaukee and Madison and Atlanta, a long fight with Mickey Mouse, kind of a death match with Mickey Mouse, would, I think, exacerbate those concerns. (END VIDEO CLIP) HARRAK: Meanwhile, a leading U.S. civil rights group has issued a formal travel advisory for Florida, urging the black community to avoid visiting or moving to the state. The NAACP says Florida has become hostile to African-Americans under the leadership of Governor Ron DeSantis. On Friday, the League of Latin American citizens urged Latinos to avoid Florida ahead of a new immigration law that goes into effect in July. In Nebraska, the conservative legislature has voted to ban abortions at 12 weeks of pregnancy. The law known as the Let Them Grow Act would also restrict gender-affirming care for transgender people under the age of 19. It now goes to the governor's desk for signature. CNN's Camila Bernal has details. CAMILA BERNAL, CNN CORRESPONDENT: We are waiting for the governor of Nebraska to sign this bill into law, and we expect him to do so. Now, the Let Them Grow Act has two pieces to it. The gender-affirming care part and the abortion part of it. Now, when it comes to the abortion part of it, this was an amendment, a last-minute amendment that was actually added on Wednesday. And I do want to explain the gender-affirming care part of it first. What this bill would do is prohibit health care providers from performing gender transition surgeries for anyone under the age of 19. Now, this is actually rare when it comes to minors. The other part of the bill is that it would essentially restrict access to puberty- blocking medication or hormone treatments for anyone under the age of 19. And this is standard care. Now, the other aspect of this bill is the abortion part. And what it would do here in Nebraska is ban abortions or most abortions at 12 weeks. There are some exceptions when it comes to sexual assault, to incest or to medical emergencies. Of course, there was a big debate over both of these issues on the floor, and I want you to listen to what some of these lawmakers had to say. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) STATE SEN. MIKE JACOBSON (R-NE): We're not the bad guys. We're trying to protect young children and young adults before the age of 19, and we're trying to protect pre-born children from being brutally murdered in the womb. [03:40:06] SEN. GEORGE DUNGAN (D-NE): Colleagues, we should not be in the business of telling people what they can and can't do with their bodies. And we should not be in the business of stepping between doctors and patients in circumstances like this. (END VIDEO CLIP) BERNAL: Now, there has been a lot of opposition for this bill, and a number of people were arrested on Friday. And another thing to keep in mind here is that the abortion part of this bill would go into effect the day after the governor signs it. But the gender-affirming care part of the bill would go into effect on October 1st. Of course, we would need that signature first. Camila Bernal, CNN, Los Angeles. HARRAK: The U.S. Transportation Security Administration screened more than 2.6 million people at airports nationwide on Friday. That's the most since the coronavirus pandemic began. It's also a 10 percent increase from the same time last year. It could be a hint of a huge summer to come for air travel. AAA is predicting an 11 percent increase for Memorial Day weekend compared to 2019, which was before the pandemic. Major airlines say they have staffed up and are ready for the summer onslaught. In a bold move for conservation, Ecuador is trying to convert its debt into a loan that will help save the Galapagos Islands. The details coming up. And also an explosion caused by a device used all over the world. Coming up, the lesson fire officials hope you take away from this video. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) HARRAK: The Galapagos Islands are known for their rich biodiversity and stunning wild life, but many of the species on these islands are now in need of protection. [03:45:02] Our Lynda Kinkade reports on how Ecuador has started a new program called a debt for nature to help fund conservation efforts. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) LYNDA KINKADE, CNN ANCHOR (voice over): Darwin's flycatcher, a creature that helped inspire Darwin's theory on evolution 188 years ago, sits perched on the edge of extinction. The small bird species native to Ecuador's Galapagos Island chain is dwindling in number. On the island of Santa Cruz, just 15 adult pairs remain, yet scientists see a glimmer of hope. In the past year, 12 new chicks were hatched, a sign that the species will live on to fight another day for now. This tiny comeback is helping to spur efforts to protect the rich biodiversity of the Galapagos Islands. These islands are at a perilous crossroads. According to researchers, a million plants and animals wor

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the videos show one Thai and one Nepali hostage. As I say, we cannot verify those identities, but they are clearly doing their very best to show that this is a hospital that has been used by Hamas before the October 7th attacks. And since now, Hamas, the health ministry, the Hamas-run health ministry in Gaza did respond to the IDF briefing on this, saying that they question the authenticity of these videos and what they do show, they say, is that anyone who needed it was given medical treatment at this hospital. Now the IDF has also brought journalists into Gaza, to the Al-Shifa Hospital including our Oren Liebermann, showed him the entrance to a tunnel shaft which they say led to the Al-Shifa hospital. Take a listen to what a spokesperson for the IDF told him. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) OREN LIEBERMANN, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Which direction does the tunnel go? NIR DINAR, ISRAEL DEFENSE FORCES SPOKESPERSON: We assume that the tunnel goes out and it has another corridor to this way. LIEBERMANN: Towards the hospital? DINAR: Towards the hospital. Meaning it connects the hospital to outside, which implies with the way that Hamas is working. Hamas is going out somewhere, shoot the forces, going back inside to a safe place. (END VIDEO CLIP) SEBASTIAN: So, he uses words like we assume, which look I think shows that they are very much still in the thick of this, this operation at the A-Shifa Hospital. Now, I think with day six is still ongoing, they are still investigating what exactly Hamas has, as they claim, been doing there, if it indeed has been. We continue to get denials from Hamas and hospital officials on that. And meanwhile, as I said, pressure mounting to a great degree on Israel to try to prove these claims. The U.N. Human Rights chief on Sunday saying that their actions, including the evacuations of patients at Al-Shifa, may be wholly against international law when it comes to the protection of civilians. Rosemary? CHURCH: And Clare, what is the latest on the 31 babies evacuated from the neonatal unit at Al-Shifa Hospital? SEBASTIAN: Yeah, Rosemary, an incredibly difficult, delicate operation. These 31 babies brought on Sunday from the Al-Shifa Hospital to southern Gaza to a hospital at Rafah. Now, the expectation is that this morning they will cross the Rafah border into Egypt. We have some images, which I think we can show you, of Egyptian health officials waiting there to receive them. So, we await word on how that next phase of the operation goes. As for the condition of these babies, they are said to be in a serious condition. Eleven of them are in a critical condition. All of them, according to doctors at that hospital in Rafah have some degree of serious infections. They said this is a direct result, according to the World Health Organization, of the conditions they faced at the Al- Shifa Hospital, a lack of medical supplies, a lack of electricity to operate their incubators. Take a listen to what one of these doctors said about the state that they're in. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MOHAMMAD SALAMAH, AL-HELAL AL EMIRATI MATERNITY HOSPITAL (through translation): We are conducting tests on all of those babies, and they were given fluids and needed medication according to their condition. For now, they are in a difficult, stable condition, but this condition might deteriorate, especially given that we might run out of electricity at any time now as long as fuel doesn't get into Gaza. (EDN VIDEO CLIP) SEBASTIAN: So, it is precarious. We know also that 31 babies made it down to Rafah, but several had died at Al-Shifa. Before that, the other variable here is that the World Health Organization says very few family members are actually traveling with those babies. So even once they do make it into Egypt, even if their health does improve, I think their future is safe to say is still uncertain. Rosemary? CHURCH: So tiny, so vulnerable. Clare Sebastien joining us live from London. Many thanks. Well, in the coming hours, families of hostages Hamas is holding are to meet with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and members of the Israeli War Cabinet. They have been pushing the government to do more to bring home their loved ones. Thousands of people, including relatives of the captives, also finished a five-day march from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem during the weekend, calling for the hostages' release. Well, sources tell CNN that a deal to secure the release of some of the hostages Hamas is holding could be days away. They say a recent draft of a possible deal proposes a four to five-day pause in fighting in exchange for the release of some 50 hostages. CNN's Priscilla Alvarez has details. PRISCILLA ALVAREZ, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Negotiators from various countries who are working on the release of hostages held by Hamas expressed rare optimism over the weekend about the direction of those talks. Sources tell CNN that a draft of a possible deal includes a four to five-day pause in fighting for the initial release of 50 hostages and potentially more pauses thereafter. [02:09:57] But the sources stress that no deal has been struck yet and that text has been going back and forth for weeks, underscoring how delicate and intensive these talks have been. Now, Deputy National Security Advisor John Finer said on CNN Sunday that disagreements have been narrowed down and that they are the closest that they have been since these negotiations started weeks ago. But he went on to say that nothing is agreed upon until everything is agreed upon. Again, going to show how difficult this has been for everyone involved. Now, just as an example of how tenuous these talks can be, Hamas sources say, stepped away or went dark from the negotiations at least once when Israel raided Al-Shifa Hospital. Another key issue that sources pointed to was how to implement the deal, including aid shipments. Now, U.S. officials have stressed that this is something they are working on minute by minute, hour by hour over the course of multiple days. And the president, when asked about it on Sunday, said that he couldn't share anything as of yet. But what is clear is that all of this is going on behind the scenes intensively as they try to reach some resolution on the hostages who are still held by Hamas. Priscilla Alvarez, CNN, the White House. CHURCH: Aaron David Miller joins me now from Washington. He is a former U.S. State Department Middle East negotiator and a senior fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Good to have you with us. AARON DAVID MILLER, FORMER STATE DEPARTMENT MIDDLE EAST NEGOTIATIOR: Rosemary, thanks for having me. CHURCH: So, you just wrote an article entitled "Biden Owns the Israel-Palestine Conflict Now," and you make the case that when the U.S. president says there's no going back to the status quo as it stood on October 6th, he commits the U.S. to a role in finding a solution to the conflict. And then on Saturday, President Biden wrote about that in a "Washington Post" op-ed saying, "a two-state solution, two peoples living side by side with equal measures of freedom, opportunity and dignity is where the road to peace must lead." But Aaron, this vision of a two-state solution hasn't been embraced by Israel in the past. How could it work now and who is the right person to lead and govern the Palestinian people if this is to work? MILLER: Well, the reality is, Rosemary, that over the years, and I participated in most of the permanent status negotiations to reach an agreement, there were Israeli prime ministers and Palestinian leaders, yes, there are a fight in particular, who were prepared to engage on this issue. The reality is they could not reach an agreement. The last best chance, I think, was in July 2000 at the Camp David Summit when President Clinton invited Yasser Arafat and then Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak to a 14-day summit. The reality is, to do this deal, you need a few things. You need leaders on both sides who are masters of their political houses, not prisoners of their ideologies. You need a sense of ownership on the part of both, that is to say they have to care more about reaching an agreement as a consequence of their own internal needs and the future of their respective societies, not as a consequence of external pressure. You need an effective mediator who is willing to be reassuring at times, but to apply pressure at others. And you need some agreement on the end state. And unfortunately, during the last 20 years, all of these factors have never aligned. And I'm not arguing that somehow, it's now inexorable that they will align, but the president commits himself in a galactic sweeping statement that there could be no return to October 6th. That's a remarkable statement for an American president to make. CHURCH: International pressure is mounting for Israel to show evidence to justify its attacks on Gaza's largest hospital. And now Israel claims new video shows a Hamas tunnel shaft under the Al-Shifa hospital grounds. What's your reaction to that video and additional footage of hostages apparently being brought into that hospital? Does all this offer justification for attacks on the hospital and show a Hamas command center as Israel claims? MILLER: Well, I think that the Israelis face a cruel dilemma. After the terror surge on October 7th, the real question is how do you prosecute a war to eradicate Hamas as a military organization and end its sovereignty in Gaza and still protect hundreds of thousands of Palestinians when in fact Hamas is co-locating their assets in residential neighborhoods and in hospitals and mosques? And that's the real question. [02:15:01] I think the Israelis put a lot of stakes. There is a lot at stake in trying to determine whether or not the evidence that they think exists underneath that hospital really does. The hospital issue really is emblematic of the difficulties involved in prosecuting this sort of confrontation. And Hamas benefits, to be sure. CHURCH: Right. And of course, Hamas is denying that there is any command center there at the hospital. But I do want to ask you about the hostages, because the White House is now saying that hostage negotiations are closer than they have been at perhaps any point, with sources telling CNN about a draft deal involving a four to five day pause in fighting for an initial release of 50 hostages. How difficult are negotiations like this? MILLER: Well, when you're negotiating indirectly through the Qataris, they're going to be extremely difficult. Who can be certain that what the Qataris are actually conveying to their Hamas interlocutors are precisely what the United States and the Israelis want them to convey? And the messages back face the same problem. In Middle East negotiations, they're only two speeds, Rosemary, slow and slower. And I suspect these negotiations have been ongoing for the last several weeks. And they're complicated. Clearly, and few people talk about this, it's not just a question of Hamas releasing 50 women and children. It's a question of the Israelis probably releasing from Palestinian -- from Israeli jails, a commensurate or perhaps even more equivalent number of Palestinian women and adolescent prisoners that they're holding. Then there's the matter of the duration of this pause, three days, four days, five days. And then, of course, you have the extraordinarily difficult problem of creating some confidence and trust. So, during this period, you can actually create a safe passageway and the transfer and the exchange. It's extremely complicated, particularly in war zones. It's only the first of many twists and turns with respect to the hostages and the uncertainties inherent in this Israeli-Hamas confrontation. CHURCH: Aaron David Miller, appreciate your analysis. Many thanks. MILLER: Rosemary, thanks for having me. CHURCH: And still to come, Ukraine says Russia launched drone attacks on Kyiv for a second night in a row. A live report from the city is next. Plus, Argentina went to the polls in a presidential runoff election Sunday and handed the top job to a political outsider. That story and much more still to come here on CNN. Do stay with us. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [02:20:00] CHURCH: Some news just coming in to CNN. U.S. Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin has just arrived in Kyiv, Ukraine for an unannounced visit. This is Austin's second trip to Kyiv since Russia invaded in February 2022. It comes as Ukrainian forces say they have pushed back Russian troops from three to eight kilometers on the Dnipro River front. It is a significant gain for Ukraine's military after months of a slow counteroffensive. CNN cannot independently confirm the extent of Ukraine's advances, but Russian officials have confirmed that Ukrainian forces have crossed the river and established positions there. Ukraine also says Russia launched drone attacks on Kyiv overnight Saturday into Sunday, but no critical damage or casualties were reported. CNN's Anna Coren joins us now live from Kyiv. Good to see you, Anna. So, U.S. Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin just arrived in Kyiv. What more are you learning about his surprise visit to the capital? And also of course Ukraine's claim of significant gains on the Dnipro River front. ANNA COREN, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Well, Rosemary, Lloyd Austin's visit here to Kyiv this morning certainly is a shot in the arm for Ukrainians. They've been feeling very neglected. You know, we know the West has been distracted by the war in Israel, and that has caused real concern here in Kyiv. So, to have Lloyd Austin, the U.S. Defense Secretary, visiting is certainly a boost in morale. He is currently with the defense minister. He will meet with President Zelensky a little bit later. And then later in the day, we're expecting him to address the press. Now, he will no doubt want an update on that counteroffensive that has been going on for the last four months. And to be frank, it has been a failure. It's been dismal. They have not achieved what they set out to achieve. One of the aims was to take back the land bridge with Crimea. Not even close. Not even close to taking out that, you know, very important spot. But the front continues to happen on the East and certainly on the South. That is where these brutal and bloody wars are being fought. Avdiivka, Bakhmut, Kupiansk, that is happening in the East. And then in the South, it is in Kherson. And you mentioned that operation at the Dnipro River. Yes, troops have absolutely managed to get to the left bank. According to Ukrainian forces, they have managed to push them back three to eight kilometers. But to stop the artillery, Rosemary, they'll need to push them back 25 kilometers into that occupied territory. It's a huge ask. So yes, this is significant, but it is tenuous. CHURCH: So, Anna, where does the fighting stand in a broader sense along the 600-mile front line? [02:25:00] COREN: This is now a war of attrition, Rosemary. I mean, there's two no -- two way -- no two ways about it, I should say. This is really ground to a halt, and it's because Ukraine doesn't have those advanced weapons to make the significant gains. You know, this has become a slugfest between the two sides. We heard from a General Zaluzhny a few weeks ago, he wrote a piece -- spoke to the "Economist" and said Ukraine needs that specialized advanced weaponry to make those significant gains. Right now, they do not have that. So obviously with Lloyd Austin here in town, weaponry will be discussed. Ukraine has a long, long laundry list of what they need. Arms, ammunition, drones, you know, arms defense systems, aerial defense systems. It just goes on. But hopefully, part of Lloyd Austin's mission to Ukraine is to deliver some of that aid. On the mind of President Zelensky is that $61 billion funding bill that is before Congress. Obviously, the Ukrainians are very anxious about whether that will be passed. And we know the headwinds that President Biden is up against and the deep divisions within the Republican Party as to whether to continue funding the Ukraine war the way that they have been. If that $61 billion is passed, Rosemary, according to the experts that I've spoken to, they say that that will see Ukraine through 2024. And this, of course, is critical. We are moving into winter. We already know that in certain parts of the battlefield it is snowing. So, you know, conditions are incredibly difficult. But certainly, you know, the Ukrainians need that support. They need that long-term commitment from the West. And hopefully, Lloyd Austin's visit here today will move towards that. CHURCH: Yeah, we'll be watching very carefully. Anna Coren joining us live from Kyiv. Many thanks. And still to come, Donald Trump secures a key endorsement in the race for the Republican presidential nomination. We'll have that after a short break. Stay with us. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [02:31:27] CHURCH: Welcome back, everyone. Right-wing former TV pundit Javier Milei has won Argentina's hotly contested Argentinian runoff election. Officials say Milei won at least 55 percent of votes cast, compared to about 44 percent for center left Finance Minister Sergio Massa. Journalist Stefano Pozzebon reports. (BEGIN VDIEOTAPE) STEFANO POZZEBON, CNN JOURNALIST: Javier Milei is the new president- elect of Argentina. The far-right politician and a self-described anarcho-libertarian won the runoff on Sunday night against the current Finance Minister Sergio Massa by a comfortable margin of over 11 percentage points. Massa himself considered his defeat and congratulated Milei on his victory just hours after the polls were closed. And in his first speech as president elect, Milei struck a confident tone over the future of his country. JAVIER MILEI, ARGENTINA'S PRESIDENT-ELECT (through translator): I want to tell Argentina that today begins the end of the decadence of our country. Today we began to turn the page of our history and return to the path we never should've left. Today we go back to the path that made this country great. POZZEBON: He inherits however a very complicated situation. Argentina is suffering for the worst economic crisis of the last 20 years. The inflation is 140 percent this month, and the country is once again the country is struggling to pay back international debtors. Milei has proposed to dollarize the economy and shut down the central bank, together with a group of ministries, as his strategy to bring in the country back in order. And he will take office on December 10th. The transition has already begun. For CNN, this is Stefano Pozzebon, Bogota. (END VIDEOTAPE) CHURCH: Former U.S. president and current Republican candidate Donald Trump spent Sunday on the campaign. Trump appeared at events in Texas, and secured the endorsement of the state's Republican governor, Greg Abbott. He's also escalating his anti immigrant rhetoric. CNN's Kristen Holmes was there in Texas, and has this report. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) KRISTEN HOLMES, CNN NATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: Part of this event in McAllen, Texas, was an endorsement by Texas Governor Greg Abbott, but it really comes at a time where, one, Donald Trump appears to be itching towards the GOP nomination. He is leading in every poll, in a time where learning more about what a Trump 2025 agenda would look like, should he be reelected to the White House, and there's a particular forces on immigration. We are told by sources that he wants to expand his hard-line immigration policies of his first term, including with mass deportations. They have a plan to round up undocumented migrants, put them into detention camps, that need to be built to house them, until they can be deported. It also requires tapping local and federal law enforcement to participate in this endeavor, because it would be such an enormous undertaking. Now, the reason why this is just so significant is because Donald Trump, as we said, is inching towards the GOP nominations. So, we are starting to take a look what it would like on a general head to head. And there are a lot of questions on whether this anti immigrant rhetoric is something that would withstand a general reelection. We have already heard Biden's campaign saying that some of these quotes are, quote, inhumane. So, that is something that is up in the air and obviously something that we're not going to see until further down the road. [02:35:02] Kristen Holmes, CNN, McAllen, Texas. (END VIDEOTAPE) CHURCH: And we'll be right back. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) CHURCH: The Israeli military says Iran-backed Houthi rebels in Yemen have hijacked a cargo ship in the Red Sea and are threatening to target more. CNN's Ben Wedeman has the latest. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) BEN WEDEMAN, CNN SENIOR INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: Houthi rebels seized a cargo ship in the Red Sea Sunday afternoon, just hours after the Iranian-backed group's military wing had warned that in retaliation for Israel's war on Gaza, they would target any ship flying the Israeli flag or owned or operated by an Israeli company. The ship we are talking about, the Galaxy Leader, flying under the flag of the Bahamas, was bound for India from Turkey. Israeli officials insist the Galaxy Leader is not Israeli owned, and that there were no Israelis among the crew. In a statement, the Israeli military described the seizure as a very grave incident of global consequence. A spokesperson for the Houthis later confirmed that their forces had seized the ship, which he described as Israeli. He said the crew were being treated in accordance to Islamic values and warned that any Israeli ship would be a legitimate target for Houthi forces. The Houthis, along with Hezbollah in Lebanon, Syria, and various militias in Iraq, are part of what is known as the axis of resistance led by Iran. Since the war began between Israel and Hamas, the Houthis have repeatedly fired missiles towards Israel, all of which were intercepted. I'm Ben Wedeman, CNN, reporting from Beirut. (END VIDEOTAPE) CHURCH: The tax fraud trial for pop star Shakira begins in just a few hours in Barcelona, Spain. [02:40:03] The Colombian-born Grammy-winning singer is accused of not paying more than $15 million in Spanish income taxes between 2012 and 2014. Shakira denies the allegations, insisting she did not live in Spain during that period. If convicted, she could face up to eight years in prison, and a fine of more than $25 million. Well, two turkeys from Minnesota are heading to the White House for the annual presidential pardon ceremony. Liberty and Bell made their debut at the historical Willard Intercontinental Hotel on Sunday where they will be spending the night. They waddled through the crystal ball room beneath grand chandeliers getting ready for the crowds. Both turkeys listen to music including hits from Taylor Swift and Prince. And thanks so much for joining us. I'm Rosemary Church. For our international viewers, "WORLD SPORT" is up next. And for those of you in the United States and Canada, I will be back with more CNN NEWSROOM after a short break. Please stick around. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [02:45:09] CHURCH: A warm welcome back to our viewers in North America. I'm Rosemary Church. A rally was held in California Sunday for Paul Kessler, a Jewish man who died at a pro-Israel demonstration earlier this month. Supporters waved American and Israeli flags at the rally, put on by the organization End Jew Hatred. And they demanded justice for the 69- year-old Kessler. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) RON SARID, PROTESTERS: To see somebody punched in the face with a megaphone and to see headlines afterwards saying he died from falling back on his head -- well, you know, that's not okay. So, we're here to show our support. We're here to say this is not okay. (END VIDEO CLIP) CHURCH: Prosecutors say they pieced together hundreds of photo evidence to make an arrest in Kessler's death. Fifty-year-old Loay Alnaji is facing felony, battery and involuntary manslaughter charges. Investigators say Kessler fell and hit his head after an altercation with a pro-Palestinian protesters during dueling rallies back on November 5th. Hate groups in the U.S. are taking advantage of the tensions caused by the conflict in the Middle East to stoke antisemitism at home. Some are using artificial intelligence as a way to harass the Jewish community. CNN's Donie O'Sullivan has more details. And a warning, some of the images you're about to see are offensive. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Go, Hamas. Go, Hamas. DONIE O'SULLIVAN, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): These are not typical pro-Palestine supporters protesting outside the White House. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It's a bunch of lies. Just like your -- holocaust. Bullshit, it's a bunch of lies. O'SULLIVAN: They're part of an antisemitic group founded by white supremacist. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No more. ALL: Jewish lies. O'SULLIVAN: Some of the same people who were behind the 2017 Unite the Right rally in Charlottesville, Virginia. They're just one of multiple hate groups in the United States using the Israel- Hamas conflict to push an agenda of antisemitism. But extremists are not just showing up at pro-Palestinian protests. They're dumping antisemitic fliers in neighborhoods across the country. It's happened in 35 states so far this year. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I just can't believe the hate that still exist. And, you know, towards the Jewish people. And so I totally despise this. O'SULLIVAN: Some of the flyers are the work of the Goyim Defense League, a network of antisemitic extremists who are also linked to disruptions at city council meetings across the country. They call in to spew hate. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It's always the Jews. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The American slave trade was Jewish. O'SULLIVAN: But a few weeks ago in Calabasas, a new tactic using artificial intelligence. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Hi, I'm John Greenblatt, and I'm the CEO of the Anti-Defamation League. O'SULLIVAN: That may sound like Jonathan Greenblatt, the head of the ADL, a top organization that combats hate. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The ADL indeed tracks antisemitic incidents. O'SULLIVAN: But it wasn't him. It was actually a fake voice created using A.I. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: We are finally admitting the truth about the fliers at gtvflyers.com. O'SULLIVAN: The Goyim Defense League celebrated the call instant which made it sound like the ADL was endorsing the hate groups' antisemitic fliers. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: We simply cannot debunk them. They are true. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: This is just an attempt by individuals to disrupt and demean and shock people and get a response that affects others. O'SULLIVAN: The head of the group is currently serving a 30-day jail sentence in Florida for littering charges related to the antisemitic fliers. BEN DECKER, CEO, MEMETICA: Communities, unfortunately, are sharing active footage from Hamas celebrating the deaths of Jewish people. O'SULLIVAN: Ben Decker read a threat analysis company that tracks online hate. He says there has been a massive spike in support for Hamas by American extremists, much of it on 4chan, and notorious hate filled sites. And the extremists are taking us a step further using A.I. not only to imitate, but also to actually create antisemitic and hateful images. DECKER: There's this weird fusion that began to occur in which actual Hamas propaganda started to aesthetically blend with antisemitic tropes and memes that have been on 4chan for years. O'SULLIVAN: The threats are serious and drawing the attention of law enforcement. In this document obtained by CNN, the Department of Homeland Security warns that U.S. hate groups continue to call for violence or celebrating attacks on the Jewish community, and that they could use the Hamas attacks as an inspiration to fight. ALL: Go home, Nazis. Go home, Nazis. O'SULLIVAN: Real pro-Palestine protesters made it clear to us, they don't want anything to do with these hate groups. Neo-Nazi hate groups showing up to demonstrations like this. How does that make you feel? UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I think it's horrible. I think it fully derails the entire movement. UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: White supremacist opportunists who are using the Palestinian cause as a vehicle for their prejudice are not welcome. [02:50:02] The Palestinian freedom movement stands against all forms of hatred against anti-Jewish hatred just as we stand against all forms of racism. (END VIDEOTAPE) O'SULLIVAN (on came

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it doesn't come or it doesn't rise to the level of what Trump has been touting for years, which is that this investigation was going to reveal some smoking gun evidence and possibly lead to, you know, indictments of high-level people in the FBI. [02:05:03] And possibly even the Department of Justice. And some experts are saying it's really a lot to do about nothing, that it's a big nothing burger in some ways. CHURCH: Yes. And it also appears that after four years of examination, John Durham doesn't even recommend any new charges in his final report on the origins of the FBI's Russia probe. But your reaction to that? MARTIN: Yes. Not only rosemary, does he not recommend any new charges, he doesn't really even recommend any substantial changes to the way that the FBI conducts its business. So, he does however, though, echo some of the conspiracy theories that Donald Trump and the MGA crowd has been, you know, touting again for years, that somehow Hillary Clinton was behind the entire investigation that this was all done to, you know, taint the name of Donald Trump while at the same time promoting Hillary Clinton. But the fact that he spent four years, that he spent $6.5 million of taxpayers' money, and the fact that there are no recommendations for charges or major changes to the FBI suggests that this wasn't a big deal. And that's probably why we didn't see Merrick Garland. He didn't make any changes. He didn't make any redactions. He just released this report. So, I think it was his way of saying maybe we can now finally put this entire investigation to bid. CHURCH: Yes. And as you mentioned, Donald Trump is trying to spin this as a win for himself and claim vindication. But the report did not go as far as he would have liked, as you mentioned. It didn't show that the FBI's investigation was a political witch hunt which is exactly what Trump wanted to hear. So, what all did this report achieve after four years, 300-plus pages and as you say, more than $6 million? MARTIN: Yes. It doesn't achieve very much of anything. We know that the Special Counsel Mueller did find that there are substantial ties between the Trump team and Russia. However, more didn't go further in terms of recommending that any charges be brought against our Trump or anyone in his orbit at that time as well. And now what this report does, in many ways, again, just tells us what Mueller and his investigation already told us. Echoes some conspiracy theories that Trump has been touting for years, and at the end of the day, doesn't make any substantive recommendations to be acted on by the Department of Justice. So, no matter how Donald Trump tries to spin this, this is not a big win for him, does not vindicate him and does not change the ties that were established by the Mueller report between Trump and Russia. CHURCH: Yes. All very frustrating for the American taxpayer, of course. Areva Martin, thank you so much for joining us. Appreciate it. MARTIN: Thank you. CHURCH: The district attorney in Fulton County, Georgia is asking a judge to reject Donald Trump's latest effort to block her investigation. Fanni Willis is looking into the former president's efforts to overturn the 2020 election in Georgia. Trump wants evidence and the final report from a grand jury thrown out. Well, it says Trump is trying to restrain a criminal investigation before any charges are filed. She plans to announce her decision on charges this summer. Trump and his supporters are accused of launching a plan to submit fake electors and the Georgia Secretary of State recorded Trump asking him to find 11,000 votes, more than that in actual fact. Well, in the coming hours, U.S. President Joe Biden is set to meet with congressional leaders of the White House to try and get on the same page about raising the U.S. debt ceiling. They have been at odds over the matter as the nation inches closer to defaulting on trillions of dollars of debt on June 1st. Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen warns a default could come with serious consequences. She says, "If Congress fails to increase the debt limit, it would cause severe hardship to American families, harm our global leadership position and raise questions about our ability to defend our national security interests." House Speaker McCarthy does not seem optimistic they will meet the deadline. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REP. KEVIN MCCARTHY (R-CA): I appreciate the president finally willing to talk after 97 days, but there is no move. We're only a couple of weeks away. And if you look at the timeline to pass something in the House and pass something to the Senate, you got to have something done by this weekend and we are nowhere near any of that. (END VIDEO CLIP) CHURCH: A U.S. Congressman says two of his staff members were injured Monday when a man struck them with a metal baseball bat. Democratic Representative Gerry Connolly told CNN that had happened at his district office in Northern Virginia. The two staff members were briefly hospitalized and the suspected attacker was arrested. [02:10:06] CNN has learned that before the assault, the man may have been involved in another incident that was caught on video. And we want to warn you the footage can be hard to watch. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) CHURCH: And you can see here, a woman screaming as she was chased by a man wielding a bat. Neighbors say he was the same person who was arrested in the attack on the lawmaker's staff. And CNN's Jessica Schneider has more. (END VIDEO CLIP) JESSICA SCHNEIDER, CNN JUSTICE CORRESPONDENT: The suspects father now telling our team that the suspect suffers from schizophrenia and has not taken his medication in three months. Plus, the suspect was arrested for assaulting a law enforcement officer last year. The charges were ultimately dropped. And now that suspect is being held without bond on two charges. Police have identified the suspect as 49- year-old Xuan Kha Tran Pham. They say that he entered this building right behind me which is the district office for Congressman Gerry Connolly just before 11:00 a.m. That's when he assaulted two staffers with a metal bat. He hit one senior aide in the head. He also attacked an intern. It was her first day on the job. Both of them were taken to the hospital with non-life- threatening injuries. Now the Congressman, Gerry Connolly he was not here. He was actually at a ribbon cutting event. But he says that the suspect really came in with an out-of-control rage. He said he shattered some glass in a conference room, also broke computers. So, now the U.S. Capitol Police are working with the Fairfax City Police. They've launched a joint investigation here. But this attack comes as the U.S. Capitol Police Chief Tom Manger has warned about the uptick in threats against members of Congress as well as their staff saying that in the last six years, the threat has gone up 400 percent. Jessica Schneider, CNN Fairfax, Virginia. CHURCH: We turn now to New Mexico where at least three people are dead and six others wounded after a mass shooting in the city of Farmington. Officials say the gunman was also killed. According to police, the 18-year-old opened fire in a residential area Monday morning, appearing to shoot randomly at people houses and cars. Investigators say the gunman used three different weapons including an A.R.-style rifle before he was killed by police arriving on scene. Two of the officers were among those hurt. So far, police have not identified the shooter or any of the victims. Time for a short break. When we come back. Turkey's presidential election is headed for a run off. How a third-party candidate may end up deciding the outcome. And the head of the Wagner Group is responding to a recent report alleging he made an offer to Ukraine. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [02:16:38] CHURCH: Facing the toughest challenge yet to his 20 years in power. Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan is predicting victory in a crucial runoff election in less than two weeks. The longtime leader fell just short of topping the 50 percent threshold needed to win reelection outright in Sunday's vote. Some voters have grown weary of Mr. Erdogan's rule. Critical of his response to February's deadly earthquake and his fiscal policies that have plunged the country into a cost-of-living crisis. The leading opposition candidate Kemal Kilicdaroglu is vowing to fight until the end. He represents a coalition of six political parties and is promising to move Turkey in a more secular direction. CNN's Jomana Karadsheh reports. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) JOMANA KARADSHEH, CNN INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Supporters of Recep Tayyip Erdogan took to the streets of Istanbul. First a show of solidarity with their leader facing the toughest election of his 20 years in office. That soon turned into a celebration. For his diehard supporters, there is one man, one cause and one Turkey, that of Recep Tayyip Erdogan. And in the early hours of Monday morning, Erdogan doing what he does best rallying his supporters. In the capital Ankara, their man emerged to address his voters from the balcony of his ruling party's headquarters where he traditionally delivers his rousing victory speeches. This is no victory for the Turkish president, but certainly a win for now. He failed to secure the 50 percent plus one vote majority to clinch a third term, but emerged with a clear lead over the main opposition candidate. RECEP TAYYIP ERDOGAN, PRESIDENT OF TURKEY (through translator): Currently the majority in parliament is in our people's alliance. Therefore, we do not doubt that the choice of our nation which gave the majority in the Parliament to our alliance will be in favor of trust and stability in the presidential election. KARADSHEH: And the wind is behind Erdogan as Turkey now heads for a runoff. But the opposition insisting they still can do this. KEMAL KILICDAROGLU, TURKISH PRESIDENT CANDIDATE (through translator): I am here, I am here. You are here too. I will fight until the end. I swear and I know I will fight until the end. I am here. KARADSHEH: It diverse opposition more united and more galvanized than ever thought this time would be different. They believe they could unseat Erdogan, that they could deliver change and deliver the promise of a return to a real democracy. A promise so many in this country so desperately wanted. In two weeks' time, Erdogan and opposition leader, Kemal Kilicdaroglu will face off again. And this man, Sinan Ogan could be the tiebreaker. SINAN OGAN, TURKISH PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: We have certain red lines such as fighting against terrorism and sending refugees back. We have voiced these conditions before. KARADSHEH: Ogan's five percent of the electorate is a combination of disenchanted nationalists and protest votes of those who didn't like the opposition's choice of candidate but irked enough about Erdogan to deny him their support, at least in the first round. No election in this country's history has meant more for this divided nation where the two competing visions of Turkey are locked in a duel and it will be the Turkish people who will ultimately decide which leader and which vision will prevail. [02:20:11] Jomana Karadsheh, CNN, Istanbul. (END VIDEOTAPE) CHURCH: Just ahead. Volodymyr Zelenskyy returns to Ukraine after a quick European trip with some big military aid pledges in hand. Plus, amid the tense calm in the Middle East, families grieve for the loved ones they lost in the fighting. And millions of Palestinians around the world mark a somber anniversary. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) CHURCH: Welcome back, everyone. A senior Ukrainian official is calling President Volodymyr Zelenskyy's recent European tour a huge success. Mr. Zelenskyy made an unannounced visit to the United Kingdom on Monday where he met with British Prime Minister Rishi Sunak. The trip comes after similar visits to meet with the leaders of Italy, Germany and France over the weekend. Mr. Zelenskyy has returned to Kyiv with new pledges of mill will free aid from Germany, France and the United Kingdom. [02:25:03] The aid packages include armored vehicles, tanks, drones, ammunition and offers to train Ukrainian pilots. We're also following new developments in the Ukrainian capital. Officials in Kyiv saying the city was targeted by a barrage of Russian airstrikes within the past few hours. Meantime, on the eastern front lines, Ukraine's military says Russian airstrikes and artillery fire continue but there's been little movement. There are also reports of heavy fighting around the battered city of Bakhmut with unsuccessful offensive actions by Russian forces. Wagner Group Chief Yevgeny Prigozhin has denied a Washington Post report which says he offered to give Ukraine information on Russian troop positions in exchange for Kyiv pulling back its forces from the area around Bakhmut. The story was based on U.S. intelligence documents leaked on social media in April. It further alleges that Prigozhin made the offer to Ukrainian military intelligence officers during a meeting in an unspecified African country. Prigozhin has speculated the story might have been planted by his enemies. Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov says it looks like another hoax. And Ukrainian military intelligence have declined to comment. All right. I want to go to CNN's Clare Sebastian who joins us live from London. Good morning to you, Claire. So, what more are you learning about these new explosions in the capital Kyiv? CLARE SEBASTIAN, CNN INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: Well, according to one Ukrainian official in the capital, Rosemary, it was exceptional in its density. This overnight barrage complex assault involving a variety of different missiles. The head of the armed forces in Ukraine himself has now come out and said 18 missiles, various types were used, launch from the sea air and land that Ukraine from the north. So, you really get a sense of the sort of scale of the attack. Even though it has to be said that we've seen the scale of these sort of overnight barrages from Russia lessons since those attacks on the energy grid during the winter. Now, of course, this comes after President Zelenskyy is what -- one Ukrainian official described as very successful trip to Europe. Russia on Monday, threatening retaliatory action after the U.K. pledged hundreds of air defense missiles and attack drones to Ukraine. I think it can be viewed in that context. I think it can also be viewed in the context of the upcoming counter offensive which we are expecting from Ukraine. Ukraine has warned in the past weeks that Russia is trying to wear down its air defenses ahead of that campaign. So, that may be part of that strategy. I think it's also interesting to look at this in the context of Russia's resources. Ukraine has said that while they believe they have enough missiles to sustain these kinds of barriers, they may not have enough resources to launch a significant offensive action of their own. So, it looks like we're going to see more of this kind of attritional style aerial assault tactic from Russia as we head closer to this counter offensive. President Zelenskyy on Monday saying that they are preparing for this but they still need a little bit more time. He said, they're not much. CHURCH: Yes. All right. Clare Sebastian bringing us up to date on all those developments. Appreciate it. While Israelis have celebrated 75 years of independence, Palestinians have held somber ceremonies for the same event. Only they call it the Nakba or catastrophe, when hundreds of thousands were forced to flee their homes once Israel was founded in 1948. Thousands of Palestinians marched in the West Bank Monday demanding recognition of their right to return. And this year, for the first time, the U.N. officially commemorated the day at its headquarters in New York. The Nakba anniversary comes just days after fighting between Israel and Islamic Jihad killed 33 Palestinians in Gaza, as well as two people in Israel last week. Meanwhile, Israel plans to go ahead with its controversial flag march this week. An annual parade to mark control of East Jerusalem in 1967. Now, one of those killed in the violence last week was a Palestinian man from Gaza who was working in Israel. Now his family is in mourning. Now CNN's Ben Wedeman reports. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) BEN WEDEMAN, CNN SENIOR INTENATIONAL CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Another father in Gaza has lost his son. As always happens here when calm returns. Mourners come to pay respects for those who were killed. But 34-year-old Abdullah Hasnain (ph) has named wasn't killed in an Israeli airstrike. Rather shrapnel from a missile fired by Islamic Jihad from his native Gaza into Israel ripped through his chest and abdomen. Abdullah was one of around 18,000 Gazans to receive a permit to work in Israel. His father Jibril (ph) also working in Israel rushed to the hospital, it was too late. [02:30:08] Human kindness triumphed over the passions of war. I found it made no difference to the doctors if we were Arabs or Jews, recalls Gjibril. I asked them to help me get procedures to take my son home and bury him, and they did. WEDEMAN (voiceover): Abdullah leaves behind a wife, four daughters, and two sons. His children his family, a whole family of seven people is now a destitute relative, Muhammad tells me. These Bedouins are pious people. They prefer not to place blame. Abdullah's death, they say was God's will. A spokesman for Islamic Jihad denied any responsibility. A short drive away, residents survey the ruins of a large house bombed by Israeli aircraft. Inspectors from the Ministry of Public Works gathering information on the destruction. WEDEMAN: The neighbors say it wasn't a secret. This building belonged to somebody who was in Islamic Jihad's missile unit. The building was destroyed on Friday evening. In the process, however, all the homes in this area were severely damaged. WEDEMAN (voiceover): The blast shattered windows and toppled walls. The neighbors had nothing to do with missiles and don't know when or if help will arrive. Chady's (PH) home is in shambles. He shows all the help he's received so far, a bag of food with a few dollars. My house is destroyed, he shouts. A kilo of sugar and a kilo of flour. I'm going crazy. Can I fix my house with that? It's all madness, and they never get used to it. Ben Wedeman, CNN, Gaza. (END VIDEOTAPE) CHURCH: Just ahead. U.S. officials respond to the sentencing of a 78- year-old American citizen in China on espionage charges. More details next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [02:36:30] CHURCH: Welcome back, everyone. The U.S. State Department says it's aware of the sentencing of an American citizen in China on espionage charges. The 78-year-old who's also a Hong Kong permanent resident has been sentenced to life in prison by a Chinese court. Joining me now is CNN's Kristie Lu Stout in Hong Kong. Good to see you, Kristie. So, what more information are you getting on this U.S. citizen jailed for espionage in China? KRISTIE LU STOUT, CNN CORRESPONDENT: You know, Rosemary, we have very little additional information given the sensitivity about this case. We know that it is life in prison for this elderly 78-year-old U.S. citizen in China. It was yesterday when John Shing-Wan Leung, who is also a permanent resident of Hong Kong was sentenced to life in prison for espionage. The sentencing took place in the court in Suzhou that you see on your screen there. In China, these cases involving state security are usually managed behind closed doors. The U.S. State Department did comment on the case overnight, says it is aware. Also added this. Take a listen. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) VEDANT PATEL, U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESPERSON: When a U.S. citizen is detained overseas, the Department works to provide all appropriate assistance including relevant consular access. The department has no greater priority than the safety and security of U.S. citizens overseas. But just given privacy concerns, I don't have anything else to offer. (END VIDEO CLIP) LU STOUT: Now, this case comes as the tension continues to simmer between the U.S. and China over trade, over Taiwan, over tech, and geopolitical issues, the list goes on. It also comes as these two world powers are trying to stabilize this rocky relationship. It was just last week when we saw China's top diplomat, as well as the U.S. national security adviser and their teams, meet for two days of talks in Vienna. And during those talks, Jake Sullivan raised concerns about the fate of U.S. citizens detained in China. And he added that this was a personal priority for the U.S. president. Now, there are at least three other Americans known to be imprisoned in China. We have photographs of two of them, who are wrongfully detained according to the U.S. government. Kai Li, a father detained in China since 2016 on spying charges. Charges that he denies. You see them on the far right of your screen. And also, Mark Swidan, a businessman convicted in 2019. He has been detained and held since 2012. Picture there in the center of your screen. In addition to those two individuals, and unfortunately don't have his photograph, there's David Lin, a pastor who has been detained since 2006. And now John Leung joins this list -- this growing list of Americans detained in China. We continue to work on any reportable details about him including a photograph of this month. Back to you, Rosemary. CHURCH: Yes, we appreciate that too. Kristie Lu Stout, joining us live from Hong Kong, many thanks. LU STOUT: Thank you. CHURCH: At least six people have reportedly died after a fire erupted inside a hostel in New Zealand's capital city of Wellington. Firefighters rushed to the hostel shortly after midnight local time and were able to evacuate 52 people, five others were taken to the hospital. But authorities say dozens more remain unaccounted for. The cause of the blaze remains unknown. Raging wildfires have forced tens of thousands of Canadians from their homes and have even affected oil production in Alberta. As of Monday afternoon, 90 fires were burning across the province. 23 of them are considered out of control. [02:40:12] The situation is expected to worsen because almost no rain is forecast for the next 10 days. Prime Minister Justin Trudeau was briefed by soldiers as he surveyed the area on Monday. Additional troops are being sent to the region to fight the wildfires. Passengers on an Austrian train bound for Vienna were shocked by what came over the loudspeakers on Sunday, recordings of a speech by Adolf Hitler along with inflammatory Nazi slogans. Some passengers feared the train had been hijacked. A rabbi from Vienna was on board the train and said he was disturbed not only by the recording but by passengers who were laughing. A spokesperson for the train line said someone used a duplicate key to get into the intercom system. Police are investigating. And thanks so much for joining us. I'm Rosemary Church. For our international viewers, "WORLD SPORT" is coming up next. And for our viewers in the United States and Canada, I'll be back with more CNN NEWSROOM in just a moment. Please stay with us. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [02:45:40] CHURCH: A warm welcome back to our viewers in North America. I'm Rosemary Church. America's top spy agency has released a slick new video in the hopes of recruiting disaffected Russians. The CIA says the war in Ukraine has created an opportunity to collect valuable information on Moscow. CNN's Alex Marquardt has more. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) ALEX MARQUARDT, CNN SENIOR NATIONAL SECURITY CORRESPONDENT (voiceover): Questions being asked in Russian in a new dramatic video by the CIA just released to try to recruit more Russian spies by appealing to Russians' patriotism, frustrations, and the oppression they face under the Putin regime. CIA officials told CNN in an exclusive interview that the war in Ukraine has created an unprecedented opportunity that they want to capitalize on, recruit new Russian assets. WILLIAM BURNS, CIA DIRECTOR: Disaffection with the war will continue to gnaw away at the Russian leadership beneath the steady diet of state propaganda and practiced repression. MARQUARDT (voiceover): In the past year of the war, the CIA has been encouraging Russians with valuable information to contact them quietly, securely, and anonymously through a portal on the dark web. DAVID MARLOWE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS, CIA: We're looking around the world for Russians who were as disgusted with that as we are because we're open for business. MARQUARDT (voiceover): Instructions have been posted on the CIA's social media accounts. And this new video after making an emotional pitch to Russian viewers, details how to do that using the dark web browser called Tor. You're not powerless, it says. Contact us in a safe way. The CIA recruitment video was first posted Monday evening on Telegram, the social media app that is highly popular among Russians who can't easily access unfiltered news or other social media sites. JAMES OLSON, FORMER CHIEF OF COUNTERINTELLIGENCE, CIA: I call that hanging out the shingle. You know spreading the word far and wide that U.S. counterintelligence is open for business and we have deep pockets. And if you want to strike about back against this man you hate, Vladimir Putin, you have an opportunity now to do it safely. MARQUARDT (voiceover): CIA officials told CNN they hoped the video will resonate beyond intelligence and security officials with people who may not realize that they have sensitive information to share working, for example, in cyber, tech, finance, and other fields. They may think contacting the CIA is too difficult or too dangerous. The CIA telling CNN they want to demystify that. OLSON: We need people all through the Russian economy to cooperate with us. We need to know what's going on in this adversary country. MARQUARDT (voiceover): There is no direct mention of Putin or Ukraine nor do CIA officials insist that is it meant to fuel unrest in Russia. Rather, they tell CNN these are timeless themes that they hope will drive Russians into the arms of the CIA. MARQUARDT: In terms of what the CIA has already seen in their efforts to recruit new Russian spies during this war, they do say that they have been successful. One CIA official told me, in his words, there's contact coming in. Now, the CIA won't give any numbers or say where these Russians work but the CIA said they wouldn't be rolling out this new video if they hadn't already had some success. We should also note that the FBI has tried to recruiting Russian spies right here in Washington with ads specifically targeted at people coming and going from the Russian embassy. An effort that the embassy called ridiculous. Alex Marquardt, CNN, Washington. (END VIDEOTAPE) CHURCH: In the coming hours, a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee in the U.S. will hold a hearing about the potential risks of artificial intelligence. Lawmakers will ask questions to experts in the tech industry, and discuss what guardrails may be necessary to consider as A.I. grows more prominent. Among those testifying is the CEO of Open A.I., the company behind the ChatGPT A.I. Chatbot. The software has sparked a new arms race in the field of artificial intelligence, which has the potential to change how people work and interact with each other. [02:50:07] (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) Joining me now from Los Angeles, Lori Schwartz, is a technology expert and the CEO and founder of StoryTech. Thank you so much for being with us. LORI SCHWARTZ, FOUNDER & CEO, STORYTECH: Oh, it's great to be here. CHURCH: So, artificial intelligence technology is advancing so fast that some countries can't keep up when it comes to oversight of A.I.. And, unfortunately, the United States is one of those countries. How is it possible that the superpower is already behind in establishing government regulations for A.I. given the dangers it poses? SCHWARTZ: I think it's a very complex situation because it is moving so fast, and it literally is hard to know what to do. But I also think that the U.S. government right now is probably missing an important role, a role that they had in the Obama administration, and that is almost technologies are. You know, someone who's paying attention to just these things and someone that can speak this language. Because what you're having right now is a bunch of government officials running around talking to experts but not really being authentically inside of this world. And it's a complex world. There are a lot of different things going on. And it is moving really fast. CHURCH: Yes, it's a very good point too because a lot of people in Congress don't have a clue about any of this. So, what are the m

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[00:00:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) PAULA NEWTON, CNN INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT AND ANCHOR: Hello and a very warm welcome. I'm Pauline Newton here at CNN Newsroom. Families of the hostages being held in Gaza met with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and his war cabinet to share their frustrations and, of course, their fears for their loved ones. This, as U.S. officials say, a deal for their release could be near. I'll speak with the negotiator that secured some of Israel's toughest hostages. And Sam Altman joins Microsoft after being dramatically fired from OpenAI. Now hundreds of employees from OpenAI are threatening to quit. Frustration and anger are boiling over as the families of hostages being held by Hamas demand more answers, of course, and action. As they meet with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and his war cabinet. Now family members are urging Israeli officials to do more to free the hostages. Taken more than 40 days ago during Hamas' attack on October 7th. Some also attended a committee meeting in the Israeli parliament there. One man vented his frustration over the lack of progress, shouting repeatedly at lawmakers to, quote, bring them home. The meetings come as the Israeli military continues its fight against Hamas in Gaza. An IDF spokesperson says forces reached the heart of Gaza City, in their words, much earlier than Hamas. Hamas had expected and are advancing according to plan. Meantime, in an interview with CNN, former Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak said bunkers underneath al-Shifa Hospital in Gaza City were, in fact, built by Israel decades ago to help give more space to the facility, but were later used as a command post of Hamas, a claim the group and hospital officials deny. Now as the war pushes on, some families of the hostages are expressing concern that the Israeli government is not going to be able to save them. They are more focused on defeating Hamas than bringing their loved ones home. CNN's Oren Liebermann has been following this and has our details now. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) OREN LIEBERMANN, CNN PENTAGON CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Gili Roman has waited 45 days for this moment. His sister Yarden has been a hostage in Gaza since October 7th, and this is the first chance for the families of the hostages to meet with the war cabinet. GILL ROMAN, SISTER HELD HOSTAGE IN GAZE: I do expect them to be transparent as much as possible about what can be done. We all want to see everybody. We all want to see everybody back today. LIEBERMANN: Frustration boiling over after 6 weeks and 2 days of questions. SHAI WENKERT, SON HELD IN GAZA: It's something very hard, very embarrassing, that I have to stand here facing so many cameras and I have to go to a meeting in order to hear answers. LIEBERMANN: But as the meeting was set to start, not all of the families were allowed in. DANNY ELGARAT, BROTHER OF HOSTAGE ITZIK ELGARAT: In Gaza, there is enough room for the 240 who were kidnapped. And in the Defense Ministry, there isn't room for 130 families? For weeks, some families have slept outside the Defense Ministry to remind the war cabinet inside that they will not leave and they will not let up. From Hostages Square in Tel Aviv, they marched to Jerusalem, picking up thousands of supporters along the 5-day march to the prime minister's office, a public pressure campaign to force a meeting with Israel's leadership. Adriana Adri's mother-in-law is a hostage in Gaza. [00:05:09] ADRIANNA ADRI, RELATIVE OF HOSTAGE HELD IN GAZE: We don't have time. We don't have one hour more. We don't know if she is alive. LIEBERMANN: The Israeli military says at least two hostages were found dead in the enclave. Sixty-five-year-old grandmother Yudit Weiss and 19-year-old corporal Noah Marciano. Now some families have their own fight. Far-right Israeli Minister of National Security Itamar Ben-Gvir is trying to push a death penalty for terrorists through the Knesset, which the families say endangers their loved ones in Hamas captivity. Chen Avigdori's wife and daughter were taken on October 7th. HEN AVIGDORI, WIFE AND DAUGHTER HELD IN GAZA: Maybe instead of talking about the dead, talk about the living. Stop talking about killing Arabs. Talk about saving Jews. This is your job. LIEBERMANN: The family members of the hostages held in Gaza met Versailles. Several hours with members of the war cabinet, including Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu at the Defense Ministry. One of those members who spoke to CNN says he left early because he was extremely disappointed to find out that there was no new information. And even more disappointing, perhaps even aggravating, he says the government didn't indicate they were doing anything above and beyond to make sure that most important was the securing the release of the hostages. Although it was important to the war cabinet, he tells us, more important or equally as important was, is defeating Hamas and continuing the war. That is not what they want to hear. Oren Lieberman, CNN in Tel Aviv. (END VIDEOTAPE) NEWTON: Now, meantime, of course, the intense negotiations are underway to try and free some of the hostages Hamas seized on October 7th. The top U.S. official says they are, quote, getting close to the end of negotiations. And a Hamas leader said in a statement that it is close to reaching a truce agreement with Israel. But a former Israeli ambassador to the United States says talks, such as these, aren't easy. Listen. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MICHAEL OREN, FORMER ISRALEI AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S.: I don't know a decision that's as difficult as this one that can be made by any government ever. You have to take a hostage's life versus a soldier's life. In many cases, they're the same age. And you're going to get into questions about, okay, if 50 hostages get out, the families of the hostages that didn't get out are going to start increasing pressure on the Israeli government for a ceasefire. It's always going to be about the ceasefire because that's what Hamas needs in order to survive. (END VIDEO CLIP) NEWTON: Now, more than 2 dozen newborn babies are safe in Egypt after being evacuated from Gaza on Monday. CNN journalists saw the babies arrive at the Rafah border crossing where medical professionals were waiting for incubators. And there they were with those incubators. The World Health Organization says 28 out of the 33 premature and low birth weight babies are now receiving appropriate care. Two others died over the weekend and 3 were reunited with their families in southern Gaza. Now, more than 12,700 Palestinians have been killed as a result of Israeli attacks on Gaza since the start of this war. That's according to the Palestinian Ministry of Health in the West Bank. The ministry, which gets its data from sources inside Hamas-controlled territory, says more than 5,000 of those killed were children. Now, Gaza residents are facing the threat of bad weather and illness, making the enclave barely livable as the U.N. aid agency operating in Gaza. CNN's Nada Bashir has more, but we want to warn you, her report contains some graphic images. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) NADA BASHIR, CNN REPORTER (voice-over): Darkness and destruction inside northern Gaza's Indonesian hospital. Twelve killed here overnight, including patients and a member of medical staff, when Israeli tank fire hit the hospital, according to health authorities in the Hamas-run strip. The Israeli military says they were responding to gunfire from inside, targeting their troops. But the civilian toll has been condemned by the U.N.'s World Health Organization chief, describing the attack as appalling. For civilians in central Gaza, Monday morning brought with it more devastation. Local residents say this building was struck overnight, blaming Israel's ongoing aerial bombardment of the region. Locals here say more than a dozen were killed, now buried beneath the rubble. CNN has reached out to the Israeli military for comment. They have also asked for comment on allegations of an overnight airstrike on the neighborhood. Amid the rubble, bodies are pulled out one by one, carefully wrapped in blankets. UNKNOWN: The building collapsed on top of 30 people. Many were killed and there are still people buried under the rubble right now. BASHIR: The Israeli military says it is targeting Hamas, but with each passing day, more civilians are killed. The Israeli military says it is targeting Hamas, but with each passing day, more civilians are killed. Among the victims on Monday, a young girl, carried away by a neighbor, killed alongside her father, a doctor at the nearby Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Hospital. [00:09:49] This is not a war anymore. This is genocide, he says. This scene now all too familiar, even for the young. Many here are from northern Gaza, taking shelter in this embattled town, hoping to move southwards. The UN says hundreds of thousands have already fled northern Gaza. Many seen here over the weekend waving makeshift white flags, the injured claiming behind. It is a long and difficult journey. Many are exhausted and distraught. UNKNOWN: We will die if we stay. One minute, we will die. Many rockets fall on our heads. Mohammed says his daughter was injured following an airstrike on a school they were sheltering in in the northern city of Jabalia. Now they are hoping they will find some semblance of peace in the south. But even here, in the very place Israel is telling civilians to evacuate to, there is no escape. And as the war continues. As the weather begins to turn, the situation is growing more dire with each passing day. This family from Jabalia, now sheltering in the southern city of Khan Yonuis, making do with what little they have left. RANDA HAMUD, DISPLACED JABALYA RESIDENT: Yesterday was very difficult. Our tents flew away, the rain came down on us, we were drenched. We just want an end to the war.\ BASHIR: But as the war threatens to intensify in southern Gaza and calls for a humanitarian ceasefire continue to go unheeded, there is little hope remaining for the people of Gaza. Nada Bashir, CNN, in Jerusalem. (END VIDEOTAPE) NEWTON: China's top diplomat is again calling for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza as Beijing looks to play a role in resolving the Israeli-Hamas war. Leaders from Arab and Muslim majority countries arrived in Beijing on Monday to discuss de-escalating the conflict. CNN's Paula Hancocks has more. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) PAULA HANCOCKS, CNN INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: China is stepping up its efforts to play more of a mediator role in the conflict in Gaza. The foreign minister, Wang Yi, welcomed counterparts from a number of different Arab and Muslim majority nations on Monday. Ministers from Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt, the Palestinian Authority, to name just a few. Now this delegation has made Beijing its first stop, and it says that it will go on a tour of world capitals to push for an end to the conflict in Gaza. Now China's top diplomat did say on Monday that the world would be at war. China's top diplomat said that the world must act urgently to prevent the tragedy from spreading. WANG YI, CHINESE DIPLOMAT: We have always firmly defended the legitimate rights and interests of Arab and Muslim countries, and have always firmly supported the Palestinian people's efforts to restore their legitimate national rights and interests. HANCOCKS: Beijing and Washington have been at odds in their approach to the conflict. The U.S., a key Israeli ally, and China has criticized Israel's retaliation. For the October 7 attacks by Hamas, and in fact has failed to condemn Hamas, something which has angered Israeli officials. Now Beijing has been very vocal at the United Nations, also in the Security Council, calling for an immediate ceasefire in this conflict. Also, the Chinese foreign minister saying on Monday that Israel should stop its collective punishment on the people of Gaza. Paula Hancock's CNN Seoul. (END VIDEO CLIP) NEWTOWN: Okay, still ahead. For us, turmoil in the tech sector. One company in the industry now has its third CEO in just three days. What it means for the future of artificial intelligence. [00:15:09] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) NEWTON: Some major changes are underway in the business of artificial intelligence. Microsoft has hired Sam Altman to lead a new AI company. Just three days after he was fired from the company he co-founded, OpenAI. Now, sources tell CNN the board disagreed with his aggressive approach to developing AI. Microsoft, though, couldn't be happier, apparently, about that new hire. Its stock hit an all-time high on Monday, leading to a big rally on the Nasdaq. The Dow gained more than $2. It's up 200 points, or half a percent, and the S&P 500 up three- quarters of a percent. Now, Altman's firing is not going over well at OpenAI, as hundreds of employees there are threatening to quit. CNN's Brian Todd has our details. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) BRIAN TODD, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Chaos at the top of the tech world. The company OpenAI, one of the top players in artificial intelligence, thrown into disarray. Monday, more than 500 OpenAI employees sent a letter to the company's board, threatening to quit over the board's abrupt firing of OpenAI's popular CEO, Sam Altman. KARA SWISHER, CNN CONTRIBUTOR: They might have had disagreements, but this is not how to run one of the most important companies of the AI age, at least. TODD: Since his ouster on Friday, Altman has been hired by Microsoft, which was OpenAI's biggest investor, to run Microsoft's artificial intelligence division, a shakeup that leaves OpenAI's future in doubt. SWISHER: It was valued at $80 billion, and this is something the employees have now lost, you know, in that regard. It's the leading AI company. TODD: A company that created ChatGPT, a program that can draft a letter, write a novel, or generate answers to questions by drawing on millions of previous examples. Why was Altman fired by OpenAI's board? Industry watchers say it was a split between his vision for the future of artificial intelligence and the board's. JON SARLIN, CNN DIGITAL PRODUCER: Those divisions were raging within OpenAI. Some people saw this incredibly valuable product and wanted to push forward. Others were more cautious, saying that they had to, you know, be responsible for humanity. TODD: And Altman sometimes seemed to straddle both camps. Analysts say inside OpenAI, some board members viewed him as too aggressive, wanting to market artificial intelligence and push it forward. But he also told Congress earlier this year about the dangers of AI. SAM ALTMAN, THEN CEO, OPEN AI: I think if this technology goes wrong, it can go quite wrong. We are quite concerned about the impact this can have on elections. TODD: The potential for AI to create misinformation, or fake news reports, is a huge concern going into 2024. Other worries? BRIAN FUNG, CNN TECHNOLOGY REPORTER: Potentially job loss and, you know, people being displaced from the economy. Over the long term, however, I think there are a lot of people in the AI industry in particular who are concerned about the rise of what's called artificial general intelligence. You know, these kind of doomsday scenarios where, you know, an AI takes over the world. TODD: But analysts say that's balanced against the potentially positive things that AI can do, like helping to address climate change and climate change issues. FUNG: What artificial intelligence does is find patterns. And, you know, a technology that's very good at finding patterns can help, you know, do things like diagnose diseases or develop vaccines. TODD: Is the federal government ready to regulate artificial intelligence, and can it? Analyst Brian Fung says there is a strong desire among leaders of Congress to regulate AI, but he says they're not sure which rules to write for it yet, because they're still learning so much about it. Brian Todd, CNN, Washington. (END VIDEOTAPE) NEWTON: I'm joined by Mike Isaac. He is a technology reporter for The New York Times. And, Mike, you've been a busy guy, along with everyone else who follows tech, and some of us who don't follow it that closely, because you could see how alarming this is when they first tell us that AI, generative AI, is actually perhaps even an existential threat. And then, apparently, you have a company that can't even run its own board or its own executive team. So go ahead, spell it out for us. Where are we after a few days of this circus? [00:20:19] MIKE ISAAC, THE NEW YORK TIMES TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT: It's completely crazy. Definitely the craziest board drama that I've ever witnessed in tech at least. But it's kind of the biggest story in tech right now, or at least in the past few decades. A board fight essentially that pushed out the CEO, Sam Altman, of ostensibly the most powerful AI startup in Silicon Valley, thought to be valued at close to $80 to $90 billion at this point. Sam has spent the weekend basically fighting to get his way back into the company, but the board has essentially waffled and then said, we can't rehire you. You have been, what they said, is consistently dishonest with the board of directors. So as a result, Satya Nadella, the CEO of Microsoft, who has a very expensive investment in open AI, ended up hiring away Sam Altman and his co-founder, Greg Brockman, who also left to build, essentially, a competing AI advanced research lab. Now it's still in this limbo of, will he go back? Will he stay with Microsoft? Why is Sam Altman so desired? It's very crazy. NEWTON: So, and it's still in limbo. I keep hearing that word fluid, which we also heard from Satya Nadella, the head of Microsoft. I want you to listen to him a little earlier in an interview with CNBC. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SATYA NADELLA, MICROSOFT CEO: I think it's very, very clear that something has to change around the governance, and if that's sort of, you know, and we'll have a good dialogue with their board on that. Sam Altman once chose Microsoft, and he chose Microsoft again. Why do you think that is? It is because of the capability of our company to be able to innovate with open AI. And so that should speak volumes to why customers can have confidence that come what may, Microsoft will be there. (END VIDEO CLIP) NEWTON: You know, Mike, that was almost more creepy because it's as if, okay, well, Microsoft is now big brother. And don't worry, we will take care of you. And I want to get your reaction to what he said, but also to the core issue that you highlighted is that this is about deception, something someone's still hasn't clarified in terms of what Mr. Altman did that would, you know, precipitate this kind of a move by a board. ISAAC: That's, and I think you're exactly right. That sort of nebulous idea of you have been not fully candid with the board in your dealings has been kind of, you know, initially the question for everyone, what is that thing? I think the miscalculation by the board is not really putting, spelling out exactly what that is to essentially defend themselves. And, you know, over the weekend, we found a memo that essentially said it was not any 1 thing. It was a series of, you know, hiding communications over the years, which I think put them on their back foot in a big way. With Satya, his message is super interesting. You can see him kind of, first of all, he's worried about partnerships that already exist between OpenAI or Microsoft and other smaller AI startups or companies out there falling apart. And there's definitely a lot of people who are nervous that OpenAI is not going to be around in a few weeks or even a few days. So, they might be pulling out of those partnerships. But I also think, you know, just to your point of Big Brother, he's saying we have a lot of money, we have a lot of room to hire all these new startup employees and Sam is going to be either with us or with you, but we need to make this situation work. And the subtext I think is he wants to clean house on their board of directors and place people who are friendly to Sam and to Microsoft there. NEWTON: Yeah, and the plot thickens as we continue to follow this situation. And Mike, I appreciate you helping us out as we try to decipher what's going on here. Really appreciate it. ISAAC: I'm right there with you. Thanks so much. NEWTON: Okay, still to come for us, US officials say negotiators are nearing a deal to secure the release of some of the hostages Hamas is holding. What we know about the potential agreement so far. Plus, the US Defense Secretary is promising more aid for Ukraine during a high- stakes visit. But will it be enough as fighting grinds on in that region? (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [00:25:19] NEWTON: U.S officials say negotiators are closing in on a deal to release some of the hostages Hamas abducted on October 7th but they caution the details are still being worked out. And as CNN's Alex Marquardt reports sources tell us the deal in the works could leave quite a few hostages still in Hamas's hands. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ALEX MARQUARDT, CNN CHIEF NATIONAL SECURITY CORRESPONDENT: There is a sense of optimism about the hostage negotiations that we haven't heard before. U.S officials indicating that they are closer to a deal than ever before. Now officials do continue to caution that things are extremely fluid. That they can change quickly and of course that the fighting in Gaza does continue. But the white house's John Kirby says that they believe the negotiations are quote close to the end. Take a Listen. JOHN KIRBY, NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL SPOKESPERSON: We believe we're closer than we've ever been to a deal than we've ever been so we're hopeful. But there's still work to be done and nothing is done until it's all done. We are laser focused on the American citizens that we know we're being held hostage and we want them out, all of them. Everybody should be out now but here we are in a negotiation. And we're getting closer to the end we believe of that negotiation. So again I'm going to be careful. MARQUARDT: So, what would a deal look like? Well in the latest draft of an agreement sources tell CNN that Hamas would likely release 50 hostages, women and children and that would happen over a 4-to-5-day period during which time Israel would stop its military operations in Gaza. We understand Hamas has also demanded hundreds of trucks of humanitarian aid per day to go into the Gaza strip so there are questions over how that can be implemented and there are also questions of whether Israel would also release Palestinian prisoners at the same time and how many of them. So, the gaps are getting narrower and this release could come very soon but remember even if 50 hostages are released by Hamas in Gaza around 80 percent of them would still remain. Alex Marquardt CNN Washington. (END VIDEO CLIP) NEWTON: Joining me now from Jerusalem is Gershon Baskin. He's the Middle East Director with the International Communities Organization and he was instrumental in securing the release of Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit from Hamas in 2011. And I have to say as well, you are responsible for a lot of the dialogue that's gone on at high levels with Hamas and Israel. I know that it must be agony right now what the families are going through especially after the incredibly emotional day that they had yesterday. From all you've heard do you believe that they are close to a deal now? GERSHON BASKIN, EX-HOSTAGE NEGOTIATOR: Everything around us seems to tell us that - Yes this is what we're hearing both out of Qatar, out of Jerusalem, out of Washington. So it seems that the people in the know must know something that the rest of us don't know for sure. What we know is this has been a rollercoaster, particularly for all the families who keep hearing that they're close to a deal and then nothing happens. [00:30:19] We really have to hope that there is something genuine happening now. But still, as was said in the introduction, we're still talking about a small number of the hostages and leaving about 80 percent of them behind. PAULA NEWTON, CNN INTERNATIONAL ANCHOR: Which you, of course, would say is predictable, given the fact that the hostages are valuable for Hamas. But you also point to something else. I mean, let us in on what the logistics of this will look like, even if there is a deal, and how difficult it will be to keep that deal together. BASKIN: The International Red Cross is going to be very, very busy. Because they will be the ones on the border, receiving the hostages, checking their identity, determining if they need immediate medical care. They'll be on standby with ambulances and, of course, in direct contact with the Egyptians and with the Israelis to make sure the people are received and transferred, first to Egypt and then to Israel. If there's a prisoner released on the Israeli side, they will be checking the prisoners who will be boarding buses from Israeli prisons. And it's not clear where they'll be sent, either to the West Bank or to Gaza or abroad is even a possibility. And the International Red Cross will be there handling that, as well. They're probably the only third party who's trusted and has experience doing this kind of work. It will be a slow process, particularly if Hamas is only willing to release about five or ten of them a day, drawing it out as long as possible to extend the ceasefire. It seems that Hamas is hopeful that the longer the cease-fire is prolonged, the more international pressure there will be on Israel to stop the war entirely. That's very unlikely to happen. But it will be also very difficult to renew negotiations for more prisoner releases once the war recontinues. NEWTON: You know, you pointed out before, obviously, that Israel will have to make compromises here, no matter what it does. Israel, the IDF have been telling us for weeks now that they believe hammering Hamas hard, the way they have been in Gaza, makes it more likely that hostages will be released. Do you believe that? Do you believe that that's the way this is playing out? BASKIN: Personally, I don't believe that. I think it has prolonged the talks and made it more difficult to negotiate a deal. This deal should have been done in the second or third week of the war. And here we are in the sixth week of the war. But it's really difficult to argue with military commanders and security experts. I am not one of them. I do know Hamas, and I think that, also, what I heard from the Egyptian side, is that they were preparing a deal with a list of names, in fact, three weeks ago. But then he got held back once the Israelis surrounded the city of Gaza and began to penetrate within the city. So I believe that it's not necessarily so. But again, it's a gamble. We don't know. Maybe the Israeli security experts are right, and maybe I'm right. We have no way of knowing, and it's one of these what if things that has no conclusion to it. NEWTON: Yes. And you really hit the nail on the head there in terms of what we're discussing all of this, and yet, those families live in agony every minute. I know. I speak to some of them, and I can't imagine, if they're watching us now, how they just want to scream at us and everyone saying, Just get our loved ones home. And to that point, I want to ask you, what do you make of the internal political situation in Israel right now? I mean, it was incredibly contentious what happened at the Knesset and those families. Just with the emotion pouring out of them against those politicians. We don't have any insight of what went on with the war cabinet. But given the emotion, it must have been an incredibly difficult meeting. BASKIN: For sure. Some of the families walked out before the end of the meeting when they heard from the minister of defense that the first priority remains the war priority, the goal dismantling Hamas. Apparently, the prime minister, Netanyahu, afterwards assured the families that getting out the hostage was the primary goal and everything was being done to get them out. There are a lot of people who don't believe our prime minister. He has very little confidence amongst the public, particularly after October 7th. That lack of confidence is growing every day in Israel as more and more people are calling for his resignation. The argument is not should he resign, but when he should resign. And the majority still think it should be at the end of the war and not during the war. But those voices are loud and clear that Netanyahu will have his day of reckoning sooner or later. NEWTON: Yes. Again, incredibly frustrating for the families who have to deal with these politics. As I say, they just want to hug their loved ones. Gershon Baskin, I really want to thank you. You've been one of the only people to give us this kind of insight as this terrible conflict continues. Appreciate it. BASKIN: Thank you. [00:35:00] NEWTON: Now, to the war in Ukraine. U.S. Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin unveiled a new $100 million military aid package for Ukraine during the surprise trip to Kyiv. Austin met with Ukrainian President Zelenskyy Monday, telling him the U.S. will stand by Ukraine, quote, "for the long haul." The White House had learned earlier this month that funding is dwindling and this is one of the smallest aid packages yet. But Austin says he sees bipartisan support for Ukraine and both chambers of Congress. Meantime, Ukrainian forces say they won a key foothold across the all- important Dnipro River. CNN's Anna Coren reports now from Ukraine. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) ANNA COREN, CNN INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Meandering through the marshlands of Kherson region in Southern Ukraine is the mighty Dnipro River, now, the new frontline in Ukraine's war against Russia. (SOUNDS OF ARTILLERY) COREN (voice-over): In recent weeks, marines have managed to cross this expanse of water using inflatable boats, establishing a tenuous foothold on the left bank of the river. "Hey, am I in Vietnam?" asked a soldier sarcastically, rushing past tall grasses, a reference to another bloody conflict that ended before most of these soldiers were even born. According to Ukrainian armed forces, they've pushed back the Russians 3 to 8 kilometers, 2 to 5 miles, from the riverfront, making it difficult for the enemy to fire mortars at positions on the right bank. However, Russian drones, artillery and aerial glided bombs are still landing, and constantly. In exclusive access with drone pilot Sirhe (ph), his night mission had just been aborted, because the Russians had identified his unit's position on the right bank. Hunkered down in his pick-up, hiding under trees from Russians birds above, the 32-year-old former journalist tells me they're under constant bombardment. COREN: What are you hearing? UNIDENTIFIED MALE (through translator): Explosions. Now, there is an attack on the place where I am. There are kamikaze drones, I think, at Shahed. Rockets, most likely grass (ph), mortars and tanks. It's always like that here. Today, they're using guided aerial bombs. Do you hear it, too? That's another one. I think it was a rocket. COREN (voice-over): The job of his aerial reconnaissance unit is to provide cover for marines crossing the river and to watch the enemy on the other side. COREN: Do you feel safe where you are? UNIDENTIFIED MALE (through translator): It's dangerous here, where we live and where we work. Every time I enter the zone, I say goodbye to my wife. But I realized my life can be ended at any moment. You get used to it. COREN (voice-over): The reason this left bank operation is so important for Ukraine is to open the road to Russian-occupied Crimea and to protect the nearby city of Kherson. A year ago, the Russians withdrew from Kherson using the Dnipro River as a defendable natural barrier between the two sides. But in the last month, attacks on Kherson have intensified to the point where the region's military governor told me there were 700 incoming rounds in one day. "This is revenge, and now it's felt more," he says, "because our soldiers are already on the left bank, and our civilians are feeling this revenge." Three hundred thousand residents used to live in Kherson. Now, less than a quarter remain, including 56-year-old Inna (ph). She cares for her invalid mother and her four-year-old grandson. "Twenty-four hours a day, it's scary. When it's quiet, it's even scarier than when there is shelling." She says she lived through eight months of Russian occupation and will endure this, as well. "Our main task is to survive," she explains. "That was the priority during the occupation, and it's the same thing now. We have to survive." A daily struggle for a population that's being constantly terrorized. Anna Coren, CNN, Kyiv. (END VIDEOTAPE) NEWT

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and some of the people that die were my friends, and I served with them. Zomi is the nicest angel you will meet, a woman that has been in so many places around the world feeding people. This was a good soul. (END VIDEO CLIP) SOLOMON: Now, the White House has joined international condemnation of Monday's attack. But, the world is waiting to see whether that will actually change anything on the ground. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: -- been no consequences thus far for any types of behavior that the President has been outraged by? KARINE JEAN-PIERRE, PRESS SECRETARY, WHITE HOUSE: We've had -- we are having conversations with the Israeli government. We've been very clear about that. Those conversations have been tough. We've been very public about those conversations. On this particular incident, there will be an investigation. There is an investigation currently happening. The President has said he wants it to be swift. He wants it to be comprehensive, and he wants to -- there -- to see accountability. (END VIDEO CLIP) SOLOMON: All right. Let's get the latest now from Priscilla Alvarez. She is in Washington. Priscilla, walk us through what we can expect from this call. PRISCILLA ALVAREZ, CNN WHITE HOUSE REPORTER: Well, you can certainly expect that President Biden is going to express his outrage and anger over that incident that you were just talking about, where those World Central Kitchen employees were killed. Now, previously, when we have talked about calls between President Biden and the Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, we have known about them ahead of time. They were on the books. In this case, this was a call specifically scheduled after this incident. And of course, the President making very clear in his statement this week how outraged and frustrated he was with the killing of these innocent civilians among the many others that have been killed. And so, all of this is going to be top of mind going into this phone call between the two leaders. But, there are also going to be multiple other issues that are discussed. That includes, for example, the ramping up of humanitarian aid into Gaza, which officials say is not enough and that they need to flood the zone. Also, the ongoing hostage and ceasefire deal talks. U.S. concerns about that potential ground incursion into Rafah where there are more than a million displaced Palestinians, and also changing the way that information is shared so that aid workers can be protected as they carry out their work. So, all of these topics and all very difficult and complicated ones are expected to come up between President Biden and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. And we should remind viewers that when these two leaders get on the phone together, it's usually at critical moments or inflection points where the two often having their own teams talk to one another regularly or then jumping on a phone call to walk through some of these various challenges and get their messages across. Now, of course, the Israeli delegation is expected to come to Washington next week for an in-person meeting. Recall that earlier this week, there was a virtual meeting between U.S. officials and Israeli officials, especially again as that looming threat of a ground incursion into Rafah is still very much there. So, this is not going to be the last conversation by any means. [11:05:00] This is part of an ongoing conversation between the two countries. But, there is no doubt that the incident this week was one that fueled frustration and concern within the White House, and all of that is expected to come up during this phone call today. SOLOMON: And Priscilla, to put a fine point on it, do we expect this to change policy at all? What's the administration saying about that? ALVAREZ: So far, they are maintaining their policy on Israel. They still say Israel has a right to defend itself. So, even though we are hearing these frustrations and anger from the White House, their policy has not changed, and then talking about this incident, they say, as you heard there from the White House Press Secretary, that they are waiting for Israel to conduct its investigation and then going from there. So, again, even though we are talking often about the statements of outrage from the White House, their policy very much remains the same when it comes to Israel's war against Hamas. SOLOMON: OK. Priscilla Alvarez live for us there. Priscilla, thanks so much. Well, a new report could help explain the high civilian death toll in Gaza. +972 magazine and Local Call conducted an extensive investigation into Israel's use of artificial intelligence in the war, citing Israeli intelligence sources. They say that Israel adopted kill lists of suspected militants based on an AI tool known to have a 10 percent error rate. The report says that the targets were systematically attacked in their homes, usually at night with whole families present. One author of the report spoke to CNN. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) YUVAL ABRAHAM, INVESTIGATIVE REPORTER, +972 MAGAZINE: As you said, sources said that the machine would occasionally make mistakes. It would mark people who have a loose connection to Hamas or no connection at all to Hamas as potential targets, and they knew that the supervision mechanism in place would not be able to find all of these mistakes. (END VIDEO CLIP) SOLOMON: Now, the IDF does not dispute using artificial intelligence, but it did deny that AI was being used to identify suspected terrorists. It says that its analysts must conduct independent investigations of targets in accordance with international law. And Israel's military is making some major moves in response to escalating tensions in the region. The Israel Defense Forces say that they are going to increase recruitment and that they are calling up reservists for air defense. The IDF also suspending leave for combat units. Now, all of this comes as Iran vows to retaliate after it accused Israel of bombing its embassy complex in Syria on Monday. Well, this morning, we are also following the latest one, the aftermath of that massive earthquake in Taiwan, as rescue operations continue there. Officials say that the death toll has risen to 10 people with more than 1,000 injured. Hundreds more are still trapped or stranded. In some cases, damaged and tilting buildings remain a threat. Firefighters say that they've used blasting equipment and special teams to try to pull trapped people out. And there is more dramatic video from during the earthquake. This dashcam video here showing giant boulders crashing down from a hillside onto a highway. This car was able to act quickly and get out of danger. And also, take a look at these powerful images from the moment the quake struck. You can see, medical staff here desperately trying to protect newborn babies at a center in Taipei. We have more now from CNN's Ivan Watson who is on the ground in Taiwan. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) IVAN WATSON, CNN SENIOR INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: This small city of Hualien was the epicenter of Wednesday's 7.4 magnitude earthquake. And I think this building here is an example of just how frighteningly powerful this disaster was. It's a day later now and already you've got work crews ready to bring down what's left of this building. We saw videos of dramatic rescues, firemen pulling residents out of this building. Now, make no mistake, this was a deadly disaster. The death toll has been incrementally growing, more than 1,000 people injured. There are still rescues underway in the mountains around this city, where there were enormous landslides bringing down entire mountain faces. But, take another look at Hualien, down this road. You would be hard pressed to find any other building that had significant damage. In fact, a lot of these shops and businesses are currently open right now. The city authorities say there were at least 92 buildings damaged. They're being inspected to see if they're still viable going forward into the future. But, Taiwan, and Hualien, in particular, are very experienced when it comes to earthquakes. And I think what we're seeing here demonstrates the -- how prepared this community is, the structural integrity of these buildings. Everybody I've talked to here has said that they have lived through many, many earthquakes before, that Wednesday morning was the most frightening experience they had ever had. That said, it's very clear that this disaster, if Taiwan was not so well prepared, could have been much, much worse. [11:10:00] Ivan Watson, CNN, Hualien, Taiwan. (END VIDEOTAPE) SOLOMON: And our thanks to Ivan there. Well, the future of Ukraine aid is what NATO members are hoping and looking to secure as the alliance marks its 75th anniversary. (VIDEO PLAYING) Celebrations like this one took place throughout the day in Brussels. And America's top diplomat is on hand. He met with Ukraine's Foreign Minister a little earlier. Meanwhile, an angry Kremlin warns NATO that in its view the alliance is in quote "direct confrontation with Russia." Let's bring in CNN's Jennifer Hansler, who joins us live with the details from Washington, D.C. Jennifer, good to have you. What can we expect out of this meeting, and what can we expect to hear from the secretary there? JENNIFER HANSLER, CNN STATE DEPARTMENT PRODUCER: Well, Rahel, we don't expect a lot of concrete things to come out of this meeting because it's all working towards this big Washington summit that will happen here in the nation's capital in July. However, we expect the conversations focused a lot on that support for Ukraine, that ongoing support for Ukraine. And the other key topic was expected to be sort of the elephant in the room and that is the prospect of another Trump presidency. We have heard the former U.S. President threaten potential NATO expulsion. We have heard him suggest that they would not protect allies who were not contributing enough to their defensive spending. So, we expect the conversations to sort of focus on how do we protect in case there are threats to the alliance. My colleague, Kylie Atwood, reported there was some discussion of a potential fund to continue supporting Ukraine. That could be worth billions of dollars. There is a proposal on the table to move this Ukraine defense contact group that is currently being led by America under the auspices of NATO. So, a lot of these ideas were expected to be discussed among these foreign ministers in Brussels to sort of safeguard the alliance against a potential new Trump presidency. I should note that this was a significant meeting in Brussels this week, because not only was it the 75th anniversary, it was also the first time that all 32 new members were there. This comes after Sweden was finally admitted into the alliance earlier this year, after months and months of delay. So, this was also a cause for celebration for the alliance to say, hey, Putin, look at this. This was a strategic failure for you. The alliance has only grown bigger. We expect the Secretary of State to speak a little later today, and we also expect him to call on Congress to further aid Ukraine, to pass that supplemental that is sitting on the table. Speaker Johnson has suggested that will come to a vote when Congress gets back next week. Rahel. SOLOMON: All right. Jennifer Hansler live for us there. Jennifer, thank you. Well, coming up after the break, a big legal loss for Donald Trump. Why a New York judge shot down his request for a delay in the hush money trial? We'll be right back. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) SOLOMON: Welcome back. Donald Trump's latest effort to delay his criminal hush money trial has been denied. [11:15:00] The New York judge in the case has shut down a motion to delay the trial until after the U.S. Supreme Court rules on Trump's immunity claim. Now, the judge says that Trump's team had more than enough time to ask for delay earlier. So, the trial is expected to begin on April 15. Now, while the trial in New York appears to be full steam ahead, the Florida classified documents case, less so. The judge there is facing pressure from Special Counsel Jack Smith, who has slammed her handling of the case. Joining us now to discuss this CNN Legal Analyst and Criminal Defense Attorney, Joey Jackson. Joey, we always good to have you and see you. So, tensions are pretty high in this Mar-a-Lago case, and part because of jury instructions that the judge has given to both sides, but a trial date hasn't even been set. So, can you explain for us what the issue here is? JOEY JACKSON, CNN LEGAL ANALYST, & CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY: Absolutely. Good to be with you, Rahel. And so, what happens is first is the issue of jury instructions now because it's confusing there are so many cases. We'll take you to Mar-a-Lago. Mar-a-Lago is the case involving classified documents. Jury instructions are actually the law that the jury gets to guide them in their decision when the jury does deliberations and then they talk about guilt or innocence. Jury instructions, Rahel, are very important because they represent the law of the case. A jury is real providence. Right? Their role, their mission is to determine, what are the facts of the case? As fact finders, 12 jurors have to reach a unanimous conclusion as to guilt or innocence. In doing that, the judge instructs them as to the law, and through the jury instructions which constitute the legal instructions, which constitutes the law. Trump's team is arguing that the President, under former President Trump, under the Presidential Records Act, could, if he wished to, have taken those documents and made them personal in nature. That really contravenes, is against the Presidential Records Act because presidential records are public, not private. Moreover, the Special Counsel is saying, judge, what are you speaking of? This is trial about the Espionage Act relating to classified documents. It has nothing to do with the Presidential Records Act. So, why are we even talking about it? Furthermore, the issue in concern, Mar-a-Lago, happened two years after Trump was President. Yet and still the judge wants jury instructions to be fashioned by both parties. There is no trial date. There is no jury, and which one of the instructions would be, if the jury concludes that these classified documents were personal in nature, then there would be nothing to see here and it would lead to a quick dismissal, acquittal of the President. And so, the Special Counsel is very concerned about the judge misconstruing the law and even entertaining the notion that this could be considered the case under the Presidential Records Act, not this case, right, when it really deals with the Espionage Act, as we look at all the classified documents and boxes, and that's what all the argumentation is about in the case. And they really feel the Special Counsel, Rahel, that the judge has a clear bias towards Trump, is delaying this matter, is not making decision, and when she makes decisions, were making them in his favor, and they have just had enough. And that's what we saw really manifested in the Special Counsel's motion in which he expressed all of this frustration. SOLOMON: Yeah. And that was pretty clear in some of his language that was used. And I want to read for you, Joey, something that Trump posted on Truth Social this morning that the Special Counsel Jack Smith, quoting here now "should be sanctioned or censured for the way he is attacking a highly respected Judge, Aileen Cannon, who is presiding over his FAKE Documents Hoax case in Florida." Joey, beyond this being ironic, considering that Trump often attacks judges, do you see or did you see anything problematic or improper in Jack Smith's filing? JACKSON: So, the answer is to Jack Smith filing is, no. It comports with the law. It comports with legal standards, and it comports with his concern, which is a fair one of, why are we entertaining something like this? That something being these jury instructions, and the judge even suggesting that they could be personalized by the President when we're talking about an entirely separate statute. So, I don't see that as a law. And so, I don't see how this attack would be appropriate from a legal perspective. Now, remember, Rahel, there is an election. And as a result of that election, of course, the President is going to create this narrative that everyone is out to get me. The Special Counsel is wrong. I'm right. The judge should be respected because he is on my side and doing things I wanted to do. And as a result of that, I am the one under attack. It's a terrible system. Everyone is out to get me, elect me President, and I'll end this weaponization of the Department of Justice. That's the President's narrative. SOLOMON: Yeah, legal and political, obviously very different arenas here. CNN legal analyst, Joey Jackson, good to see you. Thank you, Joey. All right. Let's continue this conversation and bring in our political panel. [11:20:00] CNN Senior Political Commentator Scott Jennings, who joins me from California. He served as Special Assistant to then-President George W. Bush. And Maria Cardona. She is in Washington. She is a CNN Political Commentator and Democratic Strategist. Good to have you both. Scott, let me start with you. A setback for Trump in New York City with this hush money case, at least right now, it appears to be moving forward. How does this change things for him, if at all politically? SCOTT JENNINGS, CNN SENIOR POLITICAL COMMENTATOR, & FORMER SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO GEORGE W. BUSH: Well, that case plus the January 6 case, to me, look like the most likely to produce a conviction before the election. The documents case, I mean, it feels like it's going to get pushed out. So, now the question is, will voters hold a conviction in New York against him? I've been dubious, although it won't be a good day of headlines for him if he is convicted of criminal counts in New York. To me, the more consequential case is the January 6 case. We're still waiting on the Supreme Court to rule on his presidential immunity claims. But, if that were to go to trial sometime mid to late summer, and he were convicted there, I've always believed there is a cohort of voters who would simply not want to associate their franchise, their vote with a convicted felon. So, his strategy to delay all these trials past the election is warranted if you believe that a conviction would actually shake a few people out of his tree. SOLOMON: Maria, what are your thoughts? I mean, at least on the hush money case, as Scott -- MARIA CARDONA, CNN POLITICAL COMMENTATOR, & DEMOCRATIC STRATEGIST: Yeah. SOLOMON: -- pointed out, there is a huge question mark over some of these other cases in terms of whether they go to trial before November. But, is this a game changer, the fact that he could have to sit before a jury as early as a few weeks from now? Does this change things? CARDONA: I certainly think it could be, Rahel, and the proof in that is how desperately he is trying to delay it and how upset, I'm sure, he is that the fact that it has not been delayed. And I concur with Scott that a conviction in general could keep some people from voting for him. I think that people will talk about the nature of the conviction, given the nature of the trial. But, CNN has had some polling that has said that if there is a conviction in a court of law against Donald Trump, that there will be significant drop off of support within his own base. And so, I think that's why you're seeing the desperation within the Donald Trump camp of trying to delay every single one of these trials until after the election. Now, politically, for the Biden campaign, this doesn't really change anything, because they have never and they should not ever count on any conviction or a court session with Trump as being part of their political strategy. But, it certainly underscores the talking point about how unfit for office he is and it reminds voters they don't have to do it. Just the headlines every day reminds voters just how much legal trouble he is in, and for independents and suburban voters, that is not a good luck for him. SOLOMON: Scott, I hear you say that a conviction could perhaps turn off some voters. What about language like this? I want to read for you just some of what Trump said about Jack Smith this morning on Truth Social. He called him "deranged". He called him a "low life". He said he is nasty, rude, condescending. Does that worry you as a Republican that language like that could turn off independents, could turn off moderates? JENNINGS: I mean, we've been hearing this kind of language about Donald Trump's perceived political opponents for seven years. My view is, if you haven't jumped out of the boat over these kinds of tweets, or I guess X's posts, whatever now, if you haven't jumped out of the boat over this kind of language, you're not jumping out. OK? This kind of post, I mean, it's like a five out of 10 on the incendiary scale. So, no, I'm not worried about it. I think at this point, every voter, people who love him, people who hate him, know who Donald Trump is. They know how he speaks, and some people love it and some people hate it. And I don't think someone is going to wake up today and said that was the last straw, because if that's your attitude, you would have -- that would have happened like six years ago. SOLOMON: That's a good point, Scott. Maria, let me switch gears and turn to Gaza. President Biden is scheduled to speak with Netanyahu today. It is expected to be perhaps a tense call. But, the administration also saying there are no plans to change U.S. policy. Celebrity chef Jose Andres whose -- of course, it was his aid group where those seven workers were killed in the strike. He spoke to CNN yesterday, and here is what he said. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ANDRES: I just spoke to President Biden yesterday. President Biden made the statement which seems it's already a harder stand, but it's very complicated to understand that we are going to be sending -- America is going to be sending its Navy and its military to do humanitarian work, when at the same time weapons provided by America, not to defend Israel itself from missile attacks, but use weapons that are killing civilians in this moment. (END VIDEO CLIP) [11:25:00] SOLOMON: Maria, your reaction to that, and how much you think voters are struggling with that same lack of understanding what they hear versus what is happening. CARDONA: Yeah. Rahel, there is no question that this is one, not just one of the biggest challenges that's facing the Biden White House and frankly the Biden campaign, but it is such a heart-wrenching issue. And in full disclosure, I knew one of the aid workers that was killed. My husband was very, very close to her. She has been on -- he has been on our air talking about her. So, it has been gut-wrenching for us as it has been for so many who are seeing the ravages and the images. And so, what I say is that this White House does have a big challenge, and part of how they are going to be living that challenge is today in that call with Netanyahu. I am told that it is going to be very tough. It is going to be very stern. And look, publicly, they are saying right now that nothing has changed. But, I suspect, Rahel, if these images continue, the horrific hospital that was bombed that you all have been covering this so incredibly well, as you should, and the outcry on the international stage about what is going on and how Israel has been so indiscriminate in their prosecution of this war, that's going to have to change. And so, the Biden administration have to use every tool within their disposal to get Israel to change course. And so, we'll see. Today, plans haven't changed, but that doesn't mean that they won't change tomorrow, next week or three months from now. SOLOMON: Scott, speaking of plans changing, let me ask, Trump says that he will make an announcement on abortion next week. I'm curious what you think he can say to try to thread this needle. I mean, certainly coming out of Florida with these rulings, putting abortion literally on the ballot box in November, what does he say? What do you think? JENNINGS: Well, he has already started to lay out publicly in dribs and drabs over time what I think is kind of the outline of a pretty simple position, it's the old Ronald Reagan position, that he is pro- life, that he believes in the three exceptions, rape, incest and life of the mother, that he strongly supports in vitro fertilization, and that he thinks some kind of a reasonable limit on abortion, between 15 and 20 weeks, could be his position. Now, I don't speak for him. I don't know what he is going to do. But, he said that in interviews and in various formats over the last few months. If he lays that out as his position, that's a very reasonable and defensible political position. I think most Americans could support it. And I think it's perfectly fine for him to carry that into a general election. SOLOMON: Maria, if he does say something like that, though, does he risk losing his more conservative, evangelical base? I mean, this is an issue more broadly -- CARDONA: Yeah. SOLOMON: -- that you see Biden actually polls better than Trump on. CARDONA: Yeah. I do think that is a risk. But, the other problem with what he might say, if it's what Scott says, is that he has really no credibility on it, because he has said many times bragging about how he is so proud that he is responsible for overturning Roe v. Wade. He is the one who put in the three judges that resulted in the Supreme Court decision. And so, that is what Democrats are going to be using, not just against him, but against Republicans. And so, whatever he talks about, whether it is 15 weeks or 16 weeks, a ban is a ban is a band to women. And the problem with how Republicans talk about this is that they don't understand that every single woman who is in a situation where she might need an abortion is different. You cannot legislate the kind of healthcare that every woman might need because every situation is different. It's tragic and it's different. And this is what Republicans do not understand. And so, again, if he says that, this is going to continue to be political kryptonite for him and for Republicans all across the board who just want draconian decisions on this and to keep women from having the power to make decisions about their own bodies. SOLOMON: Well, we certainly will wait to see what the official message and language is. Scott Jennings, Maria Cardona, good to see you both. Thank you. CARDONA: Thanks, Rahel. SOLOMON: Yeah. JENNINGS: Thanks. SOLOMON: Well, coming up next, the chaos and the confusion in Kabul during the 2021 U.S. withdrawal. Coming up, exclusive CNN reporting on what some State Department officials on the ground said that they were trying to do during the evacuations and new details, when we return. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [11:30:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) SOLOMON: Welcome back. You are watching CNN NEWSROOM. I'm Rahel Solomon live in New York. And here are some of the international headlines we're watching for you today. At least four people are dead after the latest Russian attack on Ukraine's second largest city. Drones reportedly struck residential buildings and a power plant in Kharkiv early Thursday, knocking out electricity to hundreds of thousands of people. Officials say that at least 10 people were hurt. The President of Zimbabwe has declared a national disaster over an ongoing drought. He says that the devastating dry spell linked to the climate event, known as El Nino, means that nearly three million people will go hungry. It's just one of the countries across southern Africa experiencing a drought. And today, new details, an exclusive CNN reporting about the U.S. evacuation of Afghanistan confirmed the chaotic situation around the Kabul airport. Closed-door testimony from three top State Department officials giving insight into how there was no time to prepare and no evacuation plan in place. The officials who rushed in after the Taliban took over, said that they initially and essentially created the withdrawal plan from scratch. Now, this exclusive CNN reporting was done by CNN State Department Producer Jennifer Hansler, as well as Security Correspondent Kylie Atwood, who joins us live from Washington. Kylie, good to have you. What more can you tell us about this investigation? Obviously, we all remember that day really well, the photos. It was quite a scramble. What else have you learned? KYLIE ATWOOD, CNN U.S. SECURITY CORRESPONDENT: Yeah. It was quite a scramble publicly. And we were reporting on what was happening behind the scenes. And now, what we have are these State Department officials on the record, describing just how challenging the situation was for them on the ground in Afghanistan. These three officials that gave transcribed interviews talked about the fact that they were really rushed into this chaotic scene. One of them had been working at a posting in Turkey. Another one had been working on arctic issues. And another one was asked to go to Kabul and departed eight to 10 hours later. And what they found when they got there was that there was really no operational plan for them to be following, although other State Department officials say that, NEO, which is a noncombatant evacuation plan, had been worked on by the State Department in the lead up to this evacuation. Essentially, what these diplomats told these investigators on the Hill is that they were just making it up on the fly because there was really no plan that had been laid out for them that would have effectively been useful in this troubling situation. James DeHart, who is one of the State Department officials, I want to read to a part of his transcribed interview. He was asked quote, "Were you executing off a specific plan? He responded by saying, "I would say not really. We had to, I would say, create from scratch tactical operations that would get our priority people into the airport." [11:35:00] He then added that there were -- they were roughly as effective as they could be under the circumstances. But, of course, painting a picture of just how challenging it was. And one of the things they really get into is the challenges that they faced with the Taliban, who were effectively the ones who were in control of that chaos outside of the airport gates. SOLOMON: Yeah. Really, really stunning developments, Kylie. Give us a sense -- I mean, is the investigation now complete? What happens now? ATWOOD: Yeah. So, what is worth noting here, is that it is the top Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee who is leading this investigation. He started the investigation more than two years ago and it is still ongoing. What the Committee is going to do is come up with a report later this year that synthesizes all of the interviews that they've done. They're still going through some documents that they've received from the State Department. And Biden administration officials are very cognizant of the fact that there is a political motive here for the Republicans, because obviously, the Afghanistan withdrawal was a very dark mark on President Biden's foreign policy legacy, and these Republicans clearly want to bring this issue to the fore as Americans head to the polls closer to November as they're

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ERICA HILL, CNN ANCHOR: We're almost out of time, sir. So, would the government heed that ruling? Yes or no? DERMER: The government will always obey and abide by the rule of law in Israel because we're -- we have in Israel the rule of law. What we don't have is the rule of judges. (END VIDEO CLIP) VAUSE: The passage of the bill has rattled the Israeli military and national security. Officials say there's been an increase in reservists asking to end their service. They've threatened to stop volunteering if the bill was passed. More details now from CNN's Fred Pleitgen reporting in from Jerusalem. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) FREDERIK PLEITGEN, CNN SENIOR INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT (voice over): As protests continue to grip Israel, among those taking to the streets, many military reservists angry at the Netanyahu government's moves to weaken the country's Supreme Court, even some who are just getting ready to serve saying they feel alienated. PLEITGEN: What do you think this means for the Israeli army because there's so much division right now in society? Unity is so important for Israel. ETHAN LAZAL, PROTESTER: We want to serve the values of the country and not some prime minister that does whatever he want. We need to have a democratic country if we can -- if we want to serve this country. PLEITGEN (voice over): Both men and women perform mandatory military service in Israel and many later continued as often highly skilled reservists, crucial for a small country under constant threat. But now, around 10,000 reservists have vowed to refuse service saying they believe that judicial overhaul would undermine democracy and the balance of power. RON SCHERF, ISRAELI RESERVIST: This is a very sad day for me. I'm volunteering for 23 years already in the reserve army only. All my life volunteering and fighting for Israel. We feel we're doing the right thing, and that we are fighting for the democracy of Israel. YIFTACH GOLOV, ISRAELI RESERVIST: They stop the madness, stop the destruction of the army to make sure that Israel will remain a democracy. PLEITGEN (voice over): The move led to backlash from both the military leadership and the government. The chief of staff pleading with the reservists. LT. GEN. HERZI HALEVI, CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF, ISRAEL DEFENSE FORCES (through translator): Even those who have made a decision with a heavy heart not to report, the IDF needs you. PLEITGEN (voice over): Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu critical of the dissenters. BENJAMIN NETANYAHU, ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER (through translator): We all know that the Israeli Defense Forces rely on dedicated reservists who love the country. The call for refusal harms the security of all the citizens of the country. PLEITGEN (voice over): Concerns about the future of Israel's military are so grave, even opposition politicians fighting hard against Netanyahu whose efforts to curtail the Supreme Court's powers are calling on the reservists to reconsider. BENNY GANTZ, FORMER ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER (through translator): Even in this very difficult hour, I call upon my brothers who were serving and volunteering continue to guard our safety, our security. Give us a strong country to be able to amend things. [00:05:02] PLEITGEN (voice over): But many Israelis are clearly not betting on politicians amending things. Instead, taking to the streets to voice their anger. Fred Pleitgen, CNN, Jerusalem. (END VIDEOTAPE) VAUSE: Moody's credit rating warns the judicial overhaul is posing a serious threat to the economy. Across the country, businesses have closed in protest, others shut down by the ongoing demonstrations. Moody's have projected economic growth in Israel of three percent this year and in 2024. But now warns the country faces significant risk of political and social tensions that will harm the economy, as well as security. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu says any negative economic consequences will be momentary. Yannay Spitzer is an economist at Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He joins me now from Boston, Massachusetts. Thanks very much for being with us. We appreciate your time. SPITZER: Hello, John. Thank you for -- thanks for having me here. VAUSE: OK, so let's start with the basics. Let's look at the stock market. And for a point of reference, we have the S&P 500 on this graph, it's in a blue line. And the blue line here is compared to the TA-35, which is the 35 biggest companies in Israel, and the TA-125, the 125 -- that's the one, companies by capitalization. And for almost all of last year, these three indices were moving together, once we get to the election of the right wing coalition government back in November 1st last year, you see, the TA -- can we go back to the graph, please. The TA and the TA-125, they start heading south. Yes, can we go back to that graph? Thank you. Yes, we see the blue line, the S&P gains in value, the total of the TA-35 and TA-125 losing value. So, cause and effect arguments can often be misleading. But in the past eight months, has there been any other ongoing factors which could explain the widespread differential between Israeli stocks and U.S. stocks. SPITZER: So, it's very hard to come up with any such events that would create a 26 or 27 percent underperformance of the Israeli stocks that in normal times, really trace the S&P 500 like a shadow. It's kind of a peculiar feature of the Israeli markets. Now, those things have happened in the past, but not to such an extent, and are pretty rare. So, it's hard to prove things. But we also have strong evidence from exchange rates that have depreciated way and above beyond what markets would explain. We can estimate an excess depreciation of the shekel on the order of 17 percent. This two pieces of evidence indicates that simply put the Israeli financial assets are diminishing in value. And local investors, the -- what we call the institutional banks, pension funds, are trying to send out their money. By doing that, the value of the Israel financial assets are diminishing. VAUSE: Is there a number on that? Can we put a dollar figure on or a shekel or figure or percentage of GDP? SPITZER: So, I would be -- I would be very careful in stating figures. But if you take it as on face value, this looks like a loss just on the stock market of something approaching or exceeding 300 billion shekels, which is just about $80 billion, or between 15 and 20 percent of Israeli GDP. This is a huge wealth loss. And this is after just one law has been passed. VAUSE: And so, one particular in particular, one sector of the economy, which has been hit hardest by all of this. SPITZER: Yes. So, that will be the high tech sector. The high tech sector with Israel is disproportionately large in per capita terms and in terms of the share of the economy, Israel is the most high tech country in the world. And this is a huge asset. This is what has been driving Israeli growth over the past 30 years. And it's also the most fragile sector of the economy. And we are deeply worried about what's going to happen in it. And we all know this is terribly worrying signs. So, we know that although globally, there has been a decline in investments going to the high tech sector, but the decline in Israel has far exceeded the decline -- the global decline in this sector. Also, yes -- VAUSE: Sorry to interrupt. But when Netanyahu -- Benjamin Netanyahu says any hits to the economy will be simply momentary and the economy is strong. Is he right? SPITZER: Far from it. Far from it and we're deeply worried. We're less worried about the short term damage, what we're forecasting is long, deep and painful deterioration of the Israeli economy. We're talking about not days and weeks and months, we're talking about decades to come, at the end of which Israel is going to be a backwardness. VAUSE: Here's part of the reason why Moody's downgraded Israel's sovereign credit from stable to disliked status. It reads, we believe the wide ranging nature of the government's proposals could materially weaken the Judiciary's independence and disrupt effective checks and balances between the various branches of government, which are important aspects of strong institutions. [00:10:15] So, to be clear, what they're saying here is the reason why the rating was lowered, not essentially because of the protests or the industrial action or the strikes, but specifically because of the law itself and the Democratic consequences, is that correct? SPITZER: So, let me just be clear that this is not a downgrading of the credit rating of Israel. This is a warning against investments in Israel. Basically, Moody's is calling the international investors, step out, this is not the right time to move in. But in their explanation, they're really hitting the nail on the head. The problem is the constitutional setup that Netanyahu coalition is designing for Israel. So, from decades of research in economic history and political economy, we know that institutions matter, and the constitutional setup of the country matters for its long run economic outcomes. And specifically, countries that are wealthy and prosperous, are countries in which there are inclusive institutions where the Constitution's set up is sharing, inclusive, and there are checks and balances. And the executive is not free to do whatever it -- whatever it wants. And if you look at the common denominators of all of the components of the judicial overhaul, it's just one. It's about concentrating power at the hands of the governing coalition. Right now, the Supreme Court and to some degree, also the bureaucracy are the only real guarantor of checks and balances in the Israeli system. And all of those laws in many different ways are trying to neutralize them and to subdue them to the governing coalition. And if ever everything is going to pass, we're going to have a government, the coalition that governs the country without checks and balances. And it's very clear what the problem is. It's pretty scary, to be honest. What's going to be it's going to be a coalition government that serves the interests of a small majority, the ultra-orthodox, the extreme right wing, the settlers, and the populist right wing and the rights of the minorities and of the liberal, secular or moderately religion Israelis are going to be jeopardized. This is a recipe for long term economic backwardness, unfortunately. VAUSE: Yannay, thank you so much for being with us. Your work is fascinating. It is an insight which we hadn't really seen before. Thank you so much for being with us. We really appreciate your time, sir. SPITZER: Thank you very much. VAUSE: Wildfires burning out of control in parts of Greece and efforts to battle the blaze on one island has ended in tragedy. The country's defense ministry says two Greek Air Force officers died while conducting a firefighting operation and a warning, the video you're about to see is graphic. The plane was dropping water on a fire in the Greek island of Evia when it crashed into the hillside. Pilots on board 27 and 34 years old. Greek officials have announced three days of national mourning. The Prime Minister says firefighters are working 24 hours to try and put out that place. But he says the dire situation will likely get worse because of rising temperatures, strong wind and ongoing drought conditions. Main battlefront on the islands of Corfu area and Rhodes. More than 20,000 people have been evacuated from Rhodes alone, most of them are tourists. Red Cross volunteers says these fires do of anything the country has seen in recent years. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MARLA FEGGOU, VOLUNTEER, HELLENIC RED CROSS: The fire that we have at the moment is we cannot describe what is happening. Half of the island is in flames and it seems uncontrollable and we are deeply sorry for that. We felt deeply hurt about that situation. (END VIDEO CLIP) VAUSE: Across Greece, many tourist organizations are pleading for tourists not to abandon the country. Tourism is a crucial industry there. And many have fled and they now need those tourists to return for the economy to survive. Greece is not the only country which is dealing with wildfires. They're also burning across southern Europe and in North Africa as well. CNN's Nada Bashir has our report. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) NADA BASHIR, CNN REPORTER (voice over): The night sky over Sicily, illuminated by flames, a devastating series of wildfires spreading across parts of the Italian island. At one point, even bringing Palermo airport to a standstill. Europe's southern coast has been gripped by wildfires for days. On the Greek island of Corfu, more than 2000 people have so far been forced to evacuate. Teams from Turkey, Croatia and Egypt have even been flown in to help tackle the relentless blaze. [00:15:05] On the Greek island of Evia, no end to the tragedy. A Canadian firefighting plane crashed on Tuesday with two people on board and in Rhodes where fires have been raging for a week now, residents scramble to find safety. ARTEMIS PAPAVASILLIOU, RESIDENT: We evacuated the village. Now some houses are on fire. And we came down here. We don't know what to do. LANAI KARPATAKI, RESIDENT: It's very very bad, the situation, we need help, send us help from everywhere. BASHIR (voice over): But it's not just Europe that is feeling the heat. In Algeria, dozens of people have been killed as a result of wildfires across 16 provinces in the country. Local officials say more than 8000 firefighters are working to contain the spread of the fires. But across the border in Tunisia smoke fills the sky as both emergency teams and residents do whatever they can to stop the blaze from scorching more land. Parts of North Africa and the Mediterranean have already exceeded 40 degrees Celsius or 104 degrees Fahrenheit over the last week. Temperatures which according to experts, would have been virtually impossible without human induced climate change. In any report, the World Weather Attribution initiative says extreme heat events are expected to worsen in both severity and frequency unless the world rapidly stopped burning fossil fuels. One lead researcher even warning that this year's sweltering temperatures could be considered cool in the future. This as E.U. officials warned that wildfires are becoming the new normal, with heat waves across Europe growing even longer and more intense with each passing year. Nada Bashir, CNN, Rome. (END VIDEOTAPE) VAUSE: Typhoon Doksuri is now starting to weaken after making landfall in the Philippines Tuesday, now heading towards Taiwan with the threat of heavy rain, strong winds and flash flooding. The second landfall is expected Friday in southern China likely be the most powerful typhoon to hit China so far this year, at least the mainland. And forecasters believe it will move pretty far inland. Fishing roads have been worn to seek shelter and those who own them have been told that as well and farmers to speed up their harvests. The International Monetary Fund has extreme weather warnings -- weather rather like typhoons and political events, like the war in Ukraine will drive up food prices as well as inflation. The IMF adds that extreme temperatures connected with El Nino could exacerbate drought conditions that will raise food prices as well. The reason suspension of the Black Sea Grain initiative could result in further increases in the cost of wheat and other grains. Delicate and dangerous operation underway at the coast of Yemen to avoid more than a million barrels of oil from a converted supertanker. The FSO Safer has been abandoned in the Red Sea since 2015. And has not been in service since 2015. It is deteriorating to the point that experts say it could leak or possibly explode and unleash an oil spill in a maritime environment. That oil spill will be four times as large as the oil which was spilt in 1989 during the Exxon Valdez disaster in Alaska. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ANTONIO GUTERRES, U.N. SECURITY-GENERAL: The ship to ship transfer of oil which has started today is the critical next step in avoiding an environmental and humanitarian catastrophe on a colossal scale. (END VIDEO CLIP) VAUSE: The U.N. says permission from Yemen's warring parties to empty the tanker has taken years of often difficult negotiations. The coordination -- the salvage effort is now being coordinated by U.N. officials and could take 19 days if all goes according to plan. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) DAVID GRESSLY, U.N. RESIDENT AND HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR IN YEMEN: Right behind me you can see the FSO Safer itself and just beyond that is the Yemen. The formerly known as the Nautica, the vessel that is currently receiving oil to offload from the FSO Safer. ACHIM STEINER, ADMINISTRATOR, U.N. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM: But as of this morning, we are very pleased to report that the pumps are on, the pipes have been laid between the FSO Safer and the Yemen, the replacement tanker, and the first gallons of oil have in fact been pumped off the Safer onto the Yemen. (END VIDEO CLIP) VAUSE: What's not clear is who will get to sell the oil. What is clear because the U.N. will then actually sell the oil and then the proceeds from that oil will hopefully then be put back into the Yemeni economy. Still to come, Ecuador's president declares a state of emergency in the country's prison system and rising violence, the latest on those clashes in a moment. And in Argentina combining art with artificial intelligence, a program helped to track down children or people who disappeared during a brutal military dictatorship. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [00:22:00] VAUSE: On Tuesday, a court in Brussels convicted six men in the 2016 suicide bombings that killed at least 33 people and wounded more than 300 others. They were found guilty of terrorist murder and participating in a terrorist organization. One of them was also convicted last year in the 2015 Paris terrorist attacks. The Brussels attack took place in Belgium, counterterrorism officials were focusing on the country. That's because a large number of Belgian fighters had traveled to join ISIS and other terror groups in Syria and Iraq. The verdict Tuesday brought an end to the country's largest ever criminal trial. In video out of Haiti shows many fleeing from an area around the U.S. Embassy in Port-au-Prince, driven out by what appears to be tear gas. CNN cannot verify who deployed the tear gas. Video shows man carrying a firearm wearing what appears to be the uniform of Haiti's National Police. It's not known if he is actually an official police officer. This comes after local violence drove residential on their homes to an area around the embassy. Now they are pleading for their government's help. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I don't know the reason, they just shoot and they asked for the area. They took our house and we're in the street. We want help to go back home. To the Haitian government, we send this message because we want to come back home. (END VIDEO CLIP) VAUSE: CNN has reached out to the Haitian National Police, Haitian Civil Protection and the U.S. Embassy to comment. We have not yet heard back. A standoff in a prison in Ecuador has ended in the release of more than 100 prison employees who had been held hostage. At least 31 people have died, more than a dozen injured after clashes between inmates and police according to Ecuador's Attorney General. Now, the country's president is taking steps to make sure a crisis like this doesn't happen again. Stefano Pozzebon reports. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) STEFANO POZZEBON, REPORTER (voice over): The president Guillermo Lasso has declared a 60 day state of emergency across the entire penitentiary system seeking to regain control of the prisons which in Ecuador often appear to be run by the inmates themselves. The state of emergency allows for police and the armed forces to be deployed inside the cells and shortly after the expedition of the decree, the prison Security Service confirmed that at least 106 service members who had been held hostages by the inmates in at least five prisons across the country were finally being released. The authorities are blaming international criminal organizations who are fighting for control of drug trafficking routes across Ecuador for the violence and while these securities violence escalation is causing greater worry among the population. According to recent poll, crime is the number one cause of concern for Ecuadorians ahead of the economic crisis or lack of jobs. The country is holding its general election on August 20. For CNN, this is Stefano Pozzebon. (END VIDEOTAPE) VAUSE: An artist in Argentina is using artificial intelligence to create images of the children of kidnapping victims during the country's military dictatorship. [00:25:05] Santiago Barros combines photos of mothers and fathers who disappeared between 1976 and 1983. The results show what their sons and daughters might look like today. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SANTIAGO BARROS, ART DIRECTOR (through translator): Generally speaking, people contact me about an isolated case. And the response was always the same. Well, I can't believe it. It's so moving. I made clear to everyone this is one of the many possible results. In some cases, they recognize themselves in the A.I. generated image. There was a case in particular, in which the image result was very similar to one of their brothers. (END VIDEO CLIP) VAUSE: More than 30,000 people were killed or disappeared after Argentina's military coup in 1976. Relative searching for survivors say they appreciate the project, but DNA evidence is the only real way to find their loved ones. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ESTEBAN HERRERA, SON OF MISSING OF WOMAN (through translator): It's an artistic view that uses an artificial tool for imagination, but it's not conclusive. These images could be touching, but they could generate a person different from the one we're searching for. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) VAUSE: Still ahead here on CNN, remembering the Korean War 70 years after fighting ended on the Korean peninsula. We'll hear from a South Korean War veteran and see how the North is marking the anniversary. The first China's Foreign Minister has been mysteriously missing for a month now. He's been fired and replaced. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE (through translator): I have no information to provide in regard to your question. (END VIDEO CLIP) (COMMERCIAL BREAK) VAUSE: Welcome back, I'm John Vause, you're watching CNN NEWSROOM. China's foreign minister has been mysteriously missing for a month and now he's out of the job. Beijing has announced that Qin Gang has been sacked from his high profile posts will be replaced by China's top diplomatic adviser, Wang Yi. It's a fall from grace for Qin who a man who recently was one of the president Xi Jinping's most senior aides. CNN's Will Ripley has details. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE (through translator): What is the current situation with Foreign Minister Qin Gang? UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE (through translator): I have no information to provide in regard to your question WILL RIPLEY, CNN SENIOR INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT (voice over): Out of sight for 30 days, questions circulating on his whereabouts. China's Foreign Minister Qin Gang replaced by his predecessor Wang Yi, rubber stamped by China's top decision making body a surprise shakeup at the very top of China's diplomatic leadership. A dramatic fall from grace for one of China's star diplomats, as ambassador to the U.S., Qin was combative and controversial. QIN GANG, FORMER CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER: We are fully justified to do what we must. RIPLEY (voice over): Polarizing, persuasive, performing under pressure. A patriotic poster child of China's wolf warrior diplomacy for an assertive new era under Xi Jinping, China's powerful president promoted his loyal aide to foreign minister last December. [00:30:00] A meteoric rise, making Qin, China's second most powerful second diplomat. Guarding around the world. Welcoming allies and adversaries to Beijing. Just last month, U.S. Secretary of State Anthony Blinken. Qin's last known meeting was on January 25th, with Russia's Deputy Foreign Minister. After that, he went missing for a month. Absent from high-profile visits by top U.S. officials, Janet Yellen, John Kerry and most recently, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. DENG YUWEN, FORMER EDITOR, CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER (through translator): It is very rare for a senior Chinese diplomat who have gone missing more than 20 days ago. In my memory, that has never happened before. RIPLEY (voice-over): China saying he was unable to attend meetings due to health reasons. But even that, official explanation, later deleted from the Chinese Foreign Ministry website. The Ministry often leaves out content it deems sensitive from its transcripts. Qin's public silence, also not mentioned in Chinese state media, fueling intense speculation online. On Chinese social media, one Weibo user said, We can't guess what happened to him and now they're asking, is this how our wolf warriors end up?" China's diplomacy on a busy schedule, driven by a stream of high-level exchanges between Beijing and Washington. YUWEN (through translator): The fact that the Chinese foreign ministers disappeared at this particular time has created a lot of attention and discussions. RIPLEY (voice-over): China's authoritarian system, centered around man, Xi Jinping, China's most powerful leader in decades. A few outsiders know what is on his mind, or what happened to his former foreign minister. And what the future might hold. Will Ripley, CNN. (END VIDEOTAPE) VAUSE: Russia's president is planning to visit close ally China in October. The Kremlin says Vladimir Putin will attend the Belt and Road Forum for the third time. The event, held in Beijing, is meant to increase cooperation among Eurasian states. Chinese President Xi Jinping issued the invite during his visit to Moscow, earlier this year. Meantime, Russia and Chinese delegations are arriving in the North Korean capital to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Armistice Agreement, which ended the fighting on the Korean Peninsula. The Russian delegation, led by the defense minister. which welcomed by a North Korean honor guard. These are the first high-profile visitors to North Korea since it closed its borders during the pandemic. Well, North Korea refers to the armistice as Victory Day. The Korean War never officially ended. For the past seven decades, the two Koreas have largely honored what is a ceasefire agreement signed July 27th, 1953. CNN's Paula Hancocks spoke to a South Korean veteran who lived through one of the bloodiest battles of the war and what is now the demilitarized zone. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) PAULA HANCOCKS, CNN INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Kim Jae- soo walks among the tombstones of fallen comrades. Young lives cut short during the Korean War, more than two and a half million killed during the brutal three-year conflict. KIM JAE-SOO, KOREAN WAR VETERAN: [speaking in a Non-English language] HANCOCKS (voice-over): Kim joined the military just before North Korea invaded its southern neighbor in 1950. A war that ended, not in a peace treaty, but in an armistice on July 27th, 1953. Kim stayed in the military for 17 years. He said memories of the sheer number of dead bodies during the war has never left him. He recalls intense fighting at the Hill of the White Horse in 1952 where Chinese troops supporting North Korea, battled for control of a hill that now lies within the DMZ, the demilitarized zone between the two Koreas. KIM: (FOREIGN LANGUAGE]) HANCOCKS (voice-over): The battle lasted ten days, killing thousands on all sides. Kim says all he could do for those who fell was to cover their bodies with straw blankets. Efforts continued to bring all those lost back home no matter which side they fought on. This ceremony was to repatriate remains of Chinese fighters. The United States says they have just under 7500 Americans still unaccounted for. North Korea's cooperation is sporadic at best and dependent on relations with Seoul and Washington. HANCOCKS: This monument in the U.N. cemetery is for those who were lost during the Korean War, but have yet to be found. There were 13 of these slates filled with the names of U.N. troops, and the inscription said it is for those who have no known grave. [00:35:00] CHUN-IN BUM, FORMER SOUTH KOREAN ARMY GENERAL: It really brings to heart that during the tragedies of war, there are some really great things, such as sacrifice from individuals. HANCOCKS (voice-over): Soldiers from 21 countries fought in South Korea's defense when the war broke out 73 years ago. Those who fought and survived are shrinking in numbers, making their memories all the more precious. Kim pays tribute to soldiers from all over the world, in a poem he wrote, saying he is alive today because of them. KIM: (FOREIGN LANGUAGE]) HANCOCKS (voice-over): Paula Hancocks, CNN, Busan, South Korea. (END VIDEOTAPE) VAUSE: The opening ceremony for the Summer Olympic Games in Paris is exactly one year from today. See how they're preparing for the big event, that's next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) VAUSE: Countries around the world are losing out on a lot of money from companies of people who don't pay their taxes. The Tax Justice Network estimates $4.7 trillion would go uncollected over the next decade. The group blames illegal tax avoidance strategies, illegal tax evasion schemes, and creative accounting that rarely gets challenged. So who is not paying what they owe? Sixty-four percent is paying to multinational corporations, 36 percent is from wealthy individuals who benefit from rules that make it easy to shield assets in offshore havens. The Tax Justice Network wants the United Nations to take over global tax rules. A report from the secretary general is due in September. New U.N. members could vote on a plan to start the process by the end of the year. We are just one year a year from the start of the Paris Olympic Games. CNN's Melissa Bell shows us how the city's famous river will take center stage. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) MELISA BELL, CNN PARIS CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): With a cheer, Paris had won its bid. One hundred years after the Olympics first came to the City of Light, they would be back. ANNE HIDALGO, PARIS MAYOR (through translator): A city that managed to transform itself, overcome the challenges of the century, and thinking, of course, of the environmental challenges. BELL (voice-over): With an opening ceremony like no other. Held, not in a stadium, for the first time ever, but on a river. BELL: What the opening ceremony will allow is not just more than 10,000 athletes to make their way down this extraordinary waterway. It will also, say the organizers, allow more people to watch it than any other opening ceremony in history. They expect some 600,000 people to be able to watch from the bank

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ZAKARIA: That the U.S. is providing 75 percent of the -- (CROSSTALK) BLINKEN: Actually if you look at the burden sharing on this between the United States, Europe and other partners, Japan, and others is actually quite remarkable. Other countries have stepped up in ways that we haven't seen before. On the security side, we're the number one provider but others have done a lot. But if you look as well on the economic side, the ability to make sure that Ukraine has direct budgetary support. More is actually coming from Europe and others than from us. Humanitarian assistance. The refugees who've been housed throughout Europe and are able to work, send their kids to school, all of that collectively has been a remarkable demonstration of countries coming together and assuming their responsibilities. (END VIDEOTAPE) ZAKARIA: Next on GPS, when we come back, I asked Secretary Blinken about the other big challenge facing the United States, China. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [10:18:41] ZAKARIA: Last month, Secretary of State Blinken went to Beijing for meetings with Chinese leaders including Xi Jinping himself. The State Department said the two sides had candid, substantive, and constructive discussions which is a way of saying there were no diplomatic breakthroughs. So what is the state of the U.S.-China relationship? More now of my interview with Antony Blinken. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) ZAKARIA: Mr. Secretary, when I travel around the world, particularly when I talk to Asian diplomats, I get a message about U.S.-China relations which is they're wondering where this is going. Whether there is now a kind of ongoing ratchet effect or tit-for-tat, the United States puts certain kinds of restrictions on China, China will then respond? Or is there a possible stable equilibrium that we are arriving at? In other words, as one Asian diplomat said to me, what I'm trying to understand from the Americans is, are they done or is this just going to continue and continue? BLINKEN: Well, Fareed, let say two things. First, we are working to put some stability into the relationship, to put a floor under the relationship, to make sure that the competition that we're in doesn't veer into conflict, which would not be in our interest, their interest or anyone else's. [10:20:01] And that starts with strengthening our lines of communication. Talking, engaging, working through as best we can. Our profound differences and at least being clear about these so they're not misunderstanding, of intent and at the same time looking to see if there are areas where we can cooperate. There is a clear demand signal that I'm hearing around the world, everywhere I go, that each of us, the United States and China will responsibly manage this relationship because of course that has an impact not just on us but on countries around the world. That's exactly what we're doing and I think China has heard that as well. So I had hours of conversation with my Chinese counterparts when I was in Beijing. Janet Yellen, the Treasury secretary, was there, did the same thing. John Kerry was just there. Jake Sullivan has been engaged, and all of this is a process is trying to at least put some stability into this and to see if we could be very clear both about our differences and where we could cooperate. Now we've been very clear and I was very clear with my Chinese counterparts, we will continue to do and say things that China will not like just as they're going to continue to do and say we won't like. The test for us is whether we could manage our way through that. To make sure that we sustain these lines of communication, that we continue to talk, and that we work on, as I said, both dealing with the differences and seeing if we could cooperate. That's the way we're approaching it. I think it's the responsible thing to do. ZAKARIA: I mean, you're talking but there is no evidence on climate, on nuclear arms or on defense -- BLINKEN: It starts with talking. We weren't doing a lot of talking before. Now we are. We have different groups that are engaged or about to engage on discreet issues that are problems in the relationship, where I believe we can, I think, get to a resolution. At the same time, there are a number of areas where it's clearly in our interest to see if we could find ways to cooperate. We're starting to talk about that. Now, these are early days. The proof will be in the results. But my own sense is there is a recognition that if we're each going to play the game of holding each other to sort of, you know, clearing the field, erasing the board before we do anything, we're never going to get anywhere. And the demand signal on them to engage responsibly is strong, is clear, is loud from around the world. ZAKARIA: One of the most sensitive issues of course is the military side, nuclear weapons, Taiwan. It seems it's going to be very difficult to do this because there is not going to be much engagement with China's defense minister since he's currently under sanctions. Henry Kissinger met with him. Why not lift the sanctions so that you can straightforward military-to-military talks to try alleviate some of these tensions? BLINKEN: Look, as a practical matter, those sanctions don't prevent us the minister from engaging or us engaging with him. So there is no practical impediment. It is a political decision in effect for China to decide whether or not he should be engaged. ZAKARIA: But would you engage with somebody if you were -- BLINKEN: It's something that even each system, each country has to decide for itself. We've made it very clear that we think it's a responsibility to have these military-to-military contacts, to have this dialogue, especially to avoid any miscalculations, any misperceptions of what we're each doing. So we'll see where China comes out on this. It's -- ZAKARIA: But the U.S. is not going to lift sanctions on -- BLINKEN: All I could tell you is that we believe that this part of the conversation is important. It would be good to resume it. China has to decide whether it's prepared to do that. ZAKARIA: Let me ask you about Iran. President Biden campaigned saying we'd be back in the Iran deal. You did not do that. You tried to search for longer, better deal. It's gone nowhere. At this point, Iran is days away from some estimates away from the capacity to enrich which puts it on a path to weaponized -- the potential to weaponize. You used to criticize Donald Trump for leaving Iran that close. Isn't it a fair criticism of you and your administration? You haven't managed to do anything to shorten that. BLINKEN: Fareed, first, it was a terrible mistake to pull out of that agreement. Because we had Iran's nuclear program in a box. It's now, you're absolutely right, gotten out of that box. ZAKARIA: But then why not just have gone back into it? BLINKEN: That's exactly what we sought to do and we worked, engaged intensely, not just us, our European partners, the U.K., Germany and France, and actually China and Russia as well, to see if we could get back in to mutual compliance with the JCPOA, the nuclear deal. ZAKARIA: But to be fair, you asked for new conditions. BLINKEN: Actually no. We fundamentally -- of course, there have been some developments and some changes since the time we got out of the deal and the time we were trying to get back in it. But fundamentally, what we tried to do is to get back into the existing agreement with some modest modifications. [10:25:04] An agreement was on table. Iran either couldn't or wouldn't say yes. We're not about to take any deal. Of course it has to meet our security objectives. It has to meet our interests. So we made a very good faith effort to get back into compliance with them. They couldn't or wouldn't do it. We're now in a place where we're not talking about a nuclear agreement. We are very clearly making it known to them that they need to take actions to de-escalate, not escalate the tensions that exist in our relationship across a whole variety of fronts. We'll look to see if they do that. Maybe we'll have an environment where we can get back into a conversation about their nuclear program. Right now we're not in it. But, of course, we're not standing around doing nothing. We are continuing to work out to develop, to flesh out every possible options for dealing with the problem. If it asserts itself, keep in mind of course that the fissile material, which is what the deal was designed around, is one critical piece. Weaponization actually having an explosive device is another. To the best of our judgment and that of many others, they have not pursued that work in a number of years. If they were to restart that part of the program, too, and these two thing came together, then it would become an even more urgent problem. But we are working across a whole series of lines of effort to push back on them, to make sure we have a strong deterrent, to make sure we have the appropriate pressure. And then to see if we get back to an opportunity where we can work on a nuclear deal. We continue to believe strongly that diplomacy is the best way to resolve this problem. That compared to all the other options, it's the one that can produce the most sustainable effective result, but that doesn't mean that the other options aren't there and if necessary we won't resort to them. ZAKARIA: Meanwhile, are you trying to restrain Prime Minister Netanyahu from launching some kind of military intervention? BLINKEN: We're in very close contact and coordination with Israel just as we are actually with a number of other countries that are deeply concerned about Iran's nuclear program as well as its many other destabilizing activities in the region. Countries have to make their own decisions about their national interests, their national security. We obviously share views. Share information. Seek to work together. But fundamentally, Israel will make its decisions about its national security. ZAKARIA: Mr. Secretary, pleasure to have you on. BLINKEN: Thanks. Great to be with you. (END VIDEOTAPE) ZAKARIA: Next on GPS, the international man of the moment. Ukraine's President Volodymyr Zelenskyy. We'll be back after this break with my exclusive interview from the Aspen Security Forum. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [10:31:53] ZAKARIA: We went to Colorado this week for the annual Aspen Security Forum, a gathering of top officials, academics, think tankers and others in the world of foreign policy and national security. I had the opportunity to talk to Ukraine's president, Volodymyr Zelenskyy, from the stage there. I first wanted to get his assessment of his nation's counteroffensive. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) ZAKARIA: Thank you so much for doing this, Mr. President. We know you have many, many things to deal with and we appreciate you taking time out of your schedule. We've known each other for a while and so I think I will begin with a very frank question, which is on everyone's mind. The Ukrainian counteroffensive seems to be going more slowly and is -- has many more difficulties than people might have anticipated. Can you tell us from your perspective why you think these difficulties are -- why do you face these difficulties and what do you need to try to overcome them? VOLODYMYR ZELENSKYY, UKRAINIAN PRESIDENT (through translator): Thank you for the question really a very relevant one. I would just like to draw your attention to the change of rhetoric worldwide and I'm glad to hear that now we're discussing the counteroffensive in Ukraine. Ukraine is not backtracking but progressively liberates its territories which is very important. We did have plans to start it in spring. But we didn't because, frankly, we had not enough munitions and armaments and not enough brigades properly trained in these weapons, still, more that the training missions were held outside Ukraine but still we started and this is important. And because we started it a bit later on it can be said and it will be shared truth understood by all of the experts that it provided Russia with time to mine all of our land and build several lines of defense. And so, definitely they had a bit more time than they needed. Because of that they built more of those lines and really they had a lot of mines in our fields. Because of that, a slower pace of our counteroffensive actions. We didn't want to lose our people, our personnel. And our service men didn't want to lose equipment because of that. Yes, I do understand that it is always better to see victory come sooner. This is what we also want. But the question is the price of this freedom -- of this victory. So, let us not throw people under tanks, literally. Let us plan our counteroffensive as our analysts, our intelligence suggests. [10:35:01] And some our residential areas have been liberated already so I do believe in our victory. ZAKARIA: President Zelenskyy, I wonder what you can tell us about what is going on in the Russian army. Your troops are encountering them. And I'm wondering, given what we saw happen in Russia over last few weeks, do you notice that the Wagner forces are not confronting you on the battlefield? Or are they back? Is there a change in Russian morale? Are you noticing something about the Russian army as a consequence of the Prigozhin attempted mutiny? ZELENSKYY (through translator): I think we can understand what is happening to the strength of the Russian army or the lack of a motivation when we see what is happening to the Russian society, and something like that has been happening on the battlefield. They're demotivated. You could see that Putin lost the strength of the vertical of his power and the steps made by Prigozhin clearly attest to that. The same is happening in the army in Russia with their citizens. They don't have freedom. And because of that, they are demotivated to the most -- they don't see victories in civil life, in military activities, and even those who support this policy of war and aggression of President Putin, I think this percentage is going down. We did analyze the steps by Prigozhin. We talked about that with partners. And I would say that 40 -- maybe 45 percent of Russian Federation's regions in principle supported their steps and the rhetoric of Prigozhin. In spite of him being a representative of terrorist or even the leader of terrorist itself, you can still see that even in that, there is a split in the society. There is no unity in the Russian army and this is why we need to act. (END VIDEOTAPE) ZAKARIA: Next on GPS, Ukraine claimed responsibility for a fresh attack on a bridge connecting Crimea to the Russian mainland that is very important to Russia's execution of this war. I'll ask President Zelenskyy about that when we come back. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [10:41:29] ZAKARIA: It's been a week full of news out of Russia and Ukraine. On Monday, Russia announced that it would pull out of a grain deal that allowed Ukraine to export its main crops to much of the world. It came hours after a series of explosions hit the Kerch Bridge, linking Russia to Crimea. Russia denied the decision was related to the attack. It is the only connector between the two so it is a crucial piece of infrastructure for Russia. Ukraine took responsibility for the attack. Afterward, Russia bombarded major Ukrainian cities along the Black Sea. More now of my interview with President Zelenskyy. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) ZAKARIA: Is it a short-term objective of yours to destroy that bridge completely? And do you believe that you will be able to reclaim all of Crimea as part of this counteroffensive? ZELENSKYY (through translator): The objective is to reclaim the whole of the Crimea because it is our sovereign territory. This is not just a logistical route. This is the route used to feed the war with ammunition and this has been done on a daily basis, and it militarizes the Crimean Peninsula. For us, this is understandably an enemy facility built outside the law, outside the international laws and all applicable norms so understandably this is our objective. And any objective, any target that is bringing war, not peace, has to be neutralized. ZAKARIA: In retaliation, it seems, the Russians have pulled out of the grain agreement. They are bombing granaries in Odesa. It is becoming much harder to send and sell Ukrainian agricultural products on world markets. Is there any solution? Have you found any way to get Ukrainian grain out now that the Russians have pulled out of the grain deal? ZELENSKYY (through translator): First of all, I think it would be a mistake to compare those two situations. These were artificially tied information about the Russian Federation. Let me explain it to you. From the beginning of the signing of these agreements Russia -- Putin constantly, regularly blocked the corridor. There were vessels idling at sea. There were queues -- long queues. Some would last for two, three weeks. Up to 30 vessels, sitting there, unable to either enter or exit our ports. Russia did everything to slow down the process and artificially dump the prices on the world grain markets, much in the same vein as they did with energy sources. So, nothing new for us here. Later on, they took this situation around the Crimean bridge using it just as an example. [10:45:02] Just believe me, if you follow their public messages, you will clearly see it has been a scheduled approach. If not the Crimean bridge, they would find another example, another reason to do it. This is well in the meaning of them. In spite of that, we do look for ways or we talk to the U.N. secretary general Antonio Guterres. Right before this meeting with you, I had a talk with President Erdogan to discuss the crisis. We do see certain ways of getting out of it. If we succeed, if Erdogan succeeds, if he is even stronger, I think, everything will check OK. Anyway, everyone has to remember the Black Sea is the sea of all the nations of ours. This is not the sea of the Russian Federation. There is Ukraine, Turkey, Romania, Bulgaria, and we are talking to all of the countries in the Black Sea region. And we have very substantial pragmatic relations, humane and legal relations. And, by the way, this is very important. We have legal relations with everyone but Russia because they think that this is their own sea. (END VIDEOTAPE) ZAKARIA: I want to thank President Zelenskyy for appearing on this program. Next on GPS, I think it's pretty clear by now that it is not the best idea to let current versions of artificial intelligence write your term paper or your legal brief. So, why in the world would anyone consider letting it decide whether to launch a nuclear retaliation? That story when we come back. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [10:50:38] ZAKARIA: And now for the last look. Imagine a world where a highly intelligent computer in command of lethal force trains its destructive sights on its own creators, humans. Yes, this is the premise of "The Terminator" franchise but some version of it may not be as farfetched as you think. In May, Colonel Tucker Hamilton, who heads A.I. testing and operations at the U.S. Air Force, spoke at a conference and described a battle simulation in which an A.I. enabled drone was trained to destroy surface-to-air missiles sites. When the drone's human operator tried to stop an attack, the drone, seeing the operator as an impediment to its mission, killed the operator. In other words, the quintessential scenario of artificial intelligence run amok had actually happened in this war game. Later, Hamilton withdrew his comments saying he misspoke and that he was describing a hypothetical scenario. The Air Force said his remarks were taken out of context. It should be noted whatever happened, no actual human was killed. Last month, when I interviewed Geoffrey Hinton, the so-called godfather of A.I., who left his job at Google so that he could speak out about the risks that A.I. poses, I asked him about this episode. He told me that the scenario that Hamilton outlined was very plausible. There has been a lot of talk lately about advances in A.I. leading to a dystopian future with even some scientists like Hinton warning of its potential to lead to human extinction. That might seem farfetched but we often neglect the fact that artificial intelligence is already on the battlefield and it could have dramatic consequences. Look at the war in Ukraine. Both sides are using drones to spot enemy targets and drop mun

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leaders I should say, don't step down by the end of the week. So, how likely is it that this could end in conflict, do you think? JEZEQUEL: Well, I mean, there is a possibility that in a -- in a week or more, you know, the ECOWAS, the original buddy decides on organizing, you know, some kind of a military operation. But it will be a new form of intervention. And right now, they are, you know, putting more energy on taking strong sanctions against the -- against the junta. They want to close borders. They want to suspend financial transactions between Niger and the rest of the region. This is the first step and they hope that it will be enough for the junta to release President Bazoum. [02:10:00] CHURCH: And the President of Chad is trying to mediate the crisis but how can a compromise solution be found when all parties appear to want a different outcome here, including many citizens in Niger who support the military and a turning against what they call French colonialism? JEZEQUEL: So, it's true that -- up to no, there is no strong mobilization in favor of President Bazoum. There have been some outside the capital in secondary cities, like in Taiwan or in Maradi, there have been some mobilization in favor of the president. But so far, it's true that what we are seeing is civilians, in -- especially in the capital in the (INAUDIBLE) you know, in support of the junta but even more against any western intervention, or even any African intervention in the country. So, it's going to be very hard to find a compromise. Of course, you know, if they are strong economic sanctions against the country. As you said, it's one of the poorest country in the world and it's in a matter of a few weeks, it could be -- it could lead the whole country in a very dramatic situation. You know, the conjunctions between external pressure, you know, an internal mobilization in favor of the president is key. If we want to have an exit to the situation that will bring back some form of civilian rule. Fruit solution, in a way is also to bring back a civilian rule in Niger. CHURCH: Yes. You mentioned that Niger is facing these crippling sanctions as democracy falls apart in the country. But now there's also concern the Russian-backed Wagner group could take advantage of the crisis, particularly given the nation's uranium. How big a worry, could that prove to be do you think? JEZEQUEL: Well, that's likely scenario. We've seen similar development in the last couple of years in neighboring Mali and Burkina Faso. And that's a possibility that the new military authorities because they are not able to make a deal with the West and with the region. The new military authority could reject France, they could reject other Western allies, including the U.S. And they could welcome Russia as a new military partner. We have also to remember that France, you know, is a former colonial power. So there is not much support in federal France. And also, France, as led to the fight against jihadists insurgents in the last 10 years, we've had much of a success. So, there are a few reasons why the new authorities and also the population in Niger are interested in a change of partner. CHURCH: Yes. We shall certainly watch to see what happens. Jean-Herve Jezequel, thank you so much for joining us. Appreciate it. JONATHAN VIGLIOTTI: Thank you. CHURCH: The United States will face off against Portugal in the Women's World Cup in less than an hour from now. And all eyes are on the defending champions. CNN's Angus Watson is live from Sydney with a look at the next round of matches. Great to see you, Angus. So, what are the expectations for this next round? ANGUS WATSON, CNN PRODUCER: Well, Rosemary, Team USA might have expected to be going into this third group stage game with the opportunity to rest some of their star players. Maybe Sofia Smith, Trinidad Rodman, or even Captain Lindsey Horan might have been able to put their feet up for this one. But it hasn't turned out that way. Three nil win against Vietnam to start up, but then a one-all draw against Netherlands in the second game means that Portugal need to -- the Team USA need to either win or draw against Portugal to make it through to the next round. And that has fans nervous in Auckland, and in -- all across New Zealand and here in Australia. And back in the USA. Here's what one young fan had to say in Auckland today ahead of the match. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) STEVEN LIPNICK, USA FAN: There's all this ruckus. I'm really looking forward to see if the U.S. makes it and beat Portugal because I want them to make it to elimination round. And I want them to win the World Cup. And so, I'm really excited about the game. (END VIDEO CLIP) WATSON: Portugal are a country with a wonderful footballing history but they're making their first ever World Cup appearance. This time out in Australia and New Zealand. Their fans are excited despite being up against this daunting Team USA side. Here's what some of their fans had to say in Auckland. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) FERNANDO DE MATOS, PORTUGAL FAN (through translator): It's going to be fantastic tonight. We won a game, we lost the game. Today everything is decided so it's super exciting here in New Zealand. [02:15:09] WATSON: We've already had such wonderful football though at this World Cup. Fans in New Zealand and Australia treated to some wonderful matches. Not least of course last night in Sydney, Monday night the Matilda's up against Canada in a do or die match. Australia needed to win to ensure that they got through to the next round of competition. It would have been a failure in the words of Australia's Coach Tony Gustavsson if they hadn't managed that and many people around Australia may have felt the same way. In the end, Australia beating the Tokyo 2020 Gold Medalist Canada for nil Melbourne and what a night it was down there, Rosemary. And here I am at the fan zone in Sydney where thousands braved the winter cold to watch, Rosemary. CHURCH: Yes. Lots of celebrations there. Angus Watson joining us live from Sydney. Many thanks for that. Appreciate it. Well, for the first time all 15 Supreme Court judges in Israel will convene for a hearing on a controversial judicial overhaul board passed by the government. We'll head to Tel Aviv for the details. And could the abduction of an American nurse and her child expedite a multinational force being deployed to Haiti? We'll take a look at that. Stay with us. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) CHURCH: Legal experts are weighing in on the case of Nicolas Petro, the son of Colombia's president who was arrested as part of an investigation into money laundering and illicit enrichment. Petro is a congressman and was placed under investigation in March. He was accused of taking money from drug traffickers in exchange for including them in his father's peace efforts with criminal organizations. He has previously denied the accusations. Nicolas Petro's ex-wife was also arrested for alleged money laundering and personal data violations. One lawyer in Bogota commented on the case. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) FRANCISCO BERNATE, ATTORNEY (through translator): The reality is that the chairs he has with his partner show the flow of large sums of money in cash. The way they spent that money does not coincide with the salary he receives as a deputy. It will be a very complicated defense. We assume that his ex-partner is going to be a witness against him. The situation is very compromising. (END VIDEO CLIP) CHURCH: Colombian President Gustavo Petro said he was hurt to learn of his son's arrest, but said the prosecution would proceed in accordance with the law. In an historic move, all 15 judges of Israel's Supreme Court will take part in a hearing challenging a controversial new judicial overhaul law in September. The legislation passed by the Israeli parliament last month would strip the court of its power to declare government decisions unreasonable. [02:20:08] For more let's go to journalist Elliott Gotkine who joins us live from Tel Aviv in Israel. Good to see you, Elliott. So all the Supreme Court judges will hear this challenge. How's this expected to play out? ELLIOTT GOTKINE, CNN CORRESPONDENT: The short answer, Rosemary, is that we really don't know. We don't know what the ultimate verdict will be from these 15 Supreme Court justices. We don't know how long the hearings will take either. All we do know is that they're due to start on September the 12th. So, this is the situation that we're in. I think, the fact that they're convening all 15 justices for the first time ever. They have in a previous kind of incarnation when the Supreme Court had fewer justices convened all of them at one time. But this is the first time that they've all going to be convened together in their expanded capacity. What it does show is the gravity of the situation and the seriousness with which it views these petitions against the government's reasonableness bill. Because if it were to strike down that this bill, it's not just the law, like any other. This reasonableness bill is now one of Israel's so-called basic laws. These are the closest things that Israel has to a constitution and never before in the Supreme Court's history has it struck down a basic law. So, if it were to do so, that would be unprecedented. The other thing, of course, that we don't know, in addition to how the Supreme Court will rule is, if it does strike down this reasonableness bill, how will the government react? Now you'll recall in an interview with Wolf Blitzer on CNN just last week, that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu refused to commit to whether his government would abide by a ruling that would strike down this law. He was asked again, on NBC News in an interview yesterday, again, he refused to commit. And actually his Likud Party put out a statement which said, the governments of Israel have always been careful to respect the law and the ruling of the court. And the court has always been careful to respect the basic law. These two elements Likud went on to say form the basis of the rule of law in Israel and a balance between the branches in any democracy. Any deviation from one of these principles will cause serious damage to Israeli democracy which in these days needs communist dialogue and responsibility. So again, in that statement from Likud being seen by the opposition, almost as a shot across the bow of the Supreme Court, almost as a threat almost to say, look, you know, we've always respected the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court needs to respect the government as well. So again, not committing to abide by any ruling, not saying that it won't, but clearly hedging its bets depending on what that ruling is, by the Supreme Court. As I say these hearings due to begin on September the 12th. We don't know how long those hearings will go on or when it will make its decision known. But clearly that is something to watch. In the meantime, against this backdrop, of course, the protests will continue and the opposition leader Yair Lapid has called for an 18- month freeze on any further judicial overhaul laws in -- as a condition for going back to the negotiating table to try to find some kind of compromise. Rosemary? CHURCH: All right. Elliott Gotkine joining us live from Tel Aviv. Many thanks. ISIS has claimed responsibility for Sunday's deadly suicide bombing in Pakistan, saying the attack was part of its ongoing conflict against democracy, which it views as hostile to the principles of Islam. Police say the attacker detonated explosives at a political rally near Afghanistan's border. They also say a dozen children were among the 54 people killed. The U.S. State Department is cautiously working to win the safe return of an American nurse and her child abducted in Haiti. According to the U.N., authorities have already registered more than 1000 kidnappings in Haiti this year. And the country is ramping gang violence only seems to be getting worse. CNN's Paula Newton reports. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) ALIX DORSAINVIL, NURSE KIDNAPPED IN HAITI: Haitians are such a resilient people. PAULA NEWTON, CNN INTERNATIONAL ANCHOR (voiceover): Alix Dorsainvil in her own words saying how much her work in Haiti means to her. Now her family and friends are asking for prayers and mercy and the safe return of this nurse from New Hampshire and her child. They were snatched Thursday from the grounds of the faith-based charity El Roi near the Haitian capital Port au Prince. Her husband Sandro is El Roi's director. The statement from the charity reads, our team at El Roi Haiti is grateful for the outpouring of prayers, care and support for our colleague. We continue to work with our partners and trusted relationships to secure their safe return. The U.S. State Department says they're aware of the abductions and doing all it can to assist. MATTHEW MILLER, U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESPERSON: We are in regular contact with the Haitian authorities and we'll continue to work with them and our U.S. government interagency partners. NEWTON (voiceover): Haitian police and government authorities have not responded to CNN inquiries about the kidnappings. But on the same day, Dorsainvil and her child were taken, the U.S. ordered all non- emergency staff to leave Haiti and again warned that all Americans should leave citing the increase in violence and the risk of kidnapping. [02:25:03] But it was the dire need in Haiti and the hope that gang recruitment could be stopped that Dorsainvil said so compelled her to live and work in Haiti over the last several years. DORSAINVIL: Lots of people who would just have turned to games or turned to the streets, they're able to get vocational training. People are learning how to read. The community is being transformed where it was once ashes now beauties coming up from it. NEWTON (voiceover): Brutal street battles and evermore violent incidents still plagued the streets of Port au Prince and beyond. And now with an equally violent vigilante uprising, Bwa Kale in recent weeks that has seen suspected gang members stoned and burned to death. In fact, the U.N. reported earlier this month that an alarming cycle of violence persists. The U.N. continues to plead for a multinational force to move in and quell the violence. The U.S. Secretary of State saying Saturday there has been some progress. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ANTONY BLINKEN, UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE: We've been very focused on trying to put in place what's necessary for a multinational force including finding a lead nation to take this on. (END VIDEO CLIP) NEWTON (voiceover): Kenya now says with the U.N. mandate, it is willing to send up to 1000 officers to train and assist Haitian police. But an international intervention may not come soon enough for Dorsainvil and her child who at this hour are at the mercy of their captors, with their demands unknown. Paul Newton, CNN, Ottawa. (END VIDEOTAPE) CHURCH: Hollywood is mourning Angus Cloud. A rising young actor best known for his breakthrough role in the HBO drama Euphoria. He played a sweet natured drug dealer named Fezco who quickly became a fan favorite. Cloud also had a few other projects in the works. No cause of death has been released, but his family says he lost his father recently and struggled intensely. Angus Cloud was 25 years old. And still to come. Heavy rains pummeled China causing major flooding, powerful enough to wash away roads. How the country is dealing with the remnants of a typhoon and preparing for another one. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [02:30:06] CHURCH: Welcome back everyone. Well hundreds of thousands of people are waiting to get back into their homes as the remnants of a storm called Doksuri weaken over China. Torrential rains caused flooding across the country, killing at least 11 people in Beijing with nearly 30 still missing, CCTV reports. Now nearly 100 weather warnings were issued on Monday alone. Heavy downpours are expected to continue through Tuesday, increasing concerns about dangerous flooding and landslides. And CNN's Marc Stewart joins me now from Tokyo with more on this. So good to see you Marc. So what's the latest on this extreme weather with more to come? MARC STEWART, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Unfortunately Rosemary, as you said more is to come. In fact Beijing has been seeing rain today. This, as the city really tries to focus on both rescue efforts and recovery efforts after this storm dumped record amounts a rain. Let's first talk about these rescue efforts, because some of the pictures that we have been watching are quite gripping. One in particular of someone who has been rescued from a car. There's a big push of water, a car was flipped to its side and the driver was stuck in that vehicle, was able to get out. Fortunately, there were emergency teams nearby and we saw an emergency worker get hoisted onto a crane, drop a line, and then able -- is able to rescue this person from their car. So a safe conclusion there. We have seen other rescues throughout Beijing, maybe not to that extent, but we have seen people being rescued from cars. We've been seeing emergency workers going building to building, taking people out, having to wait through water, which in many cases is well above their waste. Beijing home to 21 million people and in many ways life there is at a standstill. We saw images of shopping center, a new shopping center that had a big hole in front of it, where the road collapsed. The winter Olympic venues, one of the venues at least has been covered by water, so a lot of complications there. Not to mention, it's very difficult for people to get around. There have been delays to some of the flights out of Beijing. One airport there, we saw a lot of flooding on the tarmac. Trains have also been impacted. Also, Chinese President, Xi Jinping did release a statement saying to the effect that he wants all resources mobilized to get transportation back to where it needs to be. To get infrastructure repaired. But this storm, as we are seeing, is just one example of the extreme weather really to hit Asia. Where I am here in Japan, we are getting ready for the potential of another typhoon. Just today here in Tokyo, we have seen some heavy rains. We have seen thunder and lightning. And there is concern that the weather that is developing from this latest typhoon could then transport and move back toward the Chinese coastline causing more troubles there. So Rosemary, we could be in for yet another few very difficult days. CHURCH: That is not good at all. Marc Stewart joining us live from Tokyo. Many thanks for that. And still to come, an economy growing and inflation coming down. So why experts still worried about the Eurozone's economic future? And China is quickly becoming an AI powerhouse with a heavy dose of oversight. The Chinese government's new rules for Artificial Intelligence. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [02:35:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) CHURCH: As the world faces a worsening climate crisis created by the rampant burning of fossil fuels, the U.K. has announced plans to drill for more oil and gas. Prime Minister Rishi Sunak has committed to grant hundreds of new licenses for companies to expand drilling operations in the North Sea. He says it will provide the U.K. with its own domestically sourced energy as the country transitions to a net zero carbon emissions goal, but environmental activists say this plan will take a wrecking ball to Britain's climate commitments. Across the 20 countries in the Eurozone, the latest economic signs appear to be positive. GDP is rising, albeit slightly, and inflation is easing. But as CNN's, Clare Sebastian explains, there are still many signs that have economists worried. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) CLARE SEBASTIAN, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Well, on the surface this looks like a sign of resilience in the Euro area. A modest growth rate of 0.3% compared to the previous three months after flat-lining in the first quarter of the year and shrinking in the one before that. Overall inflation also fell to 5.3% in July, which is exactly half its peak rate last October, when of course the war in Ukraine had caused energy prices to skyrocket. That shock now clearly receding. But digging into the detail and there are still worrying signs. GDP growth seems to have been driven by just a few countries. Ireland grew by more than 3%, France by 0.5%. Well on the flip side, Germany, Europe's biggest economy was flat and Italy actually contracted. And as for inflation, that top line number also not a whole story. Core inflations, when you strip out food and energy, didn't change at all in July compared to June and it's still more than twice the European Central Bank's medium term target. But for economists, all this just really adds to mounting concerns as data in recent weeks has shown business activity dropping, business loans falling to a record low as banks tighten credit standards and an ongoing decline in economic sentiment. All of that economists say means recession is still at risk and this will definitely raise the stakes for the European Central Bank as it tries to balance that risk with persistent inflation. Clare Sebastian, CNN London. (END VIDEOTAPE) CHURCH: China has become one of the first countries to build guardrails for the technology that powers popular Artificial Intelligence services. The recently unveiled guidelines will take effect in about two weeks. CNN's Kristie Lu Stout has the story. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) KRISTIE LU STOUT, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Meet Xi Jiajia, a virtual idol powered by Artificial Intelligence to sell burgers in China. McDonald's hired Jiajia to interact with Chinese customers. The U.S. may be curbing AI chip exports to China, but the nation is fast becoming an AI powerhouse. The country's home to top tech firms leading the AI charge like Alibaba, Huawei, Tencent and BAidu, creator of Xi Jiajia boasts that it's chatbot ERNIE has beaten open AI's ChatGPT on several metrics. At the state backed world AI conference in July, billionaire entrepreneur Elon Musk praised China's AI prowess. ELON MUSK, BILLIONAIRE, ENTREPRENEUR: China will have very strong AI capabilities is my prediction. LU STOUT (voice-over): China has becomes one of the first counties in world to regulate the technology that powers popular services like ChatGPT. In July it unveiled interim rules to manage generative AI, saying it needs to be aligned with the core values of socialism. ANGELA ZHANG, CHINESE LAW PROFESSOR, UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG: The Chines government is trying to ensure that the use and application of AI will be aligned with its own set of moral principles that underscores its political and social stability. The government not only placed the burden on the service providers, but also on the users of AI services. LU STOUT (voice-over): In January China's new rules against Deepfake Technologies came into effect. Chinese authorities have detained people for allegedly using generative AI to commit fraud and create fake news. [02:40:00] UNKNOWN: And while China is moving fast to regulate the industry. Some critics warned that it may not be equipped to avoid an AI disaster. BILL DREXEL, ASSOCIATE FELLOW FOR TECHNOLOGY & NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAM: Most societies kind of learn from disasters, but the PRC has a kind of propaganda machine that makes it hard to do that, where there's a sort of disaster amnesia. There is a kind of a chronic culture of crisis mismanagement in authoritarian regimes generally, and China is no exception. LU STOUT (voice-over): Drexel cites China's zero COVID policy as a recent example of crisis mismanagement. But the danger posed by AI is not limited to one country. Top technologists the world over, including China, have signed this petition to warn of the risk of human extinction from AI. SAM ALTMAN, OPENAI CEO: As these systems get very, very powerful, that -- that does require special concern and it has global impact. So it also requires global cooperation. LU STOUT (voice-over): China's new AI rules have a provision to encourage participation in global standard setting. ANGELA ZHANG, CHINESE LAW PROFESSOR, UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG: They are very keen to take part in shaping global regulation of AI. LU STOUT (voice-over): For now, Beijing is steering its own AI future with a heavy hand. To encourage Chinese tech success and ensure that Artificial Intelligence will not undermine the state, Kristie Lu Stout, CNN Hong Kong. (END VIDEOTAPE) CHURCH: A zoo in Eastern China is trying to reassure visitors their Sun Bears are not people dressed in costumes. Rumors and conspiracy theories have been swirling on social media after a viral video of a Sun Bear standing on its hind legs looking uncannily human and app

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W.H.O. warns that nutrition for children in Gaza has been reduced to below a critical level. CNN's Nic Robertson is following developments and has more now from steroid Israel. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) NIC ROBERTSON, CNN INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMATIC EDITOR (voice-over): A rare glimmer of hope in Gaza, neonatal babies from the embattled Al- Shifa Hospital delivered to Egypt for safe care. Hopes also on the rise again for a potential hostage release, as many of the kidnapped families gathered to press the Prime Minister to get a deal done. UNIDENTIFIED MALE (through translator): It's very difficult and embarrassing that I need to stand in front of the camera and then I need to go meet them in order to receive answers. ROBERTSON (voice-over): Even so Qatari negotiators say their confidence levels are increasing. SHEIKH MOHAMMED BIN ABDULRAHMAN AL-THANI, QATARI PRIME MINISTER: The sticking points, honestly, at this stage are practical logistical. ROBERTSON (voice-over): But the reality on the battlefield is different. No sign of a deal securing ceasefire yet. Another hospital under fire, this time that Indonesian hospital near the Jabalya refugee camp. The IDF say they weren't returning fire again shots fired from within the hospital. 12 people were killed according to the Ministry of Health in the area. Indeed, Israel is continuing to press his offensive across much of northern Gaza, including showcasing tunnels it on Earth at the Al- Shifa Hospital, alleging they are part of a wider Hamas command and control system that they've yet to show that they say gives them legitimacy to take the hospital. CNN does not have independent access to the Al-Shifa where a handful of doctors remain treating more than 100 patients, too badly injured to move. Over the weekend, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu appeared emboldened by U.S. President Joe Biden's backing that a ceasefire too soon could benefit Hamas, implying such a defense against global critics will buy future gains against her mass. BENJAMIN NETANYAHU, ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER (through translator): The third thing that has brought the achievement is a diplomatic Iron Dome that allows us to continue fighting until victory. ROBERTSON (voice-over): Despite Netanyahu's confidence, pushback is growing from Israel's Arab neighbors and the UN. ANTONIO GUTERRES, U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL: We are witnessing a killing of civilians that is unparalleled and unprecedented in any conflict since I am secretary general. [01:05:02] ROBERTSON (voice-over): On top of the dangers from shelling and missiles, another looming problem for Gazans, the weather is worsening. For many of them more than 1 million displaced, flimsy plastic sheeting, all they have between them and the coming winter. Nic Robertson, CNN, Sderot, Israel. (END VIDEOTAPE) NEWTON: Now, U.S. officials say negotiators are closing in on a deal to release some of the hostages Hamas abducted on October 7 but they caution the details are still being worked out. Meantime, Hamas also says it is close to reaching a truce agreement with Israel. CNN's Alex Marquardt has our update now from Washington. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) ALEX MARQUARDT, CNN CHIEF NATIONAL SECURITY CORRESPONDENT: There is a sense of optimism about the hostage negotiations that we haven't heard before. U.S. officials indicating that they are closer to a deal than ever before. Now, officials do continue to caution that things are extremely fluid that they can change quickly. And of course, that the fighting in Gaza does continue. But the White House's John Kirby says that they believe the negotiations are quote, close to the end. Take a listen. JOHN KIRBY, NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL SPOKESPERSON: We believe we're closer than we've ever been. So we're hopeful. But there's still work to be done. And nothing is done until it's all done. We are laser focused on the American citizens that we know are being held hostage and we want them out all of them. Everybody should be out now. But here we are in a negotiation. And we're getting closer to the end. We believe that negotiation. So again, I'm going to be careful. MARQUARDT: So what would a deal look like? Well, in the latest draft of an agreement, sources tell CNN that Hamas would likely release 50 hostages, women and children. And that would happen over a four to five-day period during which time Israel would stop its military operations in Gaza. We understand Hamas has also demanded hundreds of trucks of humanitarian aid per day to go into the Gaza Strip. So there are questions over how that can be implemented. And there are also questions of whether Israel would also release Palestinian prisoners at the same time and how many of them. So the gaps are getting narrower, and this release could come very soon. But remember, even if 50 hostages are released by Hamas in Gaza, around 80 percent of them would still remain. Alex Marquardt, CNN, Washington. (END VIDEOTAPE) NEWTON: And our thanks to Alex there. Now earlier I spoke with Gershon Baskin, he is the Middle East director with the International Communities Organization. He was instrumental in securing the release of Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit from Hamas in 2011. He says it's important to have a deal soon, but implementing it will be easy. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) GERSHON BASKIN, MIDDLE EAST DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITIES ORGANIZATION: Everything around us seems to tell us that yes, this is what we're hearing both out of Qatar, out of Jerusalem, out of Washington. So it seems that people who know must know something that the rest of us don't know for sure what we know of this has been a roller coaster, particularly for the families who keep hearing that they're close to a deal and then nothing happens. We really have to hope that there is something genuine happening now. But still, as was said in the introduction, we're still talking about a small number of the hostages, and leaving about 80 percent of them behind. NEWTON: Which you of course would say is predictable, given the fact that the hostages are valuable for Hamas, but you also point out something else, I mean, lesson on what the logistics of this will look like even if there is a deal and how difficult it will be to keep that deal together. BASKIN: Now the International Red Cross is going to be very, very busy, because they will be the ones at the border receiving the hostages, checking their identity determining if they need immediate medical care. There'll be on standby with ambulances and of course in direct contact with the Egyptians and with the Israelis, to make sure that people are received and transferred first to Egypt and then to Israel. If there's a prisoner release on the Israeli side, they will be checking the prisoners who will be boarding buses from Israeli prisons, it's not clear where they'll be sent either to the West Bank or to Gaza or abroad is even a possibility and the International Red Cross will be there handling that as well. They're probably the only third party who's trusted and has experience in doing this kind of work. It'll be a slow process, particularly if Hamas is only willing to release about five or 10 of them a day, drawing it out as long as possible to extend the ceasefire. But it seems that Hamas is hopeful that the longer the ceasefire is prolonged the more international pressure there will be on Israel to stop the war entirely. That's very unlikely to happen. But it will be also very difficult to renew negotiations for more prisoner releases once the war continues. (END VIDEO CLIP) NEWTON: Gershon Baskin there, our thanks to him. Now, China's top diplomat is again calling for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza. As Beijing looks to play a role in resolving the Israel-Hamas war. [01:10:03] Leaders from Arab and Muslim majority countries arrived in Beijing on Monday to discuss the escalating the conflict. The U.S. says it welcomes China playing a constructive role in the Middle East despite being at odds with Beijing over its ceasefire call. Hostilities along the Israel-Lebanon border meantime as the IDF and Hezbollah militants continue to exchange heavy fire and that includes the use of missiles. Early Monday, Hezbollah says it fired for powerful ballistic missiles striking in Israeli military camp near the border. The IDF says it later struck the sources of those Hezbollah launches. Lebanon's national news agency reports at least 12 civilians have been killed and surround -- this latest round of fighting that began last month while Israel says at least two of its civilians have died. Japan is condemning the hijacking of a ship in the Red Sea and is seeking help to secure the release of the vessel and its 25 crew members. Now this video shot by Houthi rebels from Yemen shows the moment they actually stormed the ship. It's named the Galaxy Leader the cargo ship is leased by a Japanese company. But Israeli media outlets report that an Israeli businessman is part owner of the British company that owns a ship. Japanese officials say they're working with Israel and have requested help from Saudi Arabia, Amman and Iran to try and urge the rebels to release the ship and its crew. And award winning Palestinian poet is missing after Israeli forces reportedly arrested him. Saba Mosab Abu Toha's brothers as he was heading to southern Gaza with his wife and children when the IDF arrested him at gunpoint. Toha had written about Israeli airstrikes and a decimated Gaza since war broke out last month. The Writers Association Penn International says it's deeply concerned by the arrest, demanding to know where Toha is and why he was detained. CNN has reached out to the IDF for response and was told that they are checking on that report. And we will keep you updated on that. Up next for us. He's one of the most powerful players in the field of artificial intelligence. And now the man behind ChatGPT has a new job. That's just days after being fired. Still to come, efforts are underway in India to provide food and medicine to dozens of construction workers trapped beneath a collapse tunnel for more than a week now. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) NEWTON: So major changes are underway in the business of artificial intelligence Microsoft has hired Sam Altman to lead a new AI group just three days after he was fired from the company he co-founded OpenAI. Sources tell CNN the board disagreed with his aggressive approach to developing AI. [01:15:00] Microsoft apparently though, was pretty happy about the new hire at least that's how investors put it. It stock hit an all-time high on Monday leading to a big rally on the NASDAQ. The Dow gained more than 200 points or half percent and the S&P 500 was up three quarters of a percent. Now more than 500 employees of OpenAI are calling on the company's board of directors to resign they're threatening to quit and follow Sam Altman to Microsoft. CNN's Tom Foreman has our story. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) SAM ALTMAN, THEN-CEOER, OPENAI: OpenAI is the most advanced and the most widely used AI platform in the world now. TOM FOREMAN, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): That Sam Altman, co- founder of OpenAI earlier this year, talking up the company's success and praising his checks and balances. ALTMAN: No one person should be trusted here. I don't have super voting shares. Like I don't want them. The board can fire me I think that's important. FOREMAN (voice-over): But this is him now after being fired, waving a company visitor badge and posting first and last time I ever wear one of these. OpenAI rolled out ChatGPT only a year ago, a dazzling artificial intelligence platform capable of human like writing calculations coding. Altman, who launched the project with Elon Musk was the quirky genius behind the curtain. ALTMAN: Silicon Valley has got to be one of the most accepting places in the world for failure. FOREMAN (voice-over): He learned to code at the age of eight dropped into and out of Stanford dove into the computer startup business, became fabulously wealthy and a little cagey. I prep for survival. He told The New Yorker in 2016. I have guns, gold, antibiotics, batteries, water, and a big patch of land in Big Sur I can fly to. ALTMAN: We're here because people love this technology. We think it can be a printing press moment. FOREMAN (voice-over): But even as he ballyhoo ChatGPT, he acknowledged concern about how it might twist information, take jobs, take charge. ALTMAN: My worst fears are that we caused significant we the field the technology, the industry caused significant harm to the world. FOREMAN (voice-over): Sources told a CNN contributor tensions erupted with the OpenAI board over how aggressively the technology should advance. A company officer says no, Altman was not consistently candid, and that interfered with the board's oversight. Whatever the reason, here comes Microsoft. SATYA NADELLA, CEO MICRSOFT: We love you guys. You guys have built something magical. FOREMAN (voice-over): Two weeks ago, Microsoft CEO was raving about his company's $13 billion investment at OpenAI. Now the tech giant says Altman and another co-founder will be joining Microsoft to lead a new advanced AI research team. UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: And potentially taking with him hundreds of employees from OpenAI. FOREMAN (voice-over): It's true. More than 500 OpenAI employees have signed a letter saying we are unable to work for or with people that lack competence, judgment and care. Microsoft has assured us that there are positions for all OpenAI employees. FOREMAN: Of course, CNN is reaching out to all the major players for any further comment or explanation. But this really is remarkable story. Only a year ago, this company rattled the world. And now the company itself is being badly shaken. Tom Foreman, CNN, Washington. (END VIDEOTAPE) NEWTON: I'm joined by Mike Isaac. He is a technology reporter for the New York Times. And Mike, you've been a busy guy along with everyone else who follows tech. And some of us who don't follow it that closely because you could see how alarming this is when they first tell us that AI generative, AI is actually perhaps even an existential threat. And then apparently you have a company that can't even run its own board or its own executive team. So go ahead and spell it out for us. Where are we after a few days of this circus? MIKE ISAAC, TECHNONOLGY REPORTER, THE NEW YORK TIMES: It's completely crazy. Definitely the craziest board drama that I've ever witnessed and tech, at least but it's kind of the biggest story in tech right now. Or at least in the past few decades. A board fight essentially that pushed out the CEO Sam Altman. Ostensibly the most powerful AI startup in Silicon Valley, thought to be billion, thought to be valued at close to 80 to $90 billion at this point. Sam has spent the weekend basically fighting to get his way back into the company. But the board has essentially waffled and then said we can't rehire you. You have been what they said is consistently dishonest with the board of directors. So as a result Satya Nadella, the CEO of Microsoft who has a very expensive investment in OpenAI, ended up hiring away, Sam Altman and his co-founder Greg Brockman, who also left to build a essentially a competing AI advanced research lab. [01:20:17] Now it's still in this limbo of will he go back? Will he stay with Microsoft? Why is Sam Altman so desired? It's very crazy. NEWTON: So -- and it's still in limbo. I keep hearing that word fluid, which we also heard from Satya Nadella, the head of Microsoft, I want you to listen to him a little earlier in an interview with CNBC. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) NADELLA: I think it's very clear that something has to change around the governance or and if that's sort of, you know, you don't have a good dialogue with their board on that. Sam Altman once chose Microsoft, and he chose Microsoft again. Why do you think that is? It is because of the capability of our company to be able to innovate with OpenAI. And so that should speak volumes to why customers can have confidence that come what may, Microsoft will be there. (END VIDEO CLIP) NEWTON: You know, Mike, that was almost more creepy, because it's as if OK, well, Microsoft is now big brother. And don't worry, we will take care of you. And I want to get your reaction to what he said, but also to the core issue that you highlighted, is that this is about deception, something someone's still hasn't clarified in terms of what Mr. Altman did, that would precipitate this kind of a move by a board. ISAAC: Yes, that's -- and I think you're exactly right, that sort of nebulous idea of you have been not fully candid with the board in your dealings has been kind of initially the question for everyone. What is that thing? I think the miscalculation by the board is not really putting it spelling out exactly what that is to essentially defend themselves. And, you know, over the weekend, we found a memo that essentially said, it was not any one thing, it was a series of, you know, hiding communications over the years, which I think put them on their back foot in a big way. With Satya, his message is super interesting. You can see him kind of, first of all, he's worried about partnerships that already exists between OpenAI or Microsoft and other smaller AI startups or companies out there falling apart. And there's definitely a lot of people who are nervous that OpenAI is not going to be around in a few weeks, or even a few days. So they might be pulling out of those partnerships. But I also think, you know, just to your point of Big Brother, he's saying we have a lot of money, we have a lot of room to hire all these new startup employees and Sam is going to be either with us or with you, but we need to make the situation work. And the subtext I think is he wants to clean house on their board of directors in place people who are friendly to Sam and to Microsoft there. NEWTON: Yes. And the plot thickens as we continue to follow this situation. And Mike, I appreciate you helping us out as we try to decipher what's going on here. Really appreciate it. ISAAC: Right there with you. Thanks so much. NEWTON: Too bad we can't ask the AI model to figure this out for us. Anyhow, more controversy. Meantime, for Elon Musk, the embattled owner of X formerly known as Twitter. He's already seen a mass exodus of advertisers on the social media site after they say he endorsed antisemitic posts. And now a Tesla shareholder is calling on the company's board to suspend Musk over the controversy. Musk is the co-founder, CEO and largest shareholder of Tesla Motors, which makes the possibility of a suspension highly unlikely. But it is part of a growing call from industry experts to hold Musk accountable for what some have called his terrible behavior. To India now where efforts are underway to rescue 41 construction workers trapped under a collapse tunnel for more than a week. Officials say a second pipeline has now been installed to provide much needed food and medicine to the worker. CNN's Vedika Sud has more. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) VEDIKA SUD, CNN REPORTER (voice-over): Two days after the collapse of rescue officer contacts the man on the other side of the debris through radio. He says stay calm. We will pull all of you out very soon. That promise was made last Tuesday. For over a week now Indian authorities have been on a frantic mission to extract 41 migrant laborers trapped deep inside this Himalayan mountain, where a tunnel which is part of the Indian government's ambitious highway project was under construction. But falling debris and frequent breakdowns of heavy machinery have slowed down rescue efforts. Racing against time ended authorities have now expanded their options did include drilling down from the mountain top. [01:25:02] They have reached out for international help from Norway, and even contacting the PI team that rescued a boys soccer team stranded for over two weeks in a flooded cave in 2018. It could take days to reach these men. ARNOLD DIX, PRESIDENT, INTERNATIONAL TUNNELLING AND UNDEGROUND SPACE ASSOCIATION: The challenges, look, you can see the challenges. That's the challenges. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: This terrain is absolutely everywhere -- DIX: We're in the Himalayas. Building a tunnel through this is extremely difficult. So, rescuing is also extremely difficult, but we're going to get the 41 men out. SUD (voice-over): The project has received criticism from environmentalists will see heavy construction could further damage this ecologically fragile region. Despite assurances from the federal and state governments, there's growing anger and anxiety. Family and friends camping near the site are desperate for a breakthrough. Food and oxygen are consistently being pumped to the men through pipe. A physician on site has told CNN that the men have started showing signs of distress. MRITYUNJAY KUMAR, PROTESTING WORKER (through translator): The work has been sluggish. Time is passing constantly. The spirits of those who are stuck inside is breaking. How do we console them? SUD (voice-over): Trapped over eight days. 41 men are hoping to see light and the love for one soon. While on the other side fervent prayers and rescue efforts continue on a war footing to bring them home. Vedika Sud, CNN, New Delhi. (END VIDEOTAPE) NEWTON: The U.S. Defense Secretary is promising more aid for Ukraine during high stakes visit but will it be enough as fighting grinds on in that region. That still ahead. Myanmar's military junta faces a growing threat from an alliance of rebel groups. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) NEWTON: Armed rebel groups in Myanmar have joined forces against the military junta in an unprecedented move but as fighting ramps up the U.N. says dozens of innocent people have been killed and hundreds of 1000s forced to leave their homes. CNN's Paula Hancocks has the latest. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) PAULA HANCOCKS, CNN CORRESPONDENT: This is really the first time since the military coup of February 2021 that anti-military forces are making significant gains. It is even leading some to question whether or not what we may be seeing is the beginning of the end for the military junta. [01:30:00] Fighting against Myanmar's military, the Karenni National Defense Force claims junta troops surrendered en masse last week. The rebel group publishes propaganda video online of the strategically important town of Loikaw, central Myanmar, showing Karenni troops treating their junta prisoners of war humanely. An alliance of three other ethnic armed groups were more coordinated fighting against the military at the end of October, the operation dubbed 10/27 and supported by the Karenni had made significant gains. Heavy fighting in Loikaw followed battles in towns throughout Myanmar's border areas. Just along the border with China in Shan State, the Three Brotherhood Alliance claims it has taken control of a key trade route with China. LIN LIN, BAMAR PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (through translator): When we're fighting to liberate towns, it's not that the military junta does not have adequate weapons but they lack the will to fight. It's unlike before because they have no support from the people. TOM ANDREWS, U.N. SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR FOR MYANMAR: This is quite significant as the military finds itself losing ground militarily. They're deeply unpopular. And I think this is an important step militarily-speaking for the junta in terms of what it is losing. HANCOCKS: For the first time since the military deposed the democratically elected government in in February 2021 and took the country by force, some experts are daring to protect the junta's demise. CNN has contacted Myanmar's military administration for comment with no response. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: This is an existential moment for the military. They are losing. Unless there is a truly exceptional turn of events, they will lose outright. HANCOCKS: Unprecedented cooperation between ethnic armed groups who for decades have been at odds with each other, the brutality of the junta has been unifying. BO NAGAR, BURMA NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (through translator): With this kind of unity, I believe we can quickly defeat the bullying military. When it is over, this kind of unity will be a foundation to rebuilding our country. HANCOCKS: Bo Nagar says the fight is still hard. They clashed daily with the junta and they do not have enough weapons. Civilians continue to be caught up in the violence. The United Nations say around 70 civilians have been killed and more than 200,000 internally-displaced since the renewed anti-military push. The total displace across the country is now well over 2 million. It is worth bearing in mind that this junta has been around for decades. And in the past, when it has felt threatened or backed into a corner, we have seen it use strategies that are even more brutal than before. Paula Hancocks, CNN -- Seoul. (END VIDEOTAPE) NEWTON: And now to the war in Ukraine, Germany's defense minister Boris Pistorius has just arrived in Kyiv. Germany is the second largest provider of military aid to Ukraine after the United States. Pistorius' visit comes a day after U.S. Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin unveiled a new $100million military aid package for Ukraine in a surprise trip to Kyiv. Austin met with Ukrainian President Zelenskyy on Monday, telling him that the U.S. will stand by Ukraine, quote "for the long haul". The White House had warned earlier this month that funding for Ukraine is dwindling and this is one of the smallest aid packages yet. Austin says he sees bipartisan support for Ukraine in both chambers of Congress. Meantime, Ukrainian forces say they have won a key foothold in the Dnipro River. CNN's Anna Coren shows us how they managed this win. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) ANNA COREN, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Meandering through the marshlands of Kherson Region in southern Ukraine, it's the mighty Dnipro River, now the new frontline and Ukraine's war against Russia. In recent weeks, marines have managed across this expensive water using inflatable boats, establishing a tenuous foothold on the left bank of the river. "Hey, am I in Vietnam," asked this soldier sarcastically rushing past tall grasses. A reference to another bloody conflict that ended before most of these soldiers were even born. According to Ukrainian armed forces, they've pushed back the Russians 3 to 8 kilometers -- two to five miles from the river front, making it difficult for the enemy to fire mortars at positions on the right bank. However, Russian drones, artillery and aerial-guided bonds are still landing and constantly. In exclusive access with drone pilot, Serhiy (ph), his night mission had just been aborted because the Russians had identified his unit's position on the right bank. [01:34:48] COREN: Hunkered down in his pick-up, hiding under trees from Russian birds above, the 32-year-old former journalist tells me they're under constant bombardment. What are you hearing? SERHIY OSTAPENKO, SOLDIER OF DRONE UNIT, SONS OF THUNDER (through translator): Explosions. Now, there is an attack on the place where I am. There are kamikaze drones. I think it's (INAUDIBLE) rockets, most likely gruts (ph), mortars and tanks. It's always like that here. Today, they're using guided aerial bombs. Do you hear it, too? That's another one. I think it was a rocket. COREN: The job of these aerial reconnaissance unit is to provide cover for marines crossing the river and to watch the enemy on the other side. Do you feel safe where you are? OSTAPENKO: It's dangerous here where we live and where we work. Every time I enter the zone, I say goodbye to my wife. I realize my life can be ended at any moment. You get used to it. But it's unpleasant. COREN: The reason this left bank operation is so important for Ukraine is to open the road to Russian occupied Crimea and to protect the nearby city of Kherson. A year ago, the Russians withdrew from Kherson using the Dnipro River as a defendable natural barrier between the two sides. But in the last month, attacks on Kherson have intensified to the point where the region's military governor told me there were 700 incoming rounds in one day. "This is revenge. And now it's felt (ph) more," he says. "Because our soldiers are already on the left bank and our civilians are feeling this revenge." 300,000 residents used to live in Kherson. Now, less than a quarter remain including 56-year-old Inna. She cares for her invalid mother and for her four-year-old grandson. "24 hours a day, it is scary. When it is quiet, it's even scarier than when there is shelling." She says she lived through eight months of Russian occupation and will endure this as well. "Our main task is to survive," she explains. "That was the priority during the occupation. And it's the same thing now. We have to survive." The daily struggle for a population that's been constantly terrorized. Anna Coren, CNN -- Kyiv. (END VIDEOTAPE) NEWTON: Still to come for us Argentina's new president elect has plans to shake up the status quo. We'll have some analysis about whether those plans can actually work. Plus residents of a fishing town in Iceland race to grab whatever they can from their homes with the likelihood of a massive volcanic eruption, very high. We'll have the latest on that. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [01:39:45] NEWTON: Argentine President-Elect Javier Milei faces a monumental task of overhauling the country's economy after his victory in Sunday's election. Now that he's secured the presidency, he will have the chance to make several controversial changes with drew both fans and critics to his platform. But is it enough to turn the struggling country around? (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) NEWTON: It was an audacious campaign prop -- the chainsaw, a cutting reminder Javier Milei said of all that was wrong with Argentina's political system and economy and how he would fix it. As president-elect, he says that model of decadence will end. Now comes the hard part. How to make it happen? It is clear Argentines want some shock therapy for their government and economy. Decades of debt, anemic growth, poor job prospects, it has sapped generations. But the crippling inflation, now well over 140 percent, is what most unnerves many Argentines and so compromised their lives. Part of Milei solution? Dump the country's peso, use U.S. dollars instead. It has been done and other countries none with an economy as large as Argentina's or as vulnerable. CHRISTOPHER SABATINI, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY: Implementing that is going to mean seriously undercutting peoples social safety nets, undercutting subsidies for public transport and energy as well as employment. He's going to run smack dab into really a popular backlash if he tries to implement that. NEWTON: But Milei says there is no turning back. He says he will implement steep cuts to government budgets and, in his words, blow up the central bank of Argentina. The President-elect is a trained economist. He has worked for banks and large Argentine companies and his populist platform that Argentina is counting on now includes adopting U.S. dollars. KEN ROGOFF, FORMER CHIEF ECONOMIST, IMF: That seems to be his signature policy, a little bit like Donald Trump and building

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now have enough committed delegates to earn their party's nominations. But some states are sticking to their primary schedule, with polls closing just a few hours ago in four states. Now, Donald Trump won Wisconsin's 41 Republican delegates, unchallenged. He also won the battleground state in 2016's presidential election, but President Biden took it back in 2020. Meantime, Mr. Biden ran unopposed in Wisconsin, as well, but some voters chose a, quote, "uninstructed delegation" option in both Republican and Democratic ballots. Now, it's similar to the uncommitted option in other states, where voters can allow delegates to pick whichever candidate they like, sending a message to political parties that voters are unhappy. Meantime, President Biden spent the -- spent some time speaking with Chinese President Xi Jinping Tuesday. The two leaders spent nearly two hours on the phone together, their first conversation since meeting in person in November. CNN's M.J. Lee has the details. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) M.J. LEE, CNN SENIOR WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT: President Joe Biden and Chinese President Xi Jinping speaking on the phone for the first time on Tuesday since their last -- LEE (voice-over): -- in-person summit in California in November, coming in front of the backdrop of some serious global turbulence. And as U.S.-China relations had hit rock bottom last year. And as officials on both sides are trying to diffuse some of those tensions -- LEE: -- the two leaders said to have discussed a myriad of issues, including the wars that are ongoing in Gaza and in Ukraine. Some issues that have strained historically the U.S.-Chinese relations, including the situation in Taiwan and provocations that we have seen recently from Beijing -- LEE (voice-over): -- in the South China Sea, I also discussed our areas of potential cooperation between the two countries, including countering -- LEE: -- narcotics and the issue of artificial intelligence. According to a readout that we received from the White House of the call. LEE (voice-over): It said, "The two leaders welcomed ongoing efforts to maintain open channels of communication and responsibly manage the relationship through high-level diplomacy and working-level consultations in the weeks and months ahead." Now, you'll recall earlier this year that CNN had exclusively reported that, when the two leaders saw each other last fall. Chinese President Xi had told President Biden that China had no intention of interfering in the 2024 U.S. election -- election. But interestingly, a senior administration official telling reporters ahead of this phone call, I don't think we ever really take the Chinese at their word when they say they will or will not do something. It is about verifying. Now, the last time that President Biden and President Xi met in person in November. Again, U.S.-China relations had pretty much hit rock-bottom, and the -- coming out of that meeting, the two leaders had basically agreed that what they wanted to do going forward was to be able to pick up the phone and call each other more and try to avoid situations that could be dangerous -- LEE: -- in terms of misunderstandings that could take place between these two superpowers. So certainly, a significant phone call and a continuation of an attempt to rebuild and strengthen communication between these two countries. M.J. Lee, CNN, at the White House. (END VIDEOTAPE) NEWTON: Turkish authorities have detained eight people in connection with a deadly nightclub fire. At least 29 people were killed when the fire started in the club's basement, which was undergoing renovations. All the victims were construction workers. CNN's Scott McLean has our report. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) [00:35:02] SCOTT MCLEAN, CNN INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): The camera trembles as neighbors capture the raging fire across the road. Hours later, the human cost becomes tragically apparent as firefighters pull bodies out one by one. All afternoon police, investigators, and exhausted firefighters came and went, wondering what went wrong. All told, at least 29 people were killed. All of them were workers doing renovations on a nightclub housed in the bottom of this 16-story apartment block. The slick Masquerade nightclub looks out of place on the ordinary- looking residential street. Sama Soanja (ph) lives now next door and heard screams when the fire first started. "I used to go to the nightclub from time to time," she says. "The bar had one entrance and an exit. There's only one way in and one way out." MCLEAN: From here, you can see quite clearly where the fire would have started on these lower floors and then raced up the side of this building. There have been several people detained already as part of this investigation, including the business manager of the club and the person responsible for doing the metalwork renovation inside. Now, in addition to the fire crews on scene, there are also three occupational safety experts here doing their own investigation into what went wrong. MCLEAN (voice-over): Across the road, the neighbors invite us to see the aftermath from their vantage point. They asked not to be identified. "It's like a maze inside. There are so many casualties, because they couldn't escape," she says. "The workers were kids trying to earn a bit of money. I cried a lot, because I saw these young guys entering the club in the morning before I went to the doctor. I am so sorry this happened." Scott McLean, CNN, Istanbul. (END VIDEOTAPE) NEWTON: Still ahead for us, eclipse mania is spreading through North America, but some of the best-laid plans to get those best views may not work out. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) NEWTON: So the biggest names in music are calling on the industry to protect artists from the threat posed by artificial intelligence. More than 200 artists, including Billie Eilish, Kacey Musgraves, Ja Rule and Bon -- Jon Bon Jovi have signed an open letter addressed to developers and tech companies. And it reads, in part, "We must protect against a predatory use of A.I. to steal professional artists' voices and likenesses, violate creators' rights, and destroy the music ecosystem." "Forbes" has just come out with its annual list of billionaires. Now, the usual names are on top. Bernard Arnault, he's head of the world's largest luxury brand, LVMH, and whose family, incidentally, is worth some $233 billion. He's followed by Elon Musk, Jeff Bezos, and Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg. [00:40:06] But there were some high-profile newcomers there this year, including Sam Altman. He's, remember, the CEO of OpenAI. Luxury shoe designer Cristian Louboutin, and a woman who's made quite a bit of news lately. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) (MUSIC: "ME!" BY TAYLOR SWIFT) (END VIDEO CLIP) NEWTON: "Me!" by Taylor Swift. Yes, she's on the list, and Swift is truly one of a kind. She's the first musician to make the "Forbes" list of billionaires based solely on her songs and performances. No surprise, some people say she was responsible for quite a bit of economic activity wherever her concerts play. Now, we are less than a week from the total solar eclipse, which won't happen again in North America until 2044. Many people are strategizing over where to watch. CNN meteorologist Chad Myers explains which regions are expected to get the best view and why the weather is likely to spoil some plans. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) CHAD MYERS, CNN METEOROLOGIST: I'm going to show you both the European and the American model and kind of give you an idea. If you want to find totality -- and you really, really do, because if you just miss it by one or two percent, you don't get the full effect. But there's your totality, right across parts from about Texas all the way up to Maine. Thirty-one point six million people are already in the path, and you don't even have to move. But you may have to move, because we have a storm system that's going to dev

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there was a very large strike there on a six-storey building, totally pancaking it. Palestinian medical sources say that more than 100 people were in that building, and they are reporting dozens dead in that strike, as well as a similar strike in the Shuja'iyya district. Now, we heard from the government press office in Gaza today that the death toll in the last 24 hours, tops 700. But we can't confirm that sort of number. I've seen other figures as low as 300 but that's still a fairly significant amount of people to be killed from the video we're seeing coming out of Gaza from our cameraman there. It seems a lot of the dead are women and children. Now the Israeli say that they did, in one of those strikes kill one of the senior Hamas commanders who was behind the attacks of October 7th, the Israelis are also reporting that two of their soldiers in Gaza have been killed. They also say that since their ground offensive began. They have located 800 tunnels in Gaza and destroyed 500 of them. Now as far as the humanitarian situation in Gaza goes, the Palestine Red Crescent Society says that around 100 trucks entered Gaza from Egypt through the Rafah crossing. They contain food, medical supplies, medicine, and also body bags. They -- a spokesman for the U.N. agency that oversees the welfare of Palestinian refugees in Gaza said that what is coming in in terms of aid to Gaza is a drop, in his words, in the ocean. He said that increasingly, the health and sanitary situation in Gaza, particularly in the south is getting worse. He said that the number of intestine -- cases of intestinal diseases has gone up by four times, skin diseases by three times and that in general, the sanitary situation threatens to cause a situation where diseases could spread. Victor? ROSALES: Yes. And Ben, Netanyahu has said that those ground operations will continue especially there in the south, as you've been talking about. What's the latest on any talks of a new truce? WEDEMAN: The talks at this point it seemed to be stalled. The Israelis, as you mentioned before, pulled their team from Mossad, the Israeli intelligence agency out of Qatar, where they were involved in indirect talks through the Qataris with Hamas. They pulled them out. Hamas is also hardening its position. It's saying that essentially they want to release in exchange for the release of all the hostages, they want Israel to release all Palestinian prisoners and detainees. We're talking about perhaps 7,000 people. [06:05:09] So it appears that both sides have hardened their position. And the likelihood of a truce in the near future seems to be dimming. Isabel, Victor? BLACKWELL: All right, Ben Wedeman for us there in Jerusalem. Ben, thank you. Let's go to Camila at the White House now. So when it comes to releasing more hostages, the coordinators for Israel and for the United States, they have been meeting. What can you tell us about those meetings? CAMILA DECHALUS, CNN WHITE HOUSE REPORTER: That's right. We are told that they met on Saturday. And then just an effort to just reestablish what they're trying to do with the ultimate goal, and that is released more hostages. We are being told that the Israeli official thanked the U.S. envoy and just the U.S. in general for their ongoing support of Israel since the conflict began on October 7th. Now, this meeting is just another effort from the White House to try to resume the negotiation process to initiate another humanitarian pause, because the reality of the situation is without a humanitarian pause in place, then that means virtually no humanitarian aid gets into the region of Gaza for those in need. And that also means that the possibility of freeing more hostages is going to be virtually non-existent if a truce is not in place. And so the White House knows that is important and their efforts to be deeply engaged in these conversations to resume a humanitarian pause to really get that going. But as our colleague just mentioned, that the possibility of a truce now being in place just because of the breakdown, and the talks between Israel and Hamas just took place yesterday, then that means the chances could be very slim at this point in time, Victor. ROSALES: All right, Camila DeChalus, thank you. And Ben, thank you as well. Joining me now is UNICEF's spokesperson, James Elder. James, what is the status of the aid that entered into Gaza during the seven-day truce that obviously has now collapsed? And what happens next year? We did hear Ben Wedeman, I don't know if you heard that. But he mentioned sickness and diseases going up. You've been inside many hospitals. JAMES ELDER, SPOKESPERSON, UNICEF: Yes. Hi, Isabel. Look, there is no way that conditions currently allow for meaningful aid to get to these people. I don't know if you can hear. There are bombs going off. And they have been going off every five minutes since this morning. It's absolute chaos out there. Now, aid keeps coming in. We keep seeking to distribute it, there is no doubt. But because of the blockades, because of the restrictions for so long, because of the intensity of the attack, there is no way people here are getting sufficient water, food, medicines. And then as you rightly say, they're being forced to move from A to B without anything. They go to places where there is no water, there is no food. So as a doctor said to me, Isabel, during a ceasefire when he prayed, we wouldn't get this horror show from the sky again. He said, we will start to see the same number of children being killed from bombardments as from disease. We now have war on two fronts for children. ROSALES: And speaking about that, James, you recorded a video and posted it on social media. It's gotten some traction, describing what you're seeing in Gaza, in particular with the children. Let's watch that real quick. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ELDER: More children with the wounds of war, with the burns, with the shrapnel littering their body with the broken bones, in action by those with influence is allowing the killing of children. This is a war on children. (END VIDEO CLIP) ROSALES: Limited food, water, medicine, this is what you're describing just chaos. How do you live like that? What is the mood from these people you're speaking with? ELDER: Also panic, I can't -- I've just been in a hospital with bombardments going on all around. I must say as I was there, 10 children came in with the wounds of war, 10 maybe in a couple of hours with horrendous wounds, with shrapnel to the brain, with eye injuries, with third degree burns. It is a war zone that hospital. So there is panic among the people absolutely. This changes every hour here. People don't know where to go. They are almost in a trance. Children in the hospital, Isabel, grabbing me, mothers are grabbing me saying take me somewhere safe. A little girl held me and I tried to take a moment always. She just had to empty water bottles. She's in a hospital. Please can you put some water in them? The water in the taps, it's salty. She can't drink it. So it's utter panic. People have been told to move from A to B. They're like it's like a chess game. Except that it ends, it ends with the death of children. It's not a game for them. The safe zones I think, Isabel, is so important, it's a false narrative and it's a dangerous narrative. People don't have the transport. They don't know where they're meant to go. There are places in the desert. They have no water. They have no food. They have no protection in these places. [06:10:11] And so when they get there, disease stalks. And when they quite often get to these places, they are bombed. It's a very dangerous narrative that's being shared. They are not safe zones. They will be zones of death. ROSALES: Right. And let me give a little bit more context on that you're speaking about those flyers that the IDF dropped with those numbered zones telling people to go to safe areas. But based on what you're saying, it sounds like there is no safe area for them to go. And also, they were QR codes in Gaza where internet connection is spotty. So even getting that map is questionable. ELDER: Spot on Isabel, it's -- there is no internet access, you might get WiFi, if you're in a home, there's no 4G or 3G, 5G. So people get these things. And then five minutes later, there is a bomb or on the way they going there, there is a bomb. And they've already remember these people had their homes bombed in the north and saw a family member, s sister, a mother die, then they moved to a shelter, which probably got bombed, they've come down south. There is a panic among people here that they simply now do not know where they're meant to go to. ROSALES: Yes. And Netanyahu has said that the war will continue on. So quote, we achieve all of our goals. What do you make of that? And what does that mean for Palestinian civilians? ELDER: Devastation, the world has to now be aware of the scale of this 6,000 children killed more now. It was no doubt some of the children I saw this morning, the severity of their wounds, Isabel, they will not make it through the day, many, many children there. So the idea that it continues, a war on children to continue as the world watches, I think we have to accept now in a civilized society, those democracies that have a say here that silence is complicity. And they need to look into the eyes of mothers who've lost the ability to protect their children of young students and the brilliant, brilliant brains that I encounter all the time, who are utterly, utterly fearful. They have to accept that they are allowing the death of these people. As you and I have spoken, there's been another two very large bombardments, Isabel. It is probably the most intense day we've seen, certainly it's the most intense day the South has seen, which is another narrative we've heard that we will not possibly we are told governments, we will not possibly allow what to happen in the south has happened in the north. Well, it's happening in the south like and bear witness to that. ROSALES: James Elder, a crucial perspective on the ground. Thank you for your time. Well, for more information on how you can help with humanitarian relief efforts for Gaza and Israel, please go to CNN.com/impact. BLACKWELL: We have an update now on one of the three Palestinian students who was shot while taking a walk in Vermont last weekend. The survivor's mother Elizabeth Price, says her son, Hisham Awartani, is paralyzed from the chest down after a bullet became lodged in his spine. Price says her son will meet the challenge, the same determination with that determination that she's witnessed all week. Awartani is expected to be released from the hospital next week and then will start rehab. Awartani and his two friends was shot while visiting a relative over the Thanksgiving holiday. The suspect 40-year-old Jason Eaton was arrested and has pleaded not guilty to three counts of attempted murder. Next on CNN this morning, the 2024 political race and how a defiant Donald Trump is trying to convince Iowans that they should fear a second Biden term. ROSALES: Vice President Harris steps onto the world stage at the big climate conference COP28. The U.S. offering billions of dollars to help the world fight global warming. The major reveals up ahead. [06:13:54] Plus, you're may be looking to buy a new home, listen up, mortgage rates are slowly going down. Question is though, is that enough to get you to buy through? (COMMERCIAL BREAK) BLACKWELL: Former President Donald Trump is back on the campaign trail and he just offered his most forceful rebuttal yet to President Biden's argument that a second Trump term would be a threat to democracy. Watch this. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) DONALD TRUMP, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: But Joe Biden is not the defender of American democracy. Joe Biden is the destroyer of American democracy. So if Joe Biden wants to make this race a question of which candidate will defend our democracy and protect our freedoms, and I say to Crooked Joe and he is crooked, the most corrupt president we've ever had. We will win that fight and we're going to win it very big and very big. (END VIDEO CLIP) BLACKWELL: Also, the new House Speaker Mike Johnson told "Fox News" that he thinks that he's got the votes to open a Biden impeachment inquiry. Let's bring in now CNN political analyst Julian Zelizer to break all this down. Julian, good morning to you. First, what we're hearing from the former president, he's done this before. Secretary Clinton said he was a Putin puppet. He said, no, you're the puppet. People have called him a racist. He now calls the black prosecutors, in his cases, racist. This now Biden attacks democracy and he actually had signs I think we can show at this rally. Does this work as well for the former president as these previous lines, this approach has in the past? JULIAN ZELIZER, CNN POLITICAL ANALYST: It could. He's very good at muddying the waters. What aboutism is what it's often called, meaning he is charged with something and he just says that other people including the accuser does it as well. Obviously, this is more dramatic. This is the person who tried to overturn an election and talked very explicitly about using government as a weapon. But it is a tactic that he's been effective at using. He can muddy the waters like almost no one else I've seen. [06:20:09] BLACKWELL: Before we go to this potential impeachment inquiry, let me stay with the primary race. Governor Ron DeSantis has now hit all 99 counties in Iowa. But we've seen other candidates do this. We know that Ted Cruz did it in 2016 and Santorum did it in 2012 and Huckabee in 2008. They all won Iowa, not one of them won the nomination. What is this worth now doing what's, you know, known as the full Grassley for hitting all of them? ZELIZER: Well, it's the only tactic left. Meaning if one candidate, the former president can saturate the media and get the kind of coverage none of them can really receive retail politics is still the best bet. I think DeSantis, Haley, they're hoping for an Iowa, New Hampshire kind of double punch to try to gain momentum and show that they are viable. But I am not sure that he's going to gain much traction by going throughout the state. I think Trump is just overwhelming in terms of his notoriety and his presence. BLACKWELL: Yes. Trying to get a strong second and even suggesting that there would be a win in Iowa just viability. Let's talk now about this vote that could happen as soon as this week on opening a formal impeachment inquiry. Here is Speaker Johnson on the chances that could happen. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REP. MIKE JOHNSON (R-LA), HOUSE SPEAKER: So a formal impeachment inquiry vote on the floor will allow us to take it to the next necessary step. And I think it's something we have to do at this juncture. Yes, I believe we will. I suspect no Democrats will assist in this effort. But they should the facts are so clear for everyone to see. Just the Constitution requires the House to follow the truth where it leads, we have a duty to do this. We cannot stop the process. (END VIDEO CLIP) BLACKWELL: He says he thinks they have the votes for this just a couple of days ago, he was against the expulsion of George Santos and 105 members of his conference voted for it. What is on the line before we get to the actual content of the impeachment inquiry? What's on the line for him if they do not get to that point of opening it? ZELIZER: Well, I think many Republicans want this to happen. It's connected to the first story that we discussed, meaning the former president depends on congressional Republicans. He always has and I think this impeachment inquiry is being demanded, it's being sought, in part, to muddy the waters, to make these accusations through Congress through impeachment about President Biden. And so I think there's a lot of pressure on Speaker Johnson. But frankly, I think Speaker Johnson is happy to go along. He is part of the cohort that has been very eager to get this going. BLACKWELL: Yes. There still is not the evidence. There are plenty of questions that Republicans have put forward but no evidence and really not even clarity on what the charge that they would be focused on here. We have some experience recently, obviously, with three impeachment inquiries in the last 30 years or so. Is there a neat, clean narrative of what this means for the party that pursues the impeachment in the subsequent election? ZELIZER: There is not. But look, this still is very much more like the 1990s, I think, than the last impeachment we went through. That was when Republicans went to impeach former President Clinton in the Monica Lewinsky story meaning here, though, we don't even know what the accusations are. There's no evidence of anything at this point. And this is quite a contrast with Speaker Pelosi in 2019, who really didn't want to move forward with impeachment. Here, they are moving forward fast without anything there. So that tells you the politics of the impeachment is much more important now than the actual substance behind what they're pursuing. BLACKWELL: All right, we'll see if that vote happens this week. Julian Zelizer, thank you. [06:24:17] ROSALES: Next on CNN this morning, we will go live to Dubai, where the U.S. pledged billions to help poor countries battled global warming, but how will this money really be spent? We'll explain. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) BLACKWELL: The U.S. says it's pledging $3 billion to combat global climate change. Vice President Kamala Harris made the announcement Saturday at the COP28 Summit. ROSALES: Now that money, it is earmarked for the Green Climate Fund which helps developing nations adapt to the climate crisis and to cut fossil fuel pollution. CNN's David McKenzie is monitoring all of these developments at COP28. He joins us now live from Dubai. And David, V.P. Harris, she also touted American leadership on the climate crisis. What is she saying? DAVID MCKENZIE, CNN SENIOR INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: Good morning, Isabel and Victor. Yes, the Vice President did say that the U.S. is leading the charge in terms of financing poorer nations to try and transition away from fossil fuels. The U.S. also this weekend announcing deep cuts and regulations on the emitting of methane gas, that's a very important move by the White House and the environmental protection agencies say, scientists. Today it's all been about health and the health impacts of the climate crisis. Of course, more than 7 million people die every year because of air pollution. [06:30:00] But there's also the direct impact of the warming planet. You think of those awful heat waves that we experienced earlier this summer in the northern hemisphere. Scientists and doctors say that there needs to be a health focus on the climate crisis. John Kerry, the special envoy of the U.S. expresses frustration, I think, about the lack of impetus to end the use of coal as a fossil fuel and its impact on health. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOHN KERRY, U.S. SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY FOR CLIMATE: I find myself getting more and more militant because I do not understand how adults who are in position of responsibility can be avoiding responsibility for taking away those things that are killing people on a daily basis. And the reality is that the climate crisis and the health crisis are one and the same, totally connected, totally converging at this moment in time. (END VIDEO CLIP) MCKENZIE: Of course, the White House is pushing for an energy transition. At the same time, this year has been a record year in the U.S. for oil exploration and the production of billions of barrels of oil. Isabel, Victor? ROSALES: Hey, an important conversation that so many people are keeping close tabs on. David McKenzie in Dubai, thank you. Well, CNN Meteorologist Allison Chinchar, she joins us now with a look at what the climate change damage is doing to global sea levels. Allison? ALLISON CHINCHAR, CNN METEOROLOGIST: Yes, that's right. That's right. So, we take a look. This is behind me, Sydney, the iconic image of the Opera House. This is present day. You can see the Opera House itself as well as all of this space around. Those are the walking areas that people will use to get to it. But if we increase those global temperatures by three degrees, this is what you're looking at. The correlation there with the sea level rise, you can see most of that platform is now entirely underwater. Now, one of the things to note, we talk about that three-degree rise. We have been averaging at least one degree for the last eight years. So, we are already starting to see that increase from pre-industrial levels in terms of temperatures. The other question is, OK, that's Sydney, but what about back home here in the United States? So, one of the concern is all of these red areas you see here. These are the cities most at risk. And these are heavily populated areas here along the water. Basically, you're talking Miami, New Orleans, all the way up, even including something like New York City. Also, an iconic image here, the Statue of Liberty, present day, compared to what that would look like if we also see that similar rise of three degree temperatures compared to pre-industrial levels. ROSALES: Wow. Impactful seeing the Sydney Opera House like that underwater or the Statue of Liberty. We cannot get to that point. Allison Chinchar, thank you. Well, the past year has posed some challenges for aspiring homeowners, a combination of high-interest rates and limited housing inventory, making for a rather tough choice. BLACKWELL: But mortgage rates have continued to decrease for the fifth week in a row, potentially attracting buyers back to the market. CNN's Business Correspondent Rahel Solomon has more. RAHEL SOLOMON, CNN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT: Victor and Isabel, good morning. Mortgage rates continue to fall for now the fifth consecutive week. 30-year U.S. mortgage rates are now coming in at about 7.22 percent. That's according to data from Freddie Mac. It's a bit of relief, some slight relief for home buyers. The Federal Reserve began its historic rate setting campaign more than two years ago, remaining laser-focused on cooling the red-hot housing market. Investors and analysts now turn their attention and their focus to the upcoming Fed meeting. That's going to happen later this month. And that decision, that meeting, could shape future mortgage rate movements going forward. The Federal Reserve Chief Jerome Powell saying it's still too early to tell whether it's time to slam the brakes and start talking about cutting rates. Take a listen. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JEROME POWELL, CHIEF, FEDERAL RESERVE: And in many other countries around the world, high inflation imposes a significant hardship on all households and is especially painful for those least able to meet the higher costs of essentials like food, housing and transportation. It would be -- it would be premature to conclude with confidence that we have achieved a sufficiently restrictive stance or to speculate on when policy might ease. (END VIDEO CLIP) SOLOMON: Now, we have seen a slight increase in mortgage applications in recent months. But despite this, pending home sales are at their lowest levels in two decades. And mortgage rates, even with these slight declines, remain stubbornly high. Now, to put this in perspective, a 20 percent down payment on a $500,000 home would cost you more than $1,000 more per month today versus November 2020. And as home buyers slowly come off the sidelines, as more rates come down, still too early to know what direction prices will go as we inch closer to the new year. Victor, Isabel? ROSALES: Still to come, relief in Southern California. First suspected serial killer is arrested. And as it turns out, he was already in police custody for a different crime. [06:35:06] Earlier this year, the writers and actors of Hollywood went on strike for months. That is in part over their fears of artificial intelligence and what that would mean for their industry. Tonight, on the "WHOLE STORY" right here on CNN, Nick Watt takes a deep dive into the fears and the hopes that A.I. has triggered in so many of us. One of those he spoke to is a Dutch gallery owner leading in foreign to this new world-changing technology. Watch. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED MALE: This is Maximilian Hoekstra. And we thought -- NICK WATT, CNN INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: Also, it doesn't actually physically -- UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No, it doesn't physically -- WATT: OK. Let's just establish that. Maximilian, OK. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: He's from the Netherlands and his mother is from the U.S. We have created 11 artists and we create those as follows. To a large language model, we ask please come up with the name of an artist. And then there comes a name of an artist like Irisa Nova. IRISA NOVA, ARTIST: Hi, I am Elisa Nova. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: How old are you? I'm 29 years old. Can you tell me something about your family, about your love life? This whole character comes alive. WATT (voiceover): Artificial artists whose work now sells for thousands of euros. Irisa Nova is apparently very popular and agreed that the gallery can keep all the cash. WATT: I mean, you talk about her as if she's kind of real. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes. WATT: Did she seem real to you? UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes, absolutely. NOVA: Artificial intelligence -- WATT: Do you ever wonder that you're in danger sort of losing touch with what's real and what's not? UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Well, I did that a couple of months ago. (END VIDEOTAPE) ROSALES: I could have imagined that even a decade ago. Well, an all- new episode of the "WHOLE STORY" with Anderson Cooper, that airs tonight at 8 p.m. Eastern in Pacific right here only on CNN. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [06:41:27] BLACKWELL: We're learning more about a killing spree and the suspected serial killer who was arrested in the fatal shootings of three homeless men in Los Angeles. The city's police chief now says the suspect was already in custody for another crime. ROSALES: And that crime a fourth fatal shooting that took place during a robbery in Sandemas that is just east of L.A. CNN's Camila Bernal takes a closer look at this developing case. CAMILA BERNAL, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Authorities here in Los Angeles say they have identified and arrested a 33-year-old Los Angeles man that they believe is responsible for four different killings in front of the city. They have killed two of the most violent killings in four days. Three of them being unhoused individuals. According to authorities, this started last Sunday, and they say he killed unhoused individuals both Sunday and Monday in the early morning hours. Then on Tuesday, they say he's responsible for a follow home robbery and then killing a father of two young children. Then on Wednesday, they say he killed another unhoused individual. But authorities were looking initially for the person responsible of the follow home robbery and killing. And they were able to stop this individual thanks to a traffic stop. And they say they were able to arrest him there. But it was days later that they connected the dots and also believe that he was also responsible for the killing of the unhoused individuals. Here is what the LA chief of police had to say. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MICHEL MOORE, CHIEF, LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT: Our investigation has documented Mr. Powell's vehicle is being at the murder scene of all three homicides. And Mr. Powell's physical appearance is consistent with imagery recovered to this point. (END VIDEO CLIP) BERNAL: Now, after he was pulled over, authorities were able to recover the murder weapon. And they say they're still trying to gather evidence that will help in an eventual prosecution. They say that is now the focus as of now. They also say they do not have a motive, but they will continue to work on this case for that eventual prosecution. Camila Bernal, CNN, Los Angeles. BLACKWELL: All right, time now to talk more about the 2023 top 10 CNN Heroes. We're just about a week away from announcing the 2023 CNN Hero of the Year. Lots of Native Americans face significant health care challenges and they have the lowest life expectancy and highest preventable illness death rates in the U.S. So, inspired by her own battle with breast cancer and accessing crucial treatment, Tescha Hawley now supports fellow cancer patients and their families on her reservation. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) TESCHA HAWLEY, CNN HERO: Our reservation is about 30 miles from the Canadian border in central Montana. You're probably about a good three hours to major hospitals. Okay, we're on our way. We know the need is huge for transportation. The majority of our people are living in poverty. If I didn't physically transport them and would help them with food, a hotel, or gas -- I started getting into the nutrition of it. If we could eat healthy, it will reduce our risk of cancer. Hi. We have done distributions of fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh eggs, and we joined in a collaboration with our tribe to help harvest our buffalo. Prior to my diagnosis of cancer, I thought my life was based on my professional career and my education. But now I know that this is my calling. (END VIDEO CLIP) [06:45:12] BLACKWELL: Well, Tescha and her nonprofit have provided critical assistance to thousands of cancer patients and their families on a reservation. You can go to cnnheroes.com to vote for her to be CNN Hero of the Year or for any of your favorite top 10 heroes. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) BLACKWELL: This morning, another Coast Guard cover up. CNN exclusive reporting found that top-ranking military leaders concealed a damning report from nearly a decade that exposed racism, hazing, discrimination, and sexual assault. ROSALES: CNN's Chief Investigative Correspondent Pamela Brown got a copy of this report. [06:50:10] PAMELA BROWN, CNN CHIEF INVESTIGATIVE CORRESPONDENT (voiceover): This culture of respect report obtained by CNN was based on interviews with hundreds of Coast Guard employees in 2015. Among the alarming conclusions, Coast Guard personnel accept poor behavior as status quo. The Coast Guard does not provide sufficient measures to prevent sexual assault. And Coast Guard personnel have been discriminated against and sexually harassed. It's been kept from the public, dubbed for official use only. The front page saying it should be disseminated only on a need-to-know basis and kept in a locked container. The report describes the failures of Coast Guard leadership. Claiming leaders are not fully aware of perpetrator predator characteristics and have allowed Coast Guard members to escape accountability. In one example cited, a military member was reduced in rank and asked to leave the service after being involved in a sexual harassment complaint. Only to be hired later by the Coast Guard as a supervisor and was even accepted as a victim advocate and to the Coast Guard's program for sexual assault victims. KIMBERLY YOUNG-MCLEAR, RETIRED COAST GUARD COMMANDER: I have experienced racism. And as a black queer woman, I've experienced harassment. BROWN (voiceover): Retired Coast Guard commander and whistleblower, Kimberly Young-McLear is one of the people who knew the report existed and has pushed for its release for years. YOUNG-MCLEAR: I and many of us were very angry and very upset that this was a document that spelled out exa

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was told her son died at childbirth got a stunning phone call telling her he is actually alive. But as Rafael Romo tells us, many babies were stolen there in the 70s and 80s and this reunion is heartbreakingly just a few in terms of those families being reunited. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) JIMMY LIPPERT THYDEN, STOLEN AS A BABY IN CHILE: When I arrived in Chile, I felt like a lost puzzle piece, a piece that had been lost for 42 years. RAFAEL ROMO, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): It's a birthday party that had to wait for more than four decades. THYDEN: They stole. 42 years, but they will not steal 43. ROMO (voice-over): Jimmy Lippert Thyden is celebrating with a family he never knew he had. THYDEN: I am blessed in the fact that I have a loving family on both sides of the equator. ROMO (voice-over): His story begins in 1981 in Valdivia, a city in Southern Chile. THYDEN: My mother, my ma, she gave birth to me one month premature. They told her you know, oh, he looks jaundiced, you know, he looks yellow, we need to put him in an incubator and they carried me out of there before she could hold me, before she could name me, they carried me out and then they came back and told her that I had died. ROMO (voice-over): Thyden says that it was all a scheme to make money out of unsuspecting foreign families looking to adopt children, especially Americans who had no idea what was going on. (on-camera): Your adoptive family in the United States had no idea that you had been stolen as a baby? [03:25:03] THYDEN: They never believed for one second they were buying a child. They never would have -- would have done that. ROMO (voice-over): During the dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet in the 1970s and 80s, babies were funneled to adoption agencies, some from the upper classes taken or given up to protect reputations of their mothers and some from the lower classes where children were simply stolen. Chilean authorities say many priests, nuns, doctors, nurses and others conspired to carry out illegal adoptions. Authorities told us the number of stolen babies could be in the thousands but the investigation into the adoptions has languished over the years and some of the hospitals where the children were born have shut down as we have found out over the years. (on-camera): For many women in this country what this hospital in ruins means is a place where their children were stolen, a place that became a nightmare for them. They were looking for a place where they would deliver a healthy baby. Instead, they left empty-handed. (voice-over): Constanza del Rio, the founder of Nos Buscamos, says that after Jimmy Thyden got in touch with them, she recommended a DNA test. When a match came back a few weeks later, she says she knew the next step was making a phone call to a woman who have believed for decades, her son had died shortly after being born. She couldn't believe it, she said. She thought it was a joke and poor taste because she had been told her premature baby boy had died. THYDEN: She didn't know about me because I was taken from her at birth and she was told that I was dead and that when she asked for my body they told her that they had disposed of it. And so we've never held each other, we've never hugged. And today I'm going to get to do that for the first time. ROMO (voice-over): After several agonizing months, Jimmy Thyden was finally able to travel to Chile to give Maria Angelica Gonzalez, his biological mother, the hug that had to wait for 42 years. (on-camera): What would you like the world to know about what happened to you? What do you want people to know about your case? THYDEN: I want them to know that there's tens of thousands of children like me. We tell our story, we do these interviews because we tell these stories until every child is found. ROMO (voice-over): How do you get back the time lost? You can't, Jimmy Thydenn says. In the end, he added, the wisdom about what happened came from one of his daughters, who told him if a bad thing hadn't happened, she wouldn't be here. And thanks to that, her father now has not one but two families who love him deeply. Rafael Romo, CNN, Santiago, Chile, and Atlanta. (END VIDEOTAPE) NEWTON: Coming up for us on "CNN Newsroom," we'll dissect Ukraine's strategy of replacing its defense minister in the middle of a full- blown counteroffensive against Russian forces. Plus, South Africa's president says an inquiry could find no evidence that weapons were loaded onto a sanctioned Russian vessel near Cape Town. We'll have details in a live report that's after the break. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [03:30:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) PAULA NEWTON, CNN ANCHOR: And a warm welcome to our viewers in the United States and all around the world. I'm Paula Newton and you are watching "CNN Newsroom." Ukrainian military officials say Russia has launched massive attacks right across the country. Air defenses shot down 17 drones in the Odessa region alone, though Ukraine says some hit their targets. Several buildings caught fire, damaging warehouses and agricultural machinery. And six Russian drones were destroyed over central Ukraine. Now, Russia launching those fresh attacks as Ukraine announces a leadership shakeup. President Volodymyr Zelenskyy is dismissing the country's defense minister, saying it's time for quote, "a new approach to the war." Oleksii Reznikov just announced that he submitted his resignation to parliament. Now earlier I spoke with Jill Dougherty. She's a CNN contributor, an adjunct professor at Georgetown University and the former bureau chief of CNN's Moscow bureau. And we discussed the sacking of Ukraine's defense minister and whether the timing is significant. Listen to what she had to say. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JILL DOUGHERTY, CNN CONTRIBUTOR: Right now, Zelenskyy is embroiled in this counter, you know, it's a counteroffensive against corruption. It's a major move against corruption in the country. And although Reznikov, the current defense minister, was not personally implicated, certainly the department was. So that is really galling to a lot of civilians in Ukraine. And so I think bringing in somebody new and interestingly, I think the arrest actually of Igor Kalamolski is extremely important. He is an oligarch, one of the most powerful -- of the richest person in Ukraine. And he was just arrested on allegations and charges of fraud. So this is a big deal, and it's something that's very important for Zelenskyy to do if they want to join the E.U. NEWTON: Yeah, I'm really glad that you point that out. I mean, he was, in fact, reported to be quite close to Zelenskyy. And I do want to underscore what you said, right? This is a counteroffensive now. against corruption. I am interested though in your opinion about what you think Russia will make of all of this. Will they see it as a sign of weakness? DOUGHERTY: Well, yeah, I was looking, trying to find some type of reaction. I haven't seen a lot of official reaction. Of course, there's some trolling, et cetera. But I think, you know, they will probably, and this would be my personal opinion, will probably take advantage of that and try to say that this is because the military counteroffensive is not working and Zelenskyy simply had to change horses in midstream, that type of thing. [03:35:06] They'll try to take advantage of that. But again, And if you look at what the Russian military has been through, a mutiny and several heads that rolled, people taken out of their jobs, et cetera, I don't think there's really much comparison. (END VIDEO CLIP) NEWTON: Our thanks to Jill Dougherty there. Now, South Africa's president says an investigation found no evidence that any weapons were loaded for export onto a sanctioned Russian vessel near Cape Town late last year. And now for more on this, we want to bring in our senior international correspondent David McKenzie who joins us now from Johannesburg. And David, I know how closely you have followed the story. So now that they're saying the investigation has been conducted, what more are you learning about that investigation? DAVID MCKENZIE, CNN SR. INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: Well, the investigation, Paula, was conducted by a judge and two advocates. It was set up by the president of South Africa, but an independent investigation, according to the government. You'll remember these images of the Lady R as it docked at Simonstown, a military naval base in Cape Town in December, which kicked off a whole ream of speculation of whether the sanctioned Russian vessel was delivering arms and, more importantly, taking arms and ammunition back to Russia. There was a very direct statement, an unusual statement made by the U.S. Ambassador to South Africa in May, in part he said, we are confident that weapons were loaded onto that vessel and I would bet my life on the accuracy of that assertion. Well, several months later, Cyril Ramaphosa, the president in a national address, in part dealing with this matter, said that, well, that's not the case. According to the independent panel, they found no evidence. Here's the South African president. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) CYRIL RAMAPHOSA, SOUTH AFRICAN PRESIDENT: When all matters are considered, none of the allegations made about the supply of weapons to Russia have been proven to be true. And none of the persons who made these allegations could provide any evidence to support the claims that had been leveled against our country. (END VIDEO CLIP) MCKENZIE: Now, Paula, of course, that's a oblique reference without naming the US, saying, well, no evidence was given to the panel that showed that weapons were put on. This is an important issue, of course, because it speaks to the non-alignment that South Africa claims it makes when it comes to Russia and the war in Ukraine. And it did lead to significant increase in tension between the U.S. and South Africa at a critical time. South Africa's president said the allegations impacted the currency, the economy, and the reputation of South Africa. They did say that they will continue their non-aligned movement. I've a non-aligned stance on the war. I put the question to the U.S. Embassy here in South Africa asking whether they would move back their statements, whether they do plan to give any evidence of this, but an intriguing story and certainly one that has had significant consequences. Paula? NEWTON: Yeah, it certainly has. And obviously you brought the story to us and the blunt assertions there by that U.S. diplomat still no conclusion in terms of figuring out exactly what evidence they actually had. David McKenzie for us in Johannesburg, I really appreciate the update. Still ahead as Americans mark Labor Day film and TV writers and the major studios remain locked in a labor dispute. I'll speak with a media expert about why the two sides are still at loggerheads. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [03:40:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) NEWTON: Well the Americans marking their Labor Day holiday today, one major labor dispute still seems far from resolution. The Hollywood writer strike. Now it's been four months, can you believe it, since America's television and film writers walked off the job. The dispute comes as consumers increasingly embrace streaming media. Now as the industry adjusts, it's making obsolete the traditional ways writers have been paid and pursued their work. So the issues involve pay, and residuals, staffing and exclusivity contracts and even artificial intelligence. Meantime, SAG-AFTRA's national board is unanimously seeking permission from union members to strike against a number of video game makers that's ahead of negotiations resuming later this month. Joining me now to discuss all of this from the Netherlands is Gavin Mueller. He is assistant professor of new media and digital culture at the University of Amsterdam. And it's really good to have your perspective as we continue to watch from the sidelines this labor dispute. Now, months ago in a piece for "The Atlantic," you pointed out that this strike is both about money and technology, especially given, you know, the implications of artificial intelligence. Can you lay it out for us? I mean, what's at stake? Because you argue it's not just an issue for Hollywood, but all of us should pay attention. GAVIN MUELLER, ASST. PROFESSOR, NEW MEDIA AND DIGITAL CULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM: Yeah. What is really fascinating here is precisely that, is that technology is on the table as part of the push-and-pull between labor and management that has implications for not just for writers, but as we're seeing for actors, and for practically anyone that works directly with digital technology, which is the vast majority of us. NEWTON: And in terms of what's going on here though, I mean clearly there is substantial pushback. At the crux of it, it seems as if both the streamers and the Hollywood studios just do not want to blow apart the model of payment that they were getting used to in the last few years. MUELLER: Yeah, I think what we can kind of see now that we have a little bit of historical perspective is that from, maybe a viewer's standpoint, watching something on a streamer is not so different than watching television in a pre-internet era. But from the perspective of the studios, when a new technology was introduced, that became grounds, whether justified or not, to kind of tear up all the old agreements and ultimately to pay writers and other creatives in Hollywood a lot less for what is essentially the same kind of work. NEWTON: And I want you to hear now from the actor Adam Driver. He just in the last little while pointed out that if smaller companies can acquiesce to writers' demands, then why not big streamers and studios? I want you to take a listen. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ADAM DRIVER, ACTOR: Why is it that a distribution company, a smaller distribution company, like NEON and STX International, can meet the dream demands of what SAG is asking for? This is pre-negotiation, the dream version of SAG's wish list, but a big company like Netflix and Amazon can't. (END VIDEO CLIP) [03:45:07] NEWTON: You know, clearly his opinion carries a lot of weight, and so why is it? Why do you think they're putting up, you know, such opposition to really changing this model? MUELLER: Well, I think if you're in a large corporation, a large kind of conglomerate, you have a lot of much more intense financial pressures, but also your genera

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to Biden's 81. And he has a lot of older supporters and older donors. So it's tried to mostly just hit Biden on cognitive ability, and not tie it to age. However, again, he's a little bit of a fine line there that he's walking here is what he did say about the Hur report. DONALD TRUMP, FORMER U.S. PRESIDENT: This department of injustice will bring zero charges against crooked Joe, despite the fact that he willfully retained, willfully retained and disclosed rows of ultra- classified national security documents. They're trying desperately to spin the Biden document disaster into a, oh, but wasn't Trump worse than Donald Trump was peanuts by comparison. That was 50 years and he did a lot of it. When he was at a very young age. He was mentally a little better than he is right now. HOLMES: And the rest of the speech was really targeted to the NRA and to gun owners touting what he did for the Second Amendment while he was in office and saying that he would do it again, if they reelected back to the White House in 2024. Kristen Holmes, CNN, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. (END VIDEOTAPE) WALKER: Kristen Holmes, thank you for that. Let's bring in CNN political commentator, Errol Louis and Joey Jackson, a CNN legal analyst. Welcome to you both gentlemen. Let's start with you, Errol, legally, obviously this was a huge victory for Biden, but politically what a disaster and then that hastily arranged news conference by President Biden where he was visibly angry and quite emotional. And then he had that verbal gaffe. Let's take a look. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOE BIDEN, U.S. PRESIDENT: As you know, initially, the president of Mexico CC did not want to open up the gate to allow humanitarian material to get in. I talked to him. I convinced him open the gates. (END VIDEO CLIP) WALKER: Mexico, el-Sisi is the president of Egypt. Did Biden make it worse? ERROL LOUIS, CNN POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT: No. No, I don't think so. Good morning, Amara. I mean, look, it would be one thing if he clearly had mixed up the issue. But in this case, he said Mexico, when he met Egypt, anyone listening to this, I think understood exactly what he was talking about. I'm a broadcaster, you're a broadcaster. These kinds of things happen all the time. Not that important. I think the issue that the Vice President talked about, I think was right on, which is what's going on in this report. It's supposed to lay out legal doctrine, the facts that they found from their investigation and whether or not to move forward. And then there's all of this stray commentary from somebody who, as far as I can tell, is a lawyer who is not at all qualified to make these kinds of judgments about whether he's elderly or whether his mental sharpness is this or that. I mean, he wasn't asked to do it. And yet he put all of these sort of opinions into the document. I don't know if that really is something that we need to focus on. And by the way, personal opinion, I thought by being fiery and sort of snapping back in this press conference the other day, President came across as human as genuine and as frankly sharp. He was kind of mixing it up with reporters the way you like to see. WALKER: Yes, well, critics would disagree with you, right, because you have him standing there saying my memory is fine. And then he's having, you know, a mistake there where he calls the president of Egypt, the president of Mexico. LOUIS: Amara, the press the other day, the Speaker of the House, referred to an aid package to Iran. it was simply a meaningless mistake of the kind that doesn't stop you from getting to the heart of the issue. [06:10:06] If he'd gotten -- if he'd said that I spoke to the President of Mexico about, you know, five or six different issues in the Middle East, then you'd wonder what he was talking about. But I don't know if we get into the nitpicking game, I think we'll never get through a single speech by most public figures. WALKER: Yes, fair enough. And so Joey to you then, I do want to read what Eric Holder, the former Attorney General, under Obama said in a tweet, he said Special Counsel Hur report on Biden classified documents issues contain way too many gratuitous remarks and is flatly inconsistent and long standing DOJ traditions. Had this report been subjected to a normal DOJ review these remarks would have undoubtedly have been excised. Do you agree or disagree? JOEY JACKSON, CNN LEGAL ANALYST: So here's what I say. I say that the issues relating to why the Special Counsel decided not to prosecute, predicated upon age and memory were necessary, fair and appropriate. And I know that's a minority view. But allow me to explain. In essence, what they said and good morning Amara and Errol, what they said at the end of the day was that he's guilty. He's willfully possessed documents which he shared. Wow. So now you have to justify why you're not moving forward. Prosecutors, I was a former prosecutor, make credibility assess -- assessments day and night. Prosecutors, as a former prosecutor, had discretionary judgments as to whether you're going to prosecute to the extent that you're going to prosecute, or if you're not going to prosecute. So if you have a situation where someone engaged in a crime, you have to justify why you're not moving forward. In the law, there's this thing called mens rea, it's guilty mind. And so you're looking at intent. You sit with someone for two days, you ask them multiple questions, you find classified documents that in Delaware in DC, you find that those documents were shared, that's prosecutable. So now you have to say, should we move forward? Well, if you sit with them, but you think it was just a good faith mistake predicated upon memory, you're obligated to say so. You just can't be a jury which this -- Hur was, because that's a factual determination. Right? You can't just not prosecute and say, well, it's because he cooperated. My clients cooperate, they get prosecuted. You can't just say, well, the client, you know, the defendant returned the instrumentality of the crime. He Biden gave over classified documents, right. So what? They give under the federal sentencing guidelines, and I'll conclude, right, points for that, it means you're guilty, but you're going to serve less time because you cooperate. So you have to justify. So as a practitioner, what I'm saying to you is that listen, if you're going to not prosecute someone, you have to indicate your basis. And that's what was done. I know, I hold them in already view on this, but it needs to be done. So politically a disaster, but legally speaking, he had to explain the mens rea, this was his basis, and I thought that that basis needed to be explained and that's what he did. WALKER: Okay, so the details in this report about these memory lapses of Biden, you say were relevant to this case. Errol, what do you say in terms of, you know, this looking partisan? At least, that's what the critics are saying? LOUIS: Well, yes, I mean, it feels partisan. It reminds me of what we saw in 2016, when the emails document came out towards the end of the campaign, and you had sort of a description of why they weren't going to move forward. But then all this other language that basically erased the central legal meaning of the document, and that's what I see here. And I think that's what people are really complaining about, you know, either you prosecute, or you don't, either you damage him or you don't, but you know, if you're going to sort of say, well, we'd love to prosecute him, but you know, we can't. And here's all of this other damning testimony that we can put out there that really can't be refuted at this point. I don't see how it could be viewed as anything other than somewhat partisan. I think Merrick Garland also made a mistake by appointing a pro-Trump Republican to do this. You want to do a peer even handed, which is, you know, in this highly partisan atmosphere, maybe a little bit too idealistic for the moment. WALKER: Yes. All right. Fair enough. Just quickly, before we go, Joey, I do want to ask you about the Georgia election, subversion case and some new reporting that we have that Trump co-defendant, who accused Fani Wilis of being romantically involved with her lead prosecutor is now accusing her of lying in her motions about when their relationship started. He says that the relationship started --Willis has said that the relationship started after she hired him as a lead prosecutor in this case. [06:15:06] And he is saying that it happened before. Why is the timeline relevant? JACKSON: I would argue that, you know, it's not, right. Some would disagree. The issues before us right now are were offenses committed, are those offenses criminal was processed followed was a grand jury convened, did the grand jury conclude that there was reasonable cause to believe that a crime was committed? And the subjects of that investigation committed those crimes over? Right. If you're going to now suggest that because of an affair and it happened one day and not the other, it happened before, it happened after, if you're going to suggest that that influences the evidence the grand jury heard, or it changes the dynamic, factually, with respect to the accusations that were made or the materials that will produce that's one thing. But when someone had an affair, what does that have to do with whether or not your client did what is alleged to be done? There are safeguards in the system and I'll conclude, Amara, but those safeguards in our grand jury, those safeguards are a trial jury, those safeguards are proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, those safeguards are constitutional. So talk to me about that, not when someone was with someone and whether they would not look someone and how much they liked someone, et cetera. I just think it's very interesting to talk about but irrelevant to the question of guilt or innocence. WALKER: What a conversation. Joey Jackson, Errol Louis, great to see you both. Thank you. BLACKWELL: Still ahead this morning. There's intensifying pushback as Israel moves to evacuate displaced Palestinians and Gaza ahead of a move into Rafah, what Israel is saying about those efforts and when they must be completed. We are live in the region. Plus, we're a little more than 36 hours away from kickoff at Super Bowl 58. Will Patrick Mahomes and the Chiefs go back to back or will the 49ers make history of their own. We're live in Las Vegas. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [06:21:13] BLACKWELL: Some breaking news now this is out of Ukraine. Seven people are dead after a Russian drone strike and Kharkiv. Three of those victims are children, according to Ukrainian officials. They say the drone started several large fires burning down 15 residential buildings. Look at this video. This is after a separate attack yesterday in the region that left three people dead. And we have this just in Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu says that the country's planned IDF operation in Rafah must be completed by the start of Ramadan. That's March 10. Israeli officials say they want to clear out what they're calling Hamas' last bastion in the region and humanitarian groups are alarmed. WALKER: Human Rights Watch strongly warned against the plan saying in a statement forcing the over 1 million displaced Palestinians in Rafah to evacuate again without a safe place to go would be unlawful and would have catastrophic consequences. The United Nations echoed that sentiment with officials saying they are extremely worried about the plans. Also this morning, ceasefire talks appear to be at a standstill after the speaker of the Israeli parliament canceled a meeting with the U.N. Secretary General after he called for an immediate humanitarian ceasefire in Gaza. CNN's Nic Robertson joining us now live from Tel Aviv. Nic, is Israel signals these evacuations could come soon. Many Palestinians I mean, where did they have to go? NIC ROBERTSON, CNN INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMATIC EDITOR: A lot of them feel they have nowhere to go. A lot of them feel that they've already moved multiple times to get to Rafah. Rafah is right at the southern end of the Gaza Strip. And the IDF has been working their way over the past four months north to south and evacuating people as they go. So, you have a million evacuated people, more than a million now according to the U.N., around ratha, plus, of course, the 300,000 who were living there before, it's densely populated. The Egyptian authorities are afraid if the IDF starts a military ground operation there then people will be so desperate they'll try to flee over the fence in huge numbers into Egypt. The U.N., as you say, is concerned about what can happen about the humanitarian situation of food for people which is already desperate, but so many people potentially being caught up in the, you know, in a military operation. And the idea being proposed by the prime minister here, Netanyahu, that the operation could be concluded by the 10th of March, the beginning of Ramadan a month from now does seem compared to what we've seen already about the military operations would be a huge stretch for the IDF to achieve because Khan Younis a city that doesn't have the population that's in Rafaj right now. The military operation has been going on there for two months. Why? Because it's riddled with tunnels. And the IDF expects there to be tunnels and hostages and Hamas leadership there underneath Rafah, so it seems to be a stretch. And we've also seen the evacuation plans that have been put in place for civilians so far, have not been effective to stop deaths of people on the road for evacuation in the evacuation safe areas. I think there perhaps is some potential light in terms of hostage negotiations and ceasefire, because we know Bill Burns, head of the CIA will meet with his Egyptian and Israeli counterparts as well as representatives of Qatar in the coming days early next week, that is perhaps a chink of light. That all the rhetoric about the military going into Rafah could be just that rhetoric and pressure to get it deal but we don't know that for sure. [06:25:04] BLACKWELL: Nic Robertson for us there in Tel Aviv. Thank you, Nic. Let's bring it down CNN political and national security analyst David Sanger. David, good morning to you. So the State Department says that the U.S. would not support this operation in Rafah unless there is a serious plan for civilians in their words. If the plan that the U.S. is looking for does not come, and this operation moves forward, what that I mean, what is the influence now of this U.S. disapproval on Israel? DAVID SANGER, CNN POLITICAL AND NATIONAL SECURITY ANALYST: You know, Victor, I think what's been interesting about the past week or so, is that all of the pretenses between the United States and Israel is the public pretense that no we're talking about it. We're working out plans, we're cooperating as allies. I think most of that has now fallen away. With Secretary Blinken's trip to Israel a few days ago, it was pretty evident how wide the gap was, or he had barely left the country when the standard set out by the U.S. who are immediately contradicted by Prime Minister Netanyahu. We're not seeing very many phone calls anymore between President Biden and Prime Minister Netanyahu. And most importantly, and maybe least noticed, the Biden administration turned out an executive order the other day, requiring written certifications that U.S. arms are not being used to violate human rights. Clearly, Israel was one of the targets of that, it will be interesting to see whether they enforce it. BLACKWELL: The President's comments on Thursday, which somewhat had been lost in the discussion of Mexico versus Egypt. And all that came out from that special counsel's report in which you said that Israel's operations in Gaza are quote over the top. What is the value there, as you talk about the pretense being stripped away? What does that mean, then moving forward? What I'm trying to get to is all of this discomfort in the U.S., what is the impact or effect for Israel, or for the people of Gaza? SANGER: Well, the Israeli government has shown that it is not going to be terribly influenced by what you're hearing from President Biden, what you're hearing from Secretary Blinken and others. And that's because they believe that they have high confidence that the $14 billion in aid that is slowly wending its way through Congress will probably come to them no matter what they do, and probably without conditions on it. But so far, the President's comments I think, have been pretty mild. A few weeks ago, he said that there had been indiscriminate bombing done by the Israelis, it seemed pretty obvious. Over the top, you know, is not exactly the strongest diplomatic condemnation I've heard. So he's still being quite careful while trying to signal his displeasure. He's trying to walk that very fine line. And you know, clearly many in his own party believe he has not been strong enough on this. You're hearing that from the progressive lane, but now also from more moderates in the party as well. BLACKWELL: This is something I found interesting. Moody's, Moody's Investors Service has downgraded Israel's debt for the first time. And this is part of the statement they released explaining why. The main driver for the downgrade of Israel's rating up to A2 is Moody's assessment. And the ongoing military conflict with a moss, its aftermath and wider consequences materially raise political risk for Israel, as well as weaken its executive and legislative institutions and its fiscal strength for the foreseeable future. I wonder what you think the economic impact domestically how that fits into any decisions about the execution of this war moving forward? SANGER: You know, Victor, this was really fascinating. And you'll remember that very similar things happen to the United States in various moments in our own political dysfunction when we shut down the government at various moments and so forth. So here is Moody's, which is supposed to evaluate the credit worthiness of a country, saying that their political moods here and their reaction to the awful terrorist attack on October 7, is actually endangering their credit rating by making them a riskier investment, which will raise interest rates for ordinary Israelis and for the Israeli government. Now, I'm not sure that Prime Minister Netanyahu particularly cares, given all the other pressures that he is under, but certainly there are many ordinary Israelis who may well care and I think it could go on that list of Particularly when Netanyahu is finally up for reelection. [06:30:03] BLACKWELL: All right, David Sanger always good to have you. Thank you. WALKER: Still ahead, a man accused of killing a sheriff's deputy is still on the run. The latest on the manhunt to track him down. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) BLACKWELL: Right now in Tennessee, search teams are looking for Kenneth DeHart, he's suspected of shooting and killing deputy Greg McCowan, an east Tennessee sheriff's deputy. The reward for information that will lead to his arrest is up to $80,000. WALKER: Deputies arrested DeHart's brother yesterday, accusing him of helping his brother after the shooting. He is being held on a million dollar bond. CNN's Rafael Romo joins us now with more on what we know about the suspect. Rafael? [06:35:00] RAFAEL ROMO, CNN SENIOR LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS EDITOR: Victor and Amara, authorities say the suspect is believed to be traveling on foot and should be considered armed and dangerous. That's according to the Blount County Sheriff's Office in Tennessee, which has launched a manhunt to arrest the suspect. He's identified as 42-year-old Kenneth DeHart, and is accused of shooting and killing a sheriff's deputy and injuring another during a traffic stop on Thursday. The officer killed was 43-year-old deputy Greg McCowan, according to Blount County, Sheriff James Lee Berrong. A second officer, 22-year- old deputy, Shelby Edgars(ph) was injured after returning fire. She was treated at a hospital and released. The Blount County Mayor's Office announced a reward of more than $70,000. Sheriff Berrong has vowed to catch the suspect. Let's take a listen. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JAMES LEE BERRONG, BLOUNT COUNTY SHERIFF, TENNESSEE: I've got my friends behind me, they've had officers and they've stood up here before you before. I haven't. It's the hardest thing I've ever done. We're going to get this man off the streets of east Tennessee and put him behind bars. The Attorney General, Ryan Desmond, has filed a warrant for first degree murder and no bond. (END VIDEO CLIP) ROMO: On Friday, Berrong specifically asked people who live in the county's Wildwood area where the suspect was last seen to check their outdoor security or doorbell camera video systems for any images of the suspect. Blount County is about 60 miles south of Knoxville, Tennessee. The Tennessee Bureau of Investigations is assisting in the search and has issued a state-wide blue alert for DeHart. Officials are advising people to not approach the suspect, and asking them instead to contact law enforcement immediately if they see him. Victor and Amara, back to you. BLACKWELL: Rafael, thank you so much. Up next, the revolution of Artificial Intelligence. It's everywhere. Well, now, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, they're using it to help stop the fentanyl epidemic. We'll explain how? (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [06:40:00] BLACKWELL: One more use now for Artificial Intelligence. Federal law enforcement officers say they're using A.I. to help fight the fentanyl epidemic. WALKER: Yes, it's part of a new pilot program from U.S. Customs and Border Protection to detect drugs being smuggled into the country. CNN's Josh Campbell goes behind the scenes of the Los Angeles operation. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) JOSH CAMPBELL, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): In the short time we've been here, this packet of fentanyl was seized in the mail. The sender of this envelope now under federal investigation. The deadly drug detected by Artificial Intelligence, its street value -- UNIDENTIFIED MALE: About 100,000 worth of fentanyl. CAMPBELL (on camera): Every piece of mail, every package entering the United States is scanned by CBP, right now, that's done by X-ray with officers staring at images across their screen, if they become suspicious, they open the package up to determine whether a threat is inside. (voice-over): But A.I. could revolutionize the way U.S. Customs and Border Protection does battle against smugglers. (on camera): We're here near Los Angeles International Airport in a facility that processes over 240 million packages every single year. Officers seizing numerous items including counterfeit merchandise, illegal food as well as precursors to the deadly drug, fentanyl. Now, in order to help stop America's fentanyl epidemic, officers are now relying on Artificial Intelligence like this system. A package is sent through this main system called IDSS, this is similar to what you might find in a hospital or at an airport. A 3D image is taken, and then sent to what's called the Stunet(ph), this is the halo system. Artificial Intelligence at work. Unlike old technology such as X-rays, this system is constantly learning and teaching itself. (voice-over): The mission of this A.I. system, part of a CBP pilot program is to identify patterns, how smugglers are concealing fentanyl in order to evade detection. (on camera): At the end of the whole process, the system will get a grade. After scanning 10,000 images, an officer will look to determine how well the system actually did, to determine whether this is the type of machine that CBP might want to roll out to its multiple facilities across the nation. TROY MILLER, ACTING COMMISSIONER, U.S. CUSTOMS & BORDER PROTECTION: Imagine all the information that's coming out of officers and majors, they're the best in the world at what they do, but they need help distilling that information so you can make an informed decision. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Something is going on here. Something is not right. CAMPBELL (voice-over): But there's another important by-product of this sophisticated technology. UNIDENTIFIED MALE: If I, as the officer, can look at some kind of device and say, you know what? Big red flag, yes, then I could actually follow the proper protocols, isolate, notify the proper people and then take care of it without getting too close and endanger myself or others. CAMPBELL: This pilot program is currently being used for cargo arriving by air to L.A.X. CBP hopes to expand the use of A.I. to other critical points of entry into the United States, like the port of Los Angeles, the busiest port in the nation. And at the border, a major point of origin for fentanyl entering the U.S. drug supply, killing thousands. One looming question with well-funded drug cartels known to adopt advanced technology of their own, how long will A.I. provide U.S. authorities a cutting-edge advantage to stay ahead of the threat. MILLER: It's an incredibly challenging mission. Said something that's probably the most challenging that I've seen in my 30 years in law enforcement. But as a -- you know, a father of an 8-year-old daughter, as a husband, it's incredibly important we take it personally at Customs and Border Protection over and do everything we can to keep this place and off the streets. [06:45:00] CAMPBELL: Josh Campbell, CNN, Los Angeles. (END VIDEOTAPE) WALKER: All right, Josh Campbell, thank you. Still ahead, the road to Super Bowl LVIII has finally reached Las Vegas. But who will lift the Lombardi trophy? We will go live to the Strip where our Coy Wire is getting predictions from some of the biggest stars in sports and entertainment. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) WALKER: It's still Winter, but in some parts of the U.S., you may not even know it, with record warmth moving over the plains and northeast this weekend. BLACKWELL: In some states, the temperatures could be close to 30 degrees higher than normal. Meteorologist Allison Chinchar is tracking it all for us. I am jealous, deep in my spirit. Allison, where is this going to be and for how long? [06:50:00] ALLISON CHINCHAR, METEOROLOGIST: Yes, so that's a cut at the question. Although, I will point out, Victor, it's not quite what you think, 40s may be the warmth that some folks are feeling even though it's way warmer than they normally would be. Looking at this map, all of the red dots you see here are showing where these areas had had their warmest Winter to date. The orange dots indicating certainly within the top five of their warmest Winters to date. And you'll notice a lot of them are clustered across the Midwest and also into the northeast. And that's having an impact on snowfall, because most of the prec

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they're very fearful of Afghan women because of their ability, because of their strength. And it's really a political fear. GOLODRYGA: What do you make of the U.S. engaging in meetings with the Taliban recently just a few weeks ago for the first time in two years, a big shift in U.S. policy, avoiding doing that, given their treatment, specifically of women in the country. The U.S. side seemed to walk away a bit cautiously optimistic. Do you think that the U.S. is right to engage with the Taliban right now? It sounds like you don't, even though the Taliban is presenting itself as a Taliban 2.0 if you want to call it that. RAZ: I think with the 2.0 we talked about this last time. It's a new version of how good they've become to speak to the international community and how brutal they have become to their own society. And in terms of the engagement, the question that people of Afghanistan right now is asking, what were the results of those engagements? Do we have a framework for it? Do we have an outcome? Do we have a road map? Do we have a plan? Do we have principles around those engagement? Because since day one Taliban have arrived, they have become more brutal towards women of Afghanistan and the constant feedback we are receiving is that, well, we're hoping they're going to change the next morning and the next morning, and the prediction that women of Afghanistan are making is they will not change, they will change for the worse. So if the international community, including the U.S., does not have a clear objective of that engagement, if there is not a clear coordination among the international community on how to engage, why to engage, what is the results and what is the outcome, and where do we -- what is our goal? I think regardless of how many times diplomatic delegations will meet with Taliban the results would be nothing for the people of Afghanistan. GOLODRYGA: Well, it's notable as we conclude here that Secretary of State Antony Blinken in marking the two years' decision of the U.S. withdrawing from Afghanistan called it, quote, "an incredibly difficult decision but also the right one." He went on to say that the U.S. has issued nearly 34,000 special immigrant visas to applicants and their family members since the withdrawal, but we know that there are thousands waiting still in limbo. Adel Raz, thank you so much for your time and for joining us today. Really appreciate it. RAZ: Thank you for having me. GOLODRYGA: Well, up next on GPS, I speak to one "New York Times" reporter who just spent a month speaking to people in Russia, from Moscow to Siberia, about the war in Ukraine and Putin's popularity. Hear from him when we come back. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [10:22:34] GOLODRYGA: It's exceedingly difficult to gauge public sentiment in Russia, especially about the war in Ukraine. Even though results of the rare reliable pollsters there must be viewed with some skepticism. After all those opposed to the war may not be honest with pollsters as penalties for criticizing the conflict run from harsh fines to jail time. But "New York Times" Paris bureau chief Roger Cohen recently spent a month in Russia traveling from Moscow to Siberia to the Ukraine border in an attempt to take the pulse of that country. He has a recent book out called "An Affirming Flame: Meditations on Life and Politics," and he joins me now. Roger, it's great to have you on. A fascinating piece indeed. And your extensive report comes at a time when Russia has increasingly turned into a totalitarian state cracking down on independent journalists after the wrongful detention of "Wall Street Journal" reporter Evan Gershkovich. Many reporters left the country. I'm just curious, how were you able to spend that much time in Russia and have access to such a variety of Russians while you were there? ROGER COHEN, PARIS BUREAU CHIEF, NEW YORK TIMES: Well, Bianna, it began with the surprise, the surprise was that Russia gave me a visa. I did not expect that to happen. And we've had many people applying for visas and not getting them. Why Russia chose to do that, I do not know. Once I was there, I was able to meet people in Moscow without having the impression that I was being followed. I mean, they knew I was there and I'm sure they were keeping an eye on me. Out in Siberia, it was a more intense form of scrutiny and that the FSB security service would make their presence felt when, for example, I would visit cemeteries to see the graves of young soldiers killed in Ukraine. In general, though, I had access to people and was able to speak to them and encountered a wide spectrum of opinion. GOLODRYGA: Well, it's so help for you to have had that access because a year and a half into this war, it's still very difficult to gauge how Russians feel about it. I mentioned those polls, even independent polls like the Levada Center you have to take with a grain of salt because when you're an authoritarian state like Russia has become, it's very hard for these people to give honest assessments. Were you able to leave the country with a clear sense of how Russians felt overall in terms of what you call Putin's forever war? [10:25:08] COHEN: I think so. Certainly a lot more of a sense than when I went there. I'm pretty old school, Bianna. I believe there's no substitute for boots on the ground, there's no substitute for looking somebody in the eye, there's no substitute for meeting people in their homes, at their work, wherever, and I was able to do that. As I said the spectrum of opinion is pretty wide. There's a solid core of support for President Putin. That's not surprising given the volume of state propaganda cascading out over the air every night. At the same time I met people who denounce the war, who felt that the declaration of war against Ukraine, the invasion of February of last year, was not normal in the words of one opponent of the war that I spoke to. He could not explain to himself why President Putin had done this other than to rally the country yet again. He's done this through successive wars in Chechnya and Georgia and elsewhere. Other than to rally the country to his side with a presidential election, and the election I think should be in quotes probably, coming up in March of next year. GOLODRYGA: We'll talk about the election in a moment and I really was surprised to see people willing to give you their names and go to such great lengths to denounce the war at this time. That really requires a lot of bravery. It is worth noting in terms of how Russians feel about this war, we mentioned the Levada Center polling, one of the most reliable, the only independent pollsters there left in the country, and here's what they came out with just recently. As of June only 20 percent of Russians closely follow the war in Ukraine. That is the lowest percentage since the war began. Clearly this benefits the Kremlin in your view. COHEN: President Putin, Bianna, has gone to immense lengths to try to make the war as invisible as possible. This was one of the most fascinating aspects of my journey. When you're in Moscow, apart from the billboards seeking recruits for the war, when I was there also for the Wagner mercenaries, apart from that there is really no sign of the war. The restaurants are full, the city is functioning, everything seems to work. People are sitting in cafes enjoying themselves. And what President Putin has done is he -- and that's why I went to Siberia, is that he has tried to concentrate recruitment in remote areas of Russia. Where I was in Ulan-Ude is 3,500 miles from the front. Yet the war is much more present there than it is in Moscow, in all those graves with freshly turned earth and the faces of dread that I saw at the airport of young soldiers beginning the journey toward Ukraine with their tearful families around them. And what he is doing, President Putin, is offering contracts of $2,500 or more a month to people whose salaries generally speaking are more in the $400, $500 a month range. So he's buying people to go fight and die. And the 20 percent number you cited just reflects the fact that he has been able to keep the war at a distance. And there are just a lot of Russians who feel they have to get on with their lives, try to get by and are tired of it. The headline was the forever war. And I think one of the things the West may have to come to terms with in the coming months is that this is going to be a very long conflict. That the counteroffensive on the Ukrainian side is not probably going to resolve anything in any decisive manner, and that we could have some form of frozen conflict such as President Putin managed to contrive in Georgia. Now the question then remains of what such a frozen conflict -- whom such a frozen conflict would favor but I think it's soon anyway that barring a surprise that the West is going to have to start thinking about that question very deeply. GOLODRYGA: Roger Cohen, it's so wonderful to have you on and your perspective, so important to have had you on the ground there getting all the reporting that you did. Thank you for joining us. We appreciate it. COHEN: Thank you very much, Bianna. GOLODRYGA: Well, up next on GPS, Fareed will be back. He's been in Singapore this week and sent back a fascinating interview with the city state's deputy prime minister. You won't want to miss it. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [10:33:47] ZAKARIA: Thanks to Bianna for tackling the top of the show so well. I want to tell you what I've been doing this week. I spent the week in Singapore, the city state at the southern tip of Malaysia. It maybe pocket-size but it punches way above its weight especially economically. When it gained independence as a relatively poor country 58 years ago Singapore's GDP was a third the size of Malaysia's. Today's Singapore has a larger GDP than Malaysia despite having one-sixth of its population. And Singapore's per capita GDP now ranks 10th in the world at almost $83,000. America's by comparison is just over $76,000. Now it's not without its problems and critics amongst other issues it has one of the lowest birth rates in the world. Freedom House rates it as only 47 out of 100 or partly free on its freedom index. And scandals have recently rocked the ruling PAP party. I had the opportunity to talk this week about the future of Singapore with the man who is the presumptive next prime minister, Lawrence Wong, the current deputy prime minister. If he gets the top job, he will be only the second person to lead the city state who doesn't have the surname Lee. [10:35:02] Lee Kuan Yew founded Singapore and his Lee Hsien Loong is the current prime minister. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) ZAKARIA: Thank you so much. It is a great pleasure and honor to be back in Singapore, particularly on the year that marks Lee Kuan Yew's centenary. When Lee Kuan Yew would talk to me about what he was most proud about about Singapore he often said that people focus on the great economic success. And that to him that -- in a sense forgot something that was even more impressive, which was the building of a nation out of a polyglot community of Chinese, Malay, Indians on the sandbar at the edge of Malaysia when Singapore was expelled from it. Around the world a lot of places we are seeing a return to a kind of tribalism which has -- causing tensions in various places, in the West and in the East. Do you feel like that is a problem that Singapore has to deal with or have you dealt with that problem well enough that you don't see those dangers or those tensions? LAWRENCE WONG, SINGAPOREAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER: It's a work in progress. I would say we have not arrived but we have come a long way. Quite remarkable for such a short period of time. We started on this basis that to become a Singaporean, you do not have to give up your ethnic identity. You can be Chinese, Malay, Indian, Eurasian, whatever backgrounds. But when you become a Singaporean, you add to your traditions, your cultures. So, we tried very hard to create a society where every ethnic group, no matter how small you are, will always have a place. We encourage them to -- every group to maintain, to retain their traditions, retain their cultures and celebrate those. But at the same time, we enlarge the common space we have as Singaporeans. We build that common sense of being Singaporean together. And in the last 58 years, that sense of being Singaporean has grown and strengthened. But it is a work in progress. ZAKARIA: Now the PAP, your party, has had a remarkable record of success, electoral success. There are many people who feel that you have unfair advantages but you have faced some pressures recently. There have been scandals, some of it surrounding corruption. What did you learn about the various scandals and problems? WONG: I would say -- you know, thinking about not just the recent incidents but also the broader experience I've had in government, I've learned to have a certain sense of equanimity in government. When things go right, when things go well for us, when people praise us and say we are number one, we are gold standard, don't let that go into our heads. But at the same time when there are challenges and when there are setbacks, and there are bound to the setbacks. Nothing is smooth sailing. There are bound to be mistakes. Like in the last three years when we went through COVID, we had our fair share of setbacks. Or more recently when we have had these setbacks then we learn from the setbacks. We learn from the challenges. And in fact, very often it's the mistakes and the failures -- it's in the mistakes and the failures where we find greater motivation to learn and to do better. And that's the attitude I take. ZAKARIA: When you look at the world economy, Singapore has always been able to navigate the world economy very well. What does -- when you look at it today, does it look like an attractive picture? WONG: We are very worried about the trends. We are worried about how the global multi-lateral trading system is coming under siege. There is a change in the global consensus around free trade and win-win economic cooperation. The logic of interdependence used to prevail. People say you didn't -- countries didn't have to be friends to do business with one another. In fact, we promoted interdependence for greater stability. People talked about the McDonald's theory of peace. The Germans talked about change through trade. Now interdependence has become a bad word. People worry about interdependence creating vulnerabilities and that interdependence will become weaponized. But I think we are at risk of shifting to the other extreme because with countries having fewer stakes in one another's success, I think, there will be less inhibitions to act unilaterally. [10:40:13] And it may even embolden states to take more aggressive actions. So, we really need to think hard about how we continue to strengthen our system of trade, investments, interdependence while addressing legitimate security concerns that countries may have. (END VIDEOTAPE) ZAKARIA: When we come back, I will ask Deputy Prime Minister Wong what he plans to do about the growing tension between the United States and China because Singapore is caught right between them. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) ZAKARIA: And we are back now with more of my interview with Singapore's presumptive next leader Lawrence Wong. I spoke to him at the National University of Singapore earlier this week. [10:45:04] (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) ZAKARIA: When you look at it geopolitically, under Xi Jinping China has been much more aggressive, particularly with its neighbors. So, the policies towards Australia, for example, the so-called 14 demands where the Chinese government essentially asked the Australians' government to stop doing certain things, including to have its think tanks and its newspapers not print anti-Chinese things, the clash in the borders with India, some of the claims with Vietnam and the Philippines and the South China Seas. Do you think that -- what do you think explains that and do you think there has been a course correction there? WONG: The Chinese talk about three phases in their journey. They want to stand up, get rich, get strong. I think they are in the get strong phase of their journey. And when you're a strong country, you want to assert your interests, whether it's claims in the South China Sea that you feel is yours, whether it's interests that you feel, you know, are infringed upon by another state then you assert your interest, and that's what China has been doing. But in the cause of doing so, I think, they also understand that there will be a reaction from other countries. And again, there they will have to find their balance in going about this. ZAKARIA: Do you think that they have -- they have looked at -- do you think they got more pushback than they expected? WONG: They certainly got a strong pushback from the U.S. And so, what America has done now is going to be the big issue in the world. This new relationship -- the new defining feature of U.S.-China relationship is no longer one of engagement but one of strategic competition. People say it's full spectrum strategic competition but it's really extreme competition. And what we worry about is what can go wrong in this dynamic. Because one country does something, the other country can retaliate and you create a tit for tat dynamic that can result for huge costs for both America and China and a lot of trouble for the rest of us in the world. ZAKARIA: So, the biggest flash point of course is Taiwan. Do you think things have gotten more dangerous with regard to Taiwan in the last few months? WONG: Sure, they have. All sites claim to uphold a status quo but tensions are high and continuing to rise. It does not help that, I think, some parties portray Taiwan as an issue of ideological contest between democracy and autocracy. Or that, you know, there are people who draw a parallel with Ukraine and you've got media headlines saying, Ukraine today, Taiwan tomorrow. I think these are very dangerous and these are alarming. But what we hope is that all parties will exercise restraint and maintain the status quo. It's important to continue engagement, to continue diplomacy. Diplomacy as we are always reminded does not operate in a linear fashion. It's not a straight line. It curves and bends. But we have to talk if there are issues which are irreconcilable. Sometimes the wiser thing to do is not to force a resolution immediately but to set these issues aside and focus on the issues of common interests. And hopefully U.S. and China can do so. ZAKARIA: When you look at the Taiwan situation do you think that Xi Jinping, as many people say, is determined to -- as one of -- part of his achievements -- of his accomplishments to achieve a forcible reunification of Taiwan in the next five, 10 years? WONG: I don't think that's the basic expectation at all. Not a forceable reunification. Taiwan is to China a very important matter because it is to China the reddest of red lines. It is about sovereignty. You can talk about economics with China. You can talk about trade. You can talk about chips. You can talk about intellectual property. But one China, that's nonnegotiable because it's a matter of sovereignty. And I'm sure this applies to many other countries. But neither is it their objective to reunify Taiwan through forceable means. Certainly not in the way that has been portrayed in the media. ZAKARIA: You have a very strong security relationship with the United States. [10:50:04] And you do a massive amount of economic business with China. If those countries were to tell you that Singapore has to choose between America and China, what would you say? WONG: If it ever were to come to that, it's not just Singapore that's going to be affected, it's the whole world and we better buckle our seat belts if it were to come to that. Because, you know, this is not like in the Cold War where you had the Soviet Union and you had two systems, you can operate two systems. China's sheer size and scale today is much larger than the Soviet Union was and it's embedded deeply in the global economy today. If countries, not just Singapore, countries everywhere have to say, look, I either choose a Chinese system or a U.S. system for everything, not just for high tech, but for everything, I think it would be disastrous for all of us. ZAKARIA: So, you're hoping you won't have to make that choice? WONG: I'm hoping for the good of the world that we don't have to make that choice. (END VIDEOTAPE) ZAKARIA: Next on GPS, I bring you a preview of my special hour you will not want to miss, "ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, ITS PROMISE AND PERIL" when we come back. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [10:55:52] ZAKARIA: And now for the last look. It seems that every day there's a new warning about artificial intelligence. The fears range from misinformation to military misuse all the way to mass extinction. But on the flip side, the technology promises to better diagnose our ailments, to reduce human errors, to increase efficiency -- (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) HUMANOID ROBOT: I have 32 degrees of freedom and can detect sounds. (END VIDEO CLIP) ZAKARIA: -- and dazzle us in many other ways. So, what should we make of this A.I. revolution? Next Sunday, I'll delve into this topic with a new special, "ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, ITS PROMISE AND PERIL." We'll discuss both the scary and the exciting elements of A.I. starting with the former CEO of Google Eric Schmidt. We'll sit down with the man known as the godfather of A.I. who left a top tech job so he could talk freely about its threats. I talked to the great film director James Cameron about how he harnesses A.I. in his movies and we will even look at the use of A.I. in art. Take, for example, this piece called "Unsupervised." It is currently on display at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. The artist, Refik Anadol, trained an A.I. model using data from more than 200 years' worth of the museum's art collection, which included nearly 90,000 works of art from over 26,000 artists. The machine is always learning and imagining new artworks. If you watched for a hundred years, you would not see the same screen twice. I sat down with Anadol and the museum's curator of paintings and sculpture, Michelle Kuo, to discuss this extraordinary work. Here is a piece of that conversation. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) ZAKARIA: Tell us a little bit about how you trained it. REFIK ANADOL, DIRECTOR, REFIK ANADOL STUDIO: There is actually a super computer behind this wall. So, there's like literally two computers. One is literally preparing our next dream while the current one is showing us a new dream that we are witnessing. And these two machines is trained in a way that their decisions are also interacted by a camera and a microphone, and the weather conditions. A rainy day is a different day for us and also for A.I. It's a loud day. It's a calm day. It is a morning -- or the morning st

## Topic 8

### Document 435

The new limits, aimed at preventing American help to Beijing as it modernizes its military, escalate a conflict between the world's two largest economies. President Biden escalated his confrontation with China on Wednesday by signing an executive order banning new American investment in key technology industries that could be used to enhance Beijing's military capabilities, the latest in a series of moves putting more distance between the world's two largest economies. The order will prohibit venture capital and private equity firms from pumping more money into Chinese efforts to develop semiconductors and other microelectronics, quantum computers and certain artificial intelligence applications. Administration officials stressed that the move was tailored to guard national security, but China is likely to see it as part of a wider campaign to contain its rise. ''The Biden administration is committed to keeping America safe and defending America's national security through appropriately protecting technologies that are critical to the next generation of military innovation,'' the Treasury Department said in a statement. The statement emphasized that the executive order was a ''narrowly targeted action'' complementing existing export controls and that the administration maintained its ''longstanding commitment to open investment.'' Narrow or not, the new order comes at perhaps the most fraught moment in the U.S.-China relationship since President Richard M. Nixon and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger opened a dialogue with Beijing in the early 1970s. A series of expanding export controls on key technologies to China has already triggered retaliation from Beijing, which recently announced the cutoff of metals like gallium that are critical for the Pentagon's own supply chain. Mr. Biden has stressed that he wants to stabilize relations with China following a Cold War-style standoff over a spy balloon shot down after crossing through American airspace and the discovery of a broad Chinese effort to put malware into power grids and communications systems. He has sent Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken, Treasury Secretary Janet L. Yellen and other officials to renew talks with Chinese officials in recent months. Gina Raimondo, the commerce secretary, is expected to go to China in coming weeks. Indeed, the president seemed intent on not antagonizing Beijing with Wednesday's order, making no comment about his action and leaving it to be announced through written material and background briefings by aides who declined to be identified. Still, China declared that it was ''very disappointed'' by the order, which it said was designed to ''politicize and weaponize trade,'' and it hinted at retaliation. ''The latest investment restrictions will seriously undermine the interests of Chinese and American companies and investors, hinder the normal business cooperation between the two countries and lower the confidence of the international community in the U.S. business environment,'' Liu Pengyu, a spokesman for the Chinese embassy, said in a statement. Administration officials said the president's order is part of their effort to ''de-risk'' the relationship with China but not to ''decouple'' from it. Wednesday's announcement, though, takes that effort to a new level. While export bans and concerns about Chinese investment in the United States have a long history, the United States has never before attempted such limits on the flow of investment into China. In fact, for the past few decades, the United States has encouraged American investors to deepen their ties in the Chinese economy, viewing that as a way to expand the web of interdependencies between the two countries that would gradually integrate Beijing into the Western economy and force it to play by Western rules. U.S. government reviews in recent years, however, concluded that investments in new technologies and joint ventures were fueling China's military and its intelligence-collection capabilities, even if indirectly. American officials have been actively sharing intelligence reports with allies to make the case that Western investment is key to China's military modernization plans -- especially in space, cyberspace and the kind of computer power that would be needed to break Western encryption of critical communications. Administration officials cast the effort as one motivated entirely by national security concerns, not an attempt to gain economic advantage. But the order itself describes how difficult it is to separate the two, referring to China's moves to ''eliminate barriers between civilian and commercial sectors and military and defense industrial sectors.'' It describes China's focus on ''acquiring and diverting the world's cutting-edge technologies, for the purpose of achieving military dominance.'' (The text of Mr. Biden's order refers only to ''countries of concern,'' though an annex limits those to ''the People's Republic of China'' and its two special administrative areas, Hong Kong and Macau.) Mr. Biden and his aides discussed joint efforts to limit high-tech investment with their counterparts at the recent Group of 7 summit meeting in Hiroshima, Japan. Several allies, including Britain and the European Union, have publicly indicated that they may follow suit. The outreach to other powers underscores that a U.S. ban may not be that effective by itself and would work only in conjunction with other major nations, including Japan and South Korea. The executive order, which also requires firms to notify the government of certain investments, coincides with a bipartisan effort in Congress to impose similar limits. An amendment along those lines by Senators Bob Casey, Democrat of Pennsylvania, and John Cornyn, Republican of Texas, was added to the Senate version of the annual defense authorization bill. Several Republicans criticized the president's order as too little, too late and ''riddled with loopholes,'' as Senator Marco Rubio, Republican of Florida and vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, put it. ''It is long overdue, but the Biden administration finally recognized there is a serious problem with U.S. dollars funding China's rise at our expense,'' Mr. Rubio said. ''However, this narrowly tailored proposal is almost laughable.'' Representative Michael McCaul, Republican of Texas and chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, said the new order should go after existing investments as well as sectors like biotechnology and energy. ''We need to stop the flow of American dollars and know-how supporting'' China's military and surveillance apparatus ''rather than solely pursuing half measures that are taking too long to develop and go into effect,'' Mr. McCaul said. The United States already prohibits or restricts the export of certain technologies and products to China. The new order effectively means that American money, expertise and prestige cannot be used to help China to develop its own versions of what it cannot buy from American companies. It was unclear how much money would be affected. American investors have already pulled back dramatically over the past two years. Venture capital investment in China has plummeted from a high of $43.8 billion in the last quarter of 2021 to $10.5 billion in the second quarter of this year, according to PitchBook, which tracks such trends. But the latest order could have a chilling effect on investment beyond the specific industries at stake. In a capital where the goal of opposing China is one of the few areas of bipartisan agreement, the only sounds of caution in Washington came from the business community. While trade groups praised the administration for consulting them, there was concern that the downward spiral in relations could speed a broader break between the world's two largest economies. ''We hope the final rules allow U.S. chip firms to compete on a level playing field and access key global markets, including China, to promote the long-term strength of the U.S. semiconductor industry and our ability to out-innovate global competitors,'' the Semiconductor Industry Association said in a statement. Gabriel Wildau, a managing director at the consulting firm Teneo who focuses on political risk in China, said the direct effect of the executive order would be modest, given its limited scope, but that disclosure requirements embedded in the order could have a chilling effect. ''Politicians increasingly regard corporate investments in China as a form of collusion with a foreign enemy, even when there is no allegation of illegality,'' he said. The Treasury Department, which has already consulted with American executives about the forthcoming order, will begin formally taking comments before drafting rules to be put in place next year. But American firms may alter their investment strategies even before the rules take effect, knowing that they are coming. China's own investment restrictions are broader than the new American rules -- they apply to all outbound investments, not just those in the United States. And they reflect a technology policy that in some ways is the opposite of the new American restrictions. China discouraged or halted most low-tech outbound investments, like purchases of real estate or even European soccer clubs. But China allowed and even encouraged further acquisitions of businesses with technologies that could offer geopolitical advantages, including investments in overseas businesses involved in aircraft production, robotics, artificial intelligence and heavy manufacturing. The latest move from Washington comes at a rare moment of vulnerability for the Chinese economy. Consumer prices in China, after barely rising for the previous several months, fell in July for the first time in more than two years, the country's National Bureau of Statistics announced on Wednesday. While Chinese cities and some businesses have declared 2023 a ''Year â€ºof Investing in China'' in hopes of a post-Covid revival of their local economies, President Xi Jinping has created an environment that has made many American venture capital firms and other investors more cautious. Western companies that assess investment risk, like the Mintz Group, have been investigated and in some cases their offices have been raided. A Japanese executive was accused of espionage, and a new anti-espionage law has raised fears that ordinary business activities would be viewed by China as spying. The Biden administration's previous moves to restrain sensitive economic relationships have taken a toll. China's telecommunications champion, Huawei, has been almost completely blocked from the U.S. market, and American allies, starting with Australia, are ripping Huawei equipment out of their networks. China Telecom was banned by the Federal Communications Commission, which said it ''is subject to exploitation, influence and control by the Chinese government.'' At the same time, the United States -- with the somewhat reluctant help of the Dutch government, Japan and South Korea -- has gone to extraordinary lengths to prevent China from building up its own domestic capability to manufacture the most high-end microelectronics by itself. Washington has banned the export of the multimillion-dollar lithography equipment used to produce chips in hopes of limiting China's progress while the United States tries to restore its own semiconductor industry. Taken together, it is an unprecedented effort to slow an adversary's capabilities while speeding America's own investment. Keith Bradsher, Ana Swanson and Sarah Kessler contributed reporting.Keith Bradsher, Ana Swanson and Sarah Kessler contributed reporting. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/08/09/us/politics/biden-ban-china-investment.html Graphic PHOTOS: An order by President Biden will curtail investments in China's efforts to develop semiconductors and other microelectronics. (PHOTOGRAPH BY KENNY HOLSTON/THE NEW YORK TIMES) President Xi Jinping of China has created an environment in his country that has made many American investors more cautious. (POOL PHOTO BY LEAH MILLIS) (A9) This article appeared in print on page A1, A9. Load-Date: August 10, 2023 End of Document Judge Dismisses D.C.’s Privacy Lawsuit Against Meta The New York Times

### Document 547

The measure to clamp down on investments in certain industries deemed to pose security risks, set to be issued Wednesday, appears likely to open a new front in the U.S.-China economic conflict. The Biden administration plans on Wednesday to issue new restrictions on American investments in certain advanced industries in China, according to people familiar with the deliberations, a move that supporters have described as necessary to protect national security but that will undoubtedly rankle Beijing. The measure would be one of the first significant steps the United States has taken amid an economic clash with China to clamp down on outgoing financial flows. It could set the stage for more restrictions on investments between the two countries in the years to come. The restrictions would bar private equity and venture capital firms from making investments in certain high-tech sectors, like quantum computing, artificial intelligence and advanced semiconductors, the people said, in a bid to stop the transfer of American dollars and expertise to China. It would also require firms making investments in a broader range of Chinese industries to report that activity, giving the government better visibility into financial exchanges between the United States and China. The White House declined to comment. But Biden officials have emphasized that outright restrictions on investment would narrowly target a few sectors that could aid the Chinese military or surveillance state as they seek to combat security threats but not disrupt legitimate business with China. ''There is mounting evidence that U.S. capital is being used to advance Chinese military capabilities and that the U.S. lacks a sufficient means of combating this activity,'' said Emily Benson, the director of project on trade and technology at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a Washington think tank. The Biden administration has recently sought to calm relations with China, dispatching Treasury Secretary Janet L. Yellen and other top officials to talk with Chinese counterparts. In recent speeches, Biden officials have argued that targeted actions taken against China are aimed purely at protecting U.S. national security, not at damaging the Chinese economy. At the same time, the Biden administration has continued to push to ''de-risk'' critical supply chains by developing suppliers outside China, and it has steadily ramped up its restrictions on selling certain technologies to China, including semiconductors for advanced computing. The Chinese government has long restricted certain foreign investments by individuals and firms. Other governments, such as those of Taiwan and South Korea, also have restrictions on outgoing investments. But beyond screening Chinese investment into the United States for security risks, the U.S. government has left financial flows between the world's two largest economies largely untouched. Just a few years ago, American policymakers were working to open up Chinese financial markets for U.S. firms. In the past few years, investments between the United States and China have fallen sharply as the countries severed other economic ties. But venture capital and private equity firms have continued to seek out lucrative opportunities for partnerships, as a way to gain access to China's vibrant tech industry. The planned measure has already faced criticism from some congressional Republicans and others who say it has taken too long and does not go far enough to limit U.S. funding of Chinese technology. In July, a House committee on China sent letters to four U.S. venture capital firms expressing ''serious concern'' about their investments in Chinese companies in areas including artificial intelligence and semiconductors. Others have argued that the restriction would mainly put the U.S. economy at a disadvantage, because other countries continue to forge technology partnerships with China, and China has no shortage of capital. Nicholas R. Lardy, a nonresident senior fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics, said the United States was the source of less than 5 percent of China's inbound direct investment in 2021 and 2022. ''Unless other major investors in China adopt similar restrictions, I think this is a waste of time,'' Mr. Lardy said. ''Pushing this policy now simply plays into the hands of those in Beijing who believe that the U.S. seeks to contain China and are not interested in renewed dialogue or a 'thaw.''' Biden officials have talked with allies in recent months to explain the measure and encourage other governments to adopt similar restrictions, including at the Group of 7 meetings in Japan in May. Since then, Ursula von der Leyen, the president of the European Commission, has urged the European Union to introduce its own measure. The administration is expected to give businesses and other organizations a chance to comment on the new rules before they are finalized in the months to come. Claire Chu, a senior China analyst at Janes, a defense intelligence company, said that communicating and enforcing the measure would be difficult, and that officials would need to engage closely with Silicon Valley and Wall Street. ''For a long time, the U.S. national security community has been reticent to recognize the international financial system as a potential warfighting domain,'' she said. ''And the business community has pushed back against what it considers to be the politicization of private markets. And so this is not only an interagency effort, but an exercise in intersectoral coordination.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/08/08/business/economy/biden-china-companies-restrictions.html Graphic PHOTO: The restrictions issued by President Biden will bar private equity and venture capital firms from making investments in certain high-tech sectors. (PHOTOGRAPH BY KENNY HOLSTON/THE NEW YORK TIMES) This article appeared in print on page B3. Load-Date: August 9, 2023 End of Document Best Sellers: Hardcover Nonfiction: Sunday, November 19th 2023 The New York Times

### Document 1077

Senators voted overwhelmingly to block Chinese businesses from buying farmland and mandate that American investment in the country's national security industries be tracked. The Senate on Tuesday voted overwhelmingly to block businesses based in China from purchasing farmland in the United States and place new mandates on Americans investing in the country's national security industries, taking the first legislative steps of the new Congress to counter Beijing's espionage activities and curtail its economic power. The provisions, which would need to clear the House to become law, are a far cry from more ambitious efforts to target China's economy through export controls and undermine its intelligence gathering and influence operations in the United States through a TikTok ban or other restrictions. But they represent a significant opening salvo for the Senate, where lawmakers have struggled for months to capitalize on widespread enthusiasm on Capitol Hill for taking action against China. By broad bipartisan margins, senators voted to add the measures to the annual defense policy bill. One, which passed by a vote of 91 to 7, would ban the sale of farmland to certain foreign adversaries to bar businesses based in or working as agents of China, Russia, Iran and North Korea from purchasing a controlling interest in U.S. farmland or other agribusiness. A second, which was approved 91 to 6, would require Americans to notify the Treasury Department within 14 days of making any investments in the national security industries of those four countries, including artificial intelligence, semiconductors and hypersonics production. ''This is a critical step toward making sure we aren't handing over valuable American assets to foreign entities who want to replace us as the world's leading military and economic power,'' Senator Jon Tester, Democrat of Montana and co-author of the farmland measure, said on the Senate floor. The measures gained traction in recent months as lawmakers sought to build on the momentum of an industrial policy bill enacted last year, which directed sweeping investments toward the U.S. semiconductor industry. The farmland measure, aimed at clamping down on China's ability to gain vantage points for intelligence gathering in the United States, received particular focus after the incursion of a Chinese spy balloon over U.S. airspace. ''It's no exaggeration to say that we've helped build their economy into a near-peer status, helped them finance a military that threatens us and our allies in the Indo-Pacific,'' Senator John Cornyn, Republican of Texas and co-author of the measure tracking investments, said on the Senate floor. ''We need to understand as policymakers exactly what is going on.'' The legislation mirrors efforts by the Biden administration, which has for many months been working on an executive order forcing venture capital and private equity firms making investments in China to share more information with the government, as well as prohibit investments outright in a few key sectors that could be crucial to military prowess, like quantum computing and artificial intelligence. Supporters see the measure as important for closing a loophole in American economic defenses against China: The United States currently restricts exports of certain advanced technologies to China, but it does not prohibit partnerships that help to fund the development of those technologies within China itself. Financial firms and others have pushed back against the restrictions, saying that measures that are too broad could cause economic damage and put U.S. companies at a disadvantage against global competitors, who could rush into the Chinese market to take their place. But the rules are largely finalized and could be issued in the coming weeks or months, according to people familiar with the plans. Ana Swanson contributed reporting.Ana Swanson contributed reporting. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/07/25/us/politics/senate-china-farmland-investment.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page A8. Load-Date: July 26, 2023 End of Document Google Chatbot’s A.I. Images Put People of Color in Nazi-Era Uniforms The New York Times

### Document 1495

The House this week took a small step toward building an artificial intelligence regulatory framework by advancing a bill that asks the government to study AI accountability and report back in 2025.  
  
The House Energy and Commerce Committee unanimously approved the AI Accountability Act Thursday, setting up the bill for a possible vote on the House floor in the fall after members return from the August break.  
  
The bill would have the Commerce Department examine how accountability measures are being incorporated into AI systems used in communications networks and "electromagnetic spectrum sharing applications" and look at ways to mitigate risks in these systems.  
  
PENTAGON'S AI PLAN MUST INCLUDE OFFENSE AND DEFENSE UNDER HOUSE-PASSED ‘DOD HAS TO CATCH UP’  
  
It also asks Commerce to assess how these accountability measures might help "prove that artificial intelligence systems are trustworthy." In 18 months, Commerce would have to make recommendations on these accountability assessment systems.  
  
It’s a slow-moving bill affecting only one federal department that may or may not reach the House floor. But it’s still one of the more promising efforts made in the House this year to start getting a regulatory handle on AI.  
  
More than halfway through a year that has had several calls for broad AI regulation, the House hasn’t passed a stand-alone bill on AI. The closest the House has come is passage of the National Defense Authorization Act, which includes language calling on the Pentagon to assess its AI vulnerabilities, though it also encourages aggressive use of AI to bolster U. S. national security.  
  
The Senate has gotten about as far. Majority Leader Chuck Schumer, D-N. Y., this week hosted a third AI listening session for senators but has said these sessions would continue into the fall. The Biden administration has responded with voluntary AI standards with some companies but has also stopped short of comprehensive regulations and says Congress will need to act.  
  
BIDEN PROMISES MORE AI LAWS, EXECUTIVE ‘WE HAVE A LOT MORE WORK TO DO’  
  
For those asking for quick action to regulate AI, Congress isn’t moving nearly as fast as it should.  
  
"While it is encouraging to see a piece of AI-related legislation make it out of a congressional committee, the pace of our legislative efforts must accelerate to match the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence we've seen in the past year," Jake Denton, a Heritage Foundation Tech Policy Center research associate, told Fox News Digital.  
  
WHITE HOUSE GETS SEVEN AI DEVELOPERS TO AGREE TO SAFETY, SECURITY, TRUST GUIDELINES  
  
"We can't spend years debating the best path forward for this technology," he added. "To ensure the safe and ethical deployment of AI, Congress must significantly expedite the legislative process and craft robust laws that safeguard the American people. Delays in establishing clear guidelines will only leave an opening for Silicon Valley to potentially misuse this powerful technology."  
  
This week’s consideration of the AI Accountability Act, offered by Rep. Josh Harder, D-Calif., showed just how early in the process Congress is when it comes to AI regulation.  
  
During debate, Rep. Jay Obernolte, R-Calif., offered an amendment aimed at making sure the Commerce Department has a full understanding of what people mean when they say they want "trustworthy" AI systems in place.  
  
Obernolte's amendment to the bill would have officials examine "how the term ‘trustworthy’ is used and defined in the context of artificial intelligence," and the relationship between that word and "other terms such as ‘responsible’ and ‘human-centric.’  
  
CLICK HERE TO GET THE FOX NEWS APP  
  
"Congress is in the process of thinking about what a regulatory framework for AI might look like, but along the way, we have to determine how we’re going to investigate AI, to investigate whether or not it’s accountable, it’s responsible and it’s safe for consumers," Obernolte said.

### Document 576

Any such restrictions are expected to anger Beijing and will be the first test of the new channels of communication that the world’s two largest economies are trying to restore. Efforts to ease tensions between the United States and China through a series of diplomatic visits to Beijing could be undermined as the White House presses ahead with plans to impose new restrictions on American investments in Chinese companies involved in quantum computing, artificial intelligence and semiconductors. The looming restrictions were a central topic of discussion between Treasury Secretary Janet L. Yellen and senior Chinese officials during her four-day trip to China, which concluded on Sunday. The Treasury Department has sought to narrow the scope of the restrictions, which target private equity and venture capital investment in a few limited — but highly strategic — sectors. The department has also tried to ease concerns within China that the measures amount to a technology blockade intended to damage the Chinese economy. Still, any such actions are expected to anger China and will be the first test of the new channels of communication that the world’s two largest economies are trying to restore. “They’re going to have concerns about our investment policies toward China,” said Mark Sobel, a former longtime Treasury Department official who is now the U.S. chairman of the Official Monetary and Financial Institutions Forum. “The Chinese have their issues with us, and both sides have a pretty clear understanding that there’s tension.” U.S.-Chinese relations have recently been pushed to their weakest point in years. Tensions have flared over the flight of a Chinese surveillance balloon over the United States, tougher restrictions on technology from Washington, Beijing’s partnership with Moscow during the war in Ukraine and China’s continued threatening of Taiwan. In recent months, the Biden administration has been working to halt a further decline in the relationship, which it sees as a potential threat to global peace and stability. In addition to Ms. Yellen, Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken visited Beijing last month and John Kerry, President Biden’s special envoy for climate change, is heading there on Sunday. But new investment restrictions from the United States could escalate the tit-for-tat measures that the two countries have been deploying just as they are trying to set a “floor” under their relationship. The new measures seem to have been largely settled for many months now. But the Biden administration appears to have delayed announcing them given the tumultuous relationship with China. Some of the details also continue to be debated by U.S. government agencies. Once the restrictions are proposed, the private sector will have time to comment on the limits, which could shape how they are put in place. Even if the Biden administration decides to hold off further on issuing the measures, it will face mounting pressure from lawmakers, who are considering their own broader restrictions on investments made in China. Lawmakers and other supporters of the measures have complained that the current system allows American capital to flow to China and finance technologies that may ultimately pose a threat to U.S. national security. The United States already prohibits U.S. companies from directly selling certain advanced technologies to China, and monitors the investments that Chinese companies make in America for potential security risks. But the U.S. government has little insight into and no control over money traveling from the United States to China. “China has harnessed, directed and manipulated Western greed to advance its strategic aims to an unprecedented, perilous degree,” Roger W. Robinson Jr., a former chairman of the congressional U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, testified in May during a House hearing. Members of the Biden administration spent much of last year weighing how broadly to apply investment restrictions, with officials reaching out to business executives to get their views on the impact that such a move might have. Industry groups and venture capitalists lobbied aggressively against a broad ban on investment in China, saying it would be disruptive to important business relationships and ultimately harm the U.S. economy. The administration appears to have landed on a narrowly tailored measure, which would require companies to report more information to the government about their planned investments in China, while prohibiting investments in a few sensitive areas with military or surveillance applications. In a May hearing before the Senate Banking Committee, Paul Rosen, the assistant secretary of the Treasury for investment security, said the administration was “working to craft a narrow and focused program” to restrict investment in certain sensitive technologies with national security implications. Both supporters and critics acknowledge that the measure’s biggest significance is what it could mean for future regulation. They say the new rules themselves are unlikely to do much in the short term to affect China’s technology development, since the country has no shortage of investment funding. Nicholas R. Lardy, a nonresident senior fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics, said the United States was the source of less than 5 percent of China’s inbound direct investment in both 2021 and 2022. In the first quarter of this year, investment in China by U.S. venture capital and private equity firms collapsed to roughly $400 million, down from a peak of roughly $35 billion in 2021, Mr. Lardy said. But total domestic investment in China in the quarter was $1.5 trillion, he said, adding that U.S. venture capital and private equity flows “are not even a rounding error.” Still, the new rules could prove significant by setting a precedent for the restriction of private-sector investment in China. They could be a tool that U.S. officials turn to in times of tension with China, and a policy approach that might cascade through the advanced democracies in the years to come. In Group of 7 meetings in May, U.S. officials discussed the possibility of aligning such policies with close allies. A report published this year by the Center for Strategic &amp; International Studies noted that South Korea and Taiwan both had their own sets of investment restrictions. Taiwan’s rules place specific regulations on outbound investments in China based on the type of technology and include prohibitions for high-tech sectors. China put in place its own limits on outbound investments in 2016. Beijing steered the country’s companies and households away from speculating on American real estate and even soccer clubs and pushed them instead to buy overseas businesses in aircraft production, heavy manufacturing, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity and other strategic sectors. The Treasury Department would most likely be the government agency responsible for carrying out the new restrictions. Ms. Yellen has been wary that if they are poorly devised, they could undermine the traditionally open investment climate in the United States. “I explained that President Biden is examining potential controls on outbound investment in certain very narrow high-technology areas, and that if we go forward with these, that they will be indeed very narrowly targeted,” Ms. Yellen said on CBS’s “Face the Nation” on Sunday. She added that the controls “should not be something that will have a significant impact on the investment climate between our two countries.” A senior Treasury Department official said that Chinese officials had heard the justification provided by the United States for the possible restrictions but that it was not clear if they agreed with the rationale. Chinese officials are also watching warily for the Biden administration to issue a variety of export restrictions on the type of advanced chips that can be sent to China. The administration is mulling new measures that could step up restrictions on the ability of Chinese companies to gain access to cutting-edge artificial intelligence capabilities via cloud services. Restrictions issued last October stopped Chinese companies from purchasing such products directly. Despite such broad areas of disagreement, Mr. Sobel, the former Treasury Department official, suggested that the United States and China still had little choice but to keep talking to each other. “We’re in the boat together, and that means they just have to talk and get along — whether they’re happy with each other or not,” he said. Keith Bradsher contributed reporting. Keith Bradsher contributed reporting. PHOTO: Treasury Secretary Janet L. Yellen, left, met with senior government officials during her recent four-day trip to China. (POOL PHOTO BY MARK SCHIEFELBEIN) (B3) This article appeared in print on page B1, B3. Load-Date: July 13, 2023 End of Document ‘Oppenheimer’ Opens in Nuclear-Scarred Japan, 8 Months After U.S. Premiere The New York Times

### Document 677

In an order to be issued on Monday, the White House will outline requirements that the most advanced A.I. products be tested to assure they cannot be used to produce weapons, among other regulations. President Biden will issue an executive order on Monday outlining the federal government's first regulations on artificial intelligence systems. They include requirements that the most advanced A.I. products be tested to assure that they cannot be used to produce biological or nuclear weapons, with the findings from those tests reported to the federal government. The testing requirements are a small but central part of what Mr. Biden, in a speech scheduled for Monday afternoon, is expected to describe as the most sweeping government action to protect Americans from the potential risks brought by the huge leaps in A.I. over the past several years. The regulations will include recommendations, but not requirements, that photos, videos and audio developed by such systems be watermarked to make clear that they were created by A.I. That reflects a rising fear that A.I. will make it far easier to create ''deep fakes'' and convincing disinformation, especially as the 2024 presidential campaign accelerates. The United States recently restricted the export of high-performing chips to China to slow its ability to produce so-called large language models, the massing of data that has made programs like ChatGPT so effective at answering questions and speeding tasks. Similarly, the new regulations will require companies that run cloud services to tell the government about their foreign customers. Mr. Biden's order will be issued days before a gathering of world leaders on A.I. safety organized by Britain's prime minister, Rishi Sunak. On the issue of A.I. regulation, the United States has trailed the European Union, which has been drafting new laws, and other nations, like China and Israel, that have issued proposals for regulations. Ever since ChatGPT, the A.I.-powered chatbot, exploded in popularity last year, lawmakers and global regulators have grappled with how artificial intelligence might alter jobs, spread disinformation and potentially develop its own kind of intelligence. ''President Biden is rolling out the strongest set of actions any government in the world has ever taken on A.I. safety, security and trust,'' said Bruce Reed, the White House deputy chief of staff. ''It's the next step in an aggressive strategy to do everything on all fronts to harness the benefits of A.I. and mitigate the risks.'' The new U.S. rules, some of which are set to go into effect in the next 90 days, are likely to face many challenges, some legal and some political. But the order is aimed at the most advanced future systems, and it largely does not address the immediate threats of existing chatbots that could be used to spread disinformation related to Ukraine, Gaza or the presidential campaign. The administration did not release the language of the executive order on Sunday, but officials said that some of the steps in the order would require approval by independent agencies, like the Federal Trade Commission. The order affects only American companies, but because software development happens around the world, the United States will face diplomatic challenges enforcing the regulations, which is why the administration is attempting to encourage allies and adversaries alike to develop similar rules. Vice President Kamala Harris is representing the United States at the conference in London on the topic this week. The regulations are also intended to influence the technology sector by setting first-time standards for safety, security and consumer protections. By using the power of its purse strings, the White House's directives to federal agencies aim to force companies to comply with standards set by their government customers. ''This is an important first step and, importantly, executive orders set norms,'' said Lauren Kahn, a senior research analyst at the Center for Security and Emerging Technology at Georgetown University. The order instructs the Department of Health and Human Services and other agencies to create clear safety standards for the use of A.I. and to streamline systems to make it easier to purchase A.I. tools. It orders the Department of Labor and the National Economic Council to study A.I.'s effect on the labor market and to come up with potential regulations. And it calls for agencies to provide clear guidance to landlords, government contractors and federal benefits programs to prevent discrimination from algorithms used in A.I. tools. But the White House is limited in its authority, and some of the directives are not enforceable. For instance, the order calls for agencies to strengthen internal guidelines to protect personal consumer data, but the White House also acknowledged the need for privacy legislation to fully ensure data protection. To encourage innovation and bolster competition, the White House will request that the F.T.C. step up its role as the watchdog on consumer protection and antitrust violations. But the White House does not have authority to direct the F.T.C., an independent agency, to create regulations. Lina Khan, the chair of the trade commission, has already signaled her intent to act more aggressively as an A.I. watchdog. In July, the commission opened an investigation into OpenAI, the maker of ChatGPT, over possible consumer privacy violations and accusations of spreading false information about individuals. ''Although these tools are novel, they are not exempt from existing rules, and the F.T.C. will vigorously enforce the laws we are charged with administering, even in this new market,'' Ms. Khan wrote in a guest essay in The New York Times in May. The tech industry has said it supports regulations, though the companies disagree on the level of government oversight. Microsoft, OpenAI, Google and Meta are among 15 companies that have agreed to voluntary safety and security commitments, including having third parties stress-test their systems for vulnerabilities. Mr. Biden has called for regulations that support the opportunities of A.I. to help in medical and climate research, while also creating guardrails to protect against abuses. He has stressed the need to balance regulations with support for U.S. companies in a global race for A.I. leadership. And toward that end, the order directs agencies to streamline the visa process for highly skilled immigrants and nonimmigrants with expertise in A.I. to study and work in the United States. The central regulations to protect national security will be outlined in a separate document, called the National Security Memorandum, to be produced by next summer. Some of those regulations will be public, but many are expected to remain classified -- particularly those concerning steps to prevent foreign nations, or nonstate actors, from exploiting A.I. systems. A senior Energy Department official said last week that the National Nuclear Security Administration had already begun exploring how these systems could speed nuclear proliferation, by solving complex issues in building a nuclear weapon. And many officials have focused on how these systems could enable a terror group to assemble what is needed to produce biological weapons. Still, lawmakers and White House officials have cautioned against moving too quickly to write laws for A.I. technologies that are swiftly changing. The E.U. did not consider large language models in its first legislative drafts. ''If you move too quickly in this, you may screw it up,'' Senator Chuck Schumer, Democrat of New York and the majority leader, said last week. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/10/29/us/politics/biden-artificial-intelligence.html Graphic PHOTO: Lina Khan, chair of the Federal Trade Commission, has already signaled her intent to act more aggressively as an A.I. watchdog. (PHOTOGRAPH BY DREW ANGERER/GETTY IMAGES) This article appeared in print on page A18. Load-Date: October 30, 2023 End of Document What to Expect in 2024 Regarding the Evolution Of Artificial Intelligence The New York Times

### Document 828

In London for an artificial intelligence summit, Vice President Kamala Harris urged global leaders to address the technology’s effect on vulnerable groups. Vice President Kamala Harris called on world leaders to tackle threats that artificial intelligence poses to human rights and democratic values in a speech in London on Wednesday. She also announced new measures the Biden administration would take to manage the risks and regulatory challenges of the emerging technology. In a speech delivered at the U.S. Embassy in London, Ms. Harris emphasized that discrimination, disinformation and democratic challenges were already affecting vulnerable populations, and she called on leaders to look beyond profits and future fears. “These threats are often referred to as the existential threats of A.I. because, of course, they could endanger the very existence of humanity,” Ms. Harris said. “These threats, without question, are profound, and they demand global action. But let us be clear: There are additional threats that also demand our action — threats that are currently causing harm and which, to many people, also feel existential.” Ms. Harris’s speech, during which she fleshed out a sweeping executive order President Biden signed this week, included a distinct emphasis on consumer protections and how A.I. could exacerbate existing inequalities. Research has shown that A.I. programs can produce biased results that discriminate by race, gender or age. On the same day that 28 countries, including the United States and China, signed a declaration warning of the potential for “catastrophic” damage to humanity from the most advanced forms of A.I., Ms. Harris also used her address to highlight how the technology was already causing harm. She detailed the ways that A.I. could already disenfranchise and discriminate against vulnerable populations: a senior kicked off his health care plan because of a faulty algorithm, a woman threatened by an abusive partner with explicit deep fake photographs, a young father wrongfully imprisoned because of biased facial recognition. “And when people around the world cannot discern fact from fiction because of a flood of A.I.-enabled mis- and disinformation, I ask: Is that not existential for democracy?” Ms. Harris said. The speech came one day before Ms. Harris attends a global summit hosted by Prime Minister Rishi Sunak on the future of technology, during which she will seek to rally the world around the United States’ ideals as part of broader global standards for a technology that holds great promise and peril. Ms. Harris will represent the United States alongside tech figures including Elon Musk and representatives from countries that are advancing in A.I., including China. On Wednesday, Mr. Sunak called Ms. Harris’s speech “incredibly significant.” The United States has trailed places like the European Union, China and Israel in regulating the technology, with Congress yet to pass major legislation on the subject and many of the provisions in Mr. Biden’s executive order largely unenforceable. But it is the most concrete step the administration has taken to date, in addition to garnering agreements from top companies to manage risks amid a race to capitalize on the technology, and establishing a “Blueprint for an A.I. Bill of Rights” that focuses on consumer protection. Ms. Harris, who championed consumer protections in Silicon Valley as California’s attorney general and warned of the risks of A.I. in 2019 as a senator, said the agreements in particular were significant. “As history has shown, in the absence of regulation and strong government oversight, some technology companies choose to prioritize profit over the well-being of their customers, the safety of our communities and the stability of our democracies,” she said. Ms. Harris announced several additional measures the United States was taking to both flesh out and build on Mr. Biden’s order. They include establishing an “A.I. Safety Institute,” which would create standards to test the safety of A.I. models for public use, and new guidelines for federal agencies to ensure that the technology is used for the public benefit. A new draft policy from the Office of Management and Budget would guide how the technology is used in federal agencies, which would be overseen by new chief A.I. officers. She also announced that 30 other nations had joined a “political declaration” created by the United States that seeks to establish a “set of norms for responsible development, deployment and use of military A.I. capabilities.” “The urgency of this moment must compel us to create a collective vision of what this future must be,” Ms. Harris said. Ms. Harris also emphasized the importance of civil society groups and the private sector in ensuring that A.I. is developed and used for the public benefit. She announced $200 million in philanthropic funding from organizations to help support the administration’s goals. Maya Wiley, the president and chief executive of the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, said Ms. Harris’s speech provided a significant “counterweight” to big tech companies and others who tend to minimize everyday consequences that three-quarters of Americans fear will escalate with the proliferation of A.I. “She’s got real people who are the wind in her sails on this,” Ms. Wiley said. PHOTO: Vice President Kamala Harris announced plans to mitigate the risk of artificial intelligence at London’s U.S. Embassy on Wednesday. (PHOTOGRAPH BY LAUREN FLEISHMAN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) This article appeared in print on page A6. Load-Date: November 2, 2023 End of Document ‘The Creator’ Review: Or How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love A.I. The New York Times

### Document 1011

China's leader, Xi Jinping, believes his vision for technological dominance will keep powering the country's ascent while the West recedes. Even with growth faltering in China, Xi Jinping appears imperiously assured that he possesses the right road map to surpass Western rivals. China's economy has lurched into a slower gear. Its population is shrinking and aging. Its rival, the United States, has built up a lead in artificial intelligence. Mr. Xi's pronouncement several years ago that ''the East is rising and the West is declining'' -- that his country was on the way up while American power shrank -- now seems premature, if not outright hubristic. The problems have brought growing talk abroad that China could peak before it fully arrives as a superpower. But Mr. Xi seems unbowed in insisting that his policies, featuring extensive party control and state-led industrial investment in new sectors like electric vehicles and semiconductors, can secure China's rise. In a mark of that confidence, his government announced last week that China's economy was likely to grow about 5 percent this year, much the same pace as last year, according to official statistics. And Mr. Xi emphasized his ambitions for a new phase of industrial growth driven by innovation, acting as if the past year or two of setbacks were an aberration. ''Faced with a technological revolution and industrial transformation, we must seize the opportunity,'' he told delegates at China's annual legislative meeting in Beijing, who were shown on television ardently applauding him. He later told another group at the legislative session that China had to ''win the battle for key core technologies,'' and he told People's Liberation Army officers to build up ''strategic capabilities in emerging areas,'' which, the officers indicated, included artificial intelligence, cyberoperations and space technology. Mr. Xi's bullishness may partly be for show: Chinese leaders are, like politicians anywhere, loath to admit mistakes. And some officials have privately conceded that the economic malaise is tamping down China's ambitions and swagger, for now at least. Ryan Hass, the director of the John L. Thornton China Center at the Brookings Institution who visited China late last year, said he came away with a sense that ''the Chinese are a bit chastened even compared to where they were a year ago. The trajectory of China's economy overtaking America's in coming years -- that's been pushed further out on the horizon.'' Even so, Mr. Xi's determination to stick to his long-term ambitions seems more than a show. ''Xi and his team still believe that time and momentum remain on China's side,'' said Mr. Hass, a former director for China at the U.S. National Security Council. ''With Xi in power,'' he added, it's hard to envision ''any significant re-calibration in the overall trajectory that China's on.'' Since taking office in 2012, Mr. Xi has tightened the hold of the Communist Party on Chinese society. He has extended state management of the economy, expanded the security apparatus to extinguish potential challenges to party rule, and confronted Washington over technology, Taiwan and other disputes. To Mr. Xi's critics, his centralizing, hard-line tendencies are part of China's problems. He did not cause China's risky dependence on the property market for growth, and he has worked to end it. But many economists argue he has been too heavy-handed, stifling business and innovation. Critics argue that Mr. Xi has also needlessly antagonized Western governments, prompting them to restrict access to technology and deepen security ties with Washington. Since last year, the Chinese government moved to ease those strains. It has taken steps aiming to revive confidence among private businesses. Mr. Xi has also sought to dial down tensions with the United States and other countries. Such moderating gestures point to what Mr. Xi has described as the ''tactical flexibility'' he expects of Chinese officials in difficult times. But in Mr. Xi's telling, even as officials make easing steps, they must stick to his long-term objectives. He and his loyal subordinates have been defending his policies in speeches and editorials, suggesting that the doubters are shortsighted. Chinese officials and scholars have also stepped up denunciations of Western analysts who have forecast that China faces an era of decline. Mr. Xi has stressed that economic and security priorities must work hand in hand even as China grapples with slower growth. Mr. Xi is also betting that investing in manufacturing and technology can deliver new ''high quality'' growth by expanding industries such as new clean energy and electric vehicles. The Chinese leadership's ''mantra seems to be that 'We're not going to grow as fast as we used to, but we're going to gain more leverage over trade partners by controlling critical parts of the global economy,''' said Michael Beckley, an associate professor at Tufts University, who has argued that China is a ''peaking power,'' meaning a country whose economic ascent has slowed but not yet stopped. Some economists argue that China's advances in these select industries will not be enough to make up for the drag caused by a fall in consumer confidence, and by developers and local governments straining under debt. China's broader fortunes will heavily rest on whether Mr. Xi's wager on technology can pay off. ''They see technology as the solution to every problem they're facing -- economic, environmental, demographic, social,'' said Nadège Rolland, a researcher at the National Bureau of Asian Research who studies China's strategic thinking. ''If they cannot make sufficient advances in this domain, it's going to be very difficult for them.'' Scholars in China and abroad who hope the country might take a more liberal path sometimes look to history for examples of when party leaders made bold changes to defuse domestic and international tensions. The last time that China was caught in such a painful confluence was after the June 4, 1989, crackdown on pro-democracy protesters. The bloodshed prompted Western countries to impose sanctions on China, which deepened the economic shock. Within several years, however, Deng Xiaoping, then China's leader, sought to repair relations with Washington and other capitals and unleashed market changes that revived growth and lured back Western investors. Now, though, China faces much more entrenched antagonism from other major powers, Zhu Feng, a prominent foreign policy scholar at Nanjing University in east China, said in an interview. For example, China's surging exports of electric cars -- which have benefited from extensive government subsidies -- could revive trade tensions, as the United States, Japan and Europe fear losing jobs and industrial muscle. The economic and diplomatic strains are ''posing the gravest challenge to China'' in decades, Professor Zhu said. Still, Chinese leaders seem to believe that, whatever their problems, their Western rivals face worsening ones that will ultimately humble and fracture them. Recent reports from institutes under China's ruling party, military and state security ministry point to the rancorous polarization in the United States ahead of the next election. Regardless of who wins, Chinese analysts argue, American power is likely to remain troubled by political dysfunction. Chinese scholars have also focused on fault lines in the Western bloc over Russia's war in Ukraine. Beijing's relations with the United States and European governments were badly strained over Mr. Xi's partnership with President Vladimir V. Putin. But as the war stretches into its third year, the burden of supporting Ukraine is deepening rifts and ''fatigue'' in the United States and Europe. ''U.S. foreign intervention cannot handle everything it is trying to juggle,'' Chen Xiangyang, a researcher at the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations in Beijing, which is under the state security ministry, wrote last year. ''China can exploit the contradictions and leverage them to its own advantage.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2024/03/09/world/asia/china-economy-xi.html Graphic PHOTO: Xi Jinping, China's leader, at a session of the National People's Congress in Beijing on Friday. (PHOTOGRAPH BY Kevin Frayer/Getty Images FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: March 10, 2024 End of Document U.S. and Allies Warn Companies China's Spies Are Targeting Them The New York Times

### Document 987

At a U.K. summit, 28 governments, including China and the U.S., signed a declaration agreeing to cooperate on evaluating the risks of artificial intelligence. In 1950, Alan Turing, the gifted British mathematician and code-breaker, published an academic paper. His aim, he wrote, was to consider the question, “Can machines think?” The answer runs to almost 12,000 words. But it ends succinctly: “We can only see a short distance ahead,” Mr. Turing wrote, “but we can see plenty there that needs to be done.” More than seven decades on, that sentiment sums up the mood of many policymakers, researchers and tech leaders attending Britain’s A.I. Safety Summit on Wednesday, which Prime Minister Rishi Sunak hopes will position the country as a leader in the global race to harness and regulate artificial intelligence. On Wednesday morning, his government released a document called the Bletchley Declaration, signed by representatives from the 28 countries attending the event, including the U.S. and China, which warned of the dangers posed by the most advanced “frontier” A.I. systems. “There is potential for serious, even catastrophic, harm, either deliberate or unintentional, stemming from the most significant capabilities of these A.I. models,” the declaration said. “Many risks arising from A.I. are inherently international in nature, and so are best addressed through international cooperation. We resolve to work together in an inclusive manner to ensure human-centric, trustworthy and responsible A.I.” The document fell short, however, of setting specific policy goals. A second meeting is scheduled to be held in six months in South Korea and a third in France in a year. Governments have scrambled to address the risks posed by the fast-evolving technology since last year’s release of ChatGPT, a humanlike chatbot that demonstrated how the latest models are advancing in powerful and unpredictable ways. Future generations of A.I. systems could accelerate the diagnosis of disease, help combat climate change and streamline manufacturing processes, but also present significant dangers in terms of job losses, disinformation and national security. A British government report last week warned that advanced A.I. systems “may help bad actors perform cyberattacks, run disinformation campaigns and design biological or chemical weapons.” Mr. Sunak promoted this week’s event, which gathers governments, companies, researchers and civil society groups, as a chance to start developing global safety standards. The two-day summit in Britain is at Bletchley Park, a countryside estate 50 miles north of London, where Mr. Turing helped crack the Enigma code used by the Nazis during World War II. Considered one of the birthplaces of modern computing, the location is a conscious nod to the prime minister’s hopes that Britain could be at the center of another world-leading initiative. Bletchley is “evocative in that it captures a very defining moment in time, where great leadership was required from government but also a moment when computing was front and center,” said Ian Hogarth, a tech entrepreneur and investor who was appointed by Mr. Sunak to lead the government’s task force on A.I. risk, and who helped organize the summit. “We need to come together and agree on a wise way forward.” With Elon Musk and other tech executives in the audience, King Charles III delivered a video address in the opening session, recorded at Buckingham Palace before he departed for a state visit to Kenya this week. “We are witnessing one of the greatest technological leaps in the history of human endeavor,” he said. “There is a clear imperative to ensure that this rapidly evolving technology remains safe and secure.” Vice President Kamala Harris, and Gina Raimondo, the secretary of commerce, were taking part in meetings on behalf of the United States. Wu Zhaohui, China’s vice minister of science and technology, told attendees that Beijing was willing to “enhance dialogue and communication” with other countries about A.I. safety. China is developing its own initiative for A.I. governance, he said, adding that the technology is “uncertain, unexplainable and lacks transparency.” In a speech on Friday, Mr. Sunak addressed criticism he had received from China hawks over the attendance of a delegation from Beijing. “Yes — we’ve invited China,” he said. “I know there are some who will say they should have been excluded. But there can be no serious strategy for A.I. without at least trying to engage all of the world’s leading A.I. powers.” With development of leading A.I. systems concentrated in the United States and a small number of other countries, some attendees said regulations must account for the technology’s impact globally. Rajeev Chandrasekhar, a minister of technology representing India, said policies must be set by a “coalition of nations rather than just one country to two countries.” “By allowing innovation to get ahead of regulation, we open ourselves to the toxicity and misinformation and weaponization that we see on the internet today, represented by social media,” he said. Executives from leading technology and A.I. companies, including Anthropic, Google DeepMind, IBM, Meta, Microsoft, Nvidia, OpenAI and Tencent, were attending the conference. Also sending representatives were a number of civil society groups, among them Britain’s Ada Lovelace Institute and the Algorithmic Justice League, a nonprofit in Massachusetts. In a surprise move, Mr. Sunak announced on Monday that he would take part in a live interview with Mr. Musk on his social media platform X after the summit ends on Thursday. Some analysts argue that the conference will be heavier on symbolism than substance, with a number of key political leaders absent, including President Biden, President Emmanuel Macron of France and Chancellor Olaf Scholz of Germany. And many governments are moving forward with their own laws and regulations. Mr. Biden announced an executive order this week requiring A.I. companies to assess national security risks before releasing their technology to the public. The European Union’s A.I. Act, which could be finalized within weeks, represents a far-reaching attempt to protect citizens from harm. China is also cracking down on how A.I. is used, including censoring chatbots. Britain, home to many universities where artificial intelligence research is being conducted, has taken a more hands-off approach. The government believes that existing laws and regulations are sufficient for now, while announcing a new A.I. Safety Institute that will evaluate and test new models. Mr. Hogarth, whose team has negotiated early access to the models of several large A.I. companies to research their safety, said he believed that Britain could play an important role in figuring out how governments could “capture the benefits of these technologies as well as putting guardrails around them.” In his speech last week, Mr. Sunak affirmed that Britain’s approach to the potential risks of the technology is “not to rush to regulate.” “How can we write laws that make sense for something we don’t yet fully understand?” he said. PHOTOS: An A.I. summit is at an estate, Bletchley Park, where World War II code-breaking efforts took place. (PHOTOGRAPH BY TOBY MELVILLE/REUTERS); Prime Minister Rishi Sunak, left, hopes to position Britain as a global A.I. leader. Tech leaders at the event included Elon Musk. (PHOTOGRAPH BY PETER NICHOLLS; LEON NEAL) This article appeared in print on page A6. Load-Date: November 2, 2023 End of Document OpenAI in Talks for Deal That Would Value Company at $80 Billion The New York Times

### Document 683

Security Council members said they feared that a new technology might prove a major threat to world peace. The U.N. Security Council for the first time held a session on Tuesday on the threat that artificial intelligence poses to international peace and stability, and Secretary General António Guterres called for a global watchdog to oversee a new technology that has raised at least as many fears as hopes. Mr. Guterres warned that A.I. may ease a path for criminals, terrorists and other actors intent on causing “death and destruction, widespread trauma, and deep psychological damage on an unimaginable scale.” The launch last year of ChatGPT — which can create texts from prompts, mimic voice and generate photos, illustrations and videos — has raised alarm about disinformation and manipulation. On Tuesday, diplomats and leading experts in the field of A.I. laid out for the Security Council the risks and threats — along with the scientific and social benefits — of the new emerging technology. Much remains unknown about the technology even as its development speeds ahead, they said. “It’s as though we are building engines without understanding the science of combustion,” said Jack Clark, co-founder of Anthropic, an A.I. safety research company. Private companies, he said, should not be the sole creators and regulators of A.I. Mr. Guterres said a U.N. watchdog should act as a governing body to regulate, monitor and enforce A.I. regulations in much the same way that other agencies oversee aviation, climate and nuclear energy. The proposed agency would consist of experts in the field who shared their expertise with governments and administrative agencies that might lack the technical know-how to address the threats of A.I. But the prospect of a legally binding resolution about governing it remains distant. The majority of diplomats did, however, endorse the notion of a global governing mechanism and a set of international rules. “No country will be untouched by A.I., so we must involve and engage the widest coalition of international actors from all sectors,” said Britain’s foreign secretary, James Cleverly, who presided over the meeting because Britain holds the rotating presidency of the Council this month. Russia, departing from the majority view of the Council, expressed skepticism that enough was known about the risks of A.I. to raise it as a source of threats to global instability. And China’s ambassador to the United Nations, Zhang Jun, pushed back against the creation of a set of global laws and said that international regulatory bodies must be flexible enough to allow countries to develop their own rules. The Chinese ambassador did say, however, that his country opposed the use of A.I. as a “means to create military hegemony or undermine the sovereignty of a country.” The military use of autonomous weapons in the battlefield or in another country for assassinations, such as the satellite-controlled A.I. robot that Israel dispatched to Iran to kill a top nuclear scientist, Mohsen Fakhrizadeh, was also brought up. Mr. Guterres said that the United Nations must come up with a legally binding agreement by 2026 banning the use of A.I. in automated weapons of war. Prof. Rebecca Willett, director of A.I. at the Data Science Institute at the University of Chicago, said in an interview that in regulating the technology, it was important not to lose sight of the humans behind it. The systems are not entirely autonomous, and the people who design them need to be held accountable, she said. “This is one of the reasons that the U.N. is looking at this,” Professor Willett said. “There really needs to be international repercussions so that a company based in one country can’t destroy another country without violating international agreements. Real enforceable regulation can make things better and safer.” PHOTO: Jack Clark, an A.I. expert, addressing the U.N. Security Council via video link on Tuesday. (PHOTOGRAPH BY Brendan Mcdermid/Reuters FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: July 18, 2023 End of Document Artificial Intelligence Is an Unreliable Narrator; Turning Points: Guest Essay The New York Times

### Document 892

The vice president plans to flesh out a sweeping executive order President Biden signed this week and push toward global standards at a summit in London. Vice President Kamala Harris plans to announce on Wednesday a slew of additional measures to curb the risks of artificial intelligence as she prepares to take part in a global summit in Britain where world and tech leaders will discuss the future of the technology. On her visit, which will kick off Wednesday with a policy address at the U.S. Embassy in London, Ms. Harris plans to outline guardrails that the American government will seek to put in place to manage the risks of A.I. as it asserts itself as a global leader in the arena. Taken together, the steps Ms. Harris plans to announce seek to both flesh out a sweeping executive order President Biden signed this week and make its ideals part of broader global standards for a technology that holds great promise and peril. They include a new draft policy from the Office of Management and Budget that would guide how federal agencies use artificial intelligence, which would be overseen by new chief A.I. officers. She is also set to announce that 30 other nations have joined a ''political declaration'' created by the United States that seeks to establish a ''set of norms for responsible development, deployment and use of military A.I. capabilities,'' as well as $200 million in philanthropic funding to help support the administration's goals. ''The urgency of this moment must compel us to create a collective vision of what this future must be,'' Ms. Harris plans to say on Wednesday, according to prepared remarks released by her office. The executive order Mr. Biden signed on Monday marked the United States' most concrete regulatory effort in the A.I. arena to date. Among other things, it requires that companies report to the federal government about the risks that their systems could help countries or terrorists make weapons of mass destruction. It also seeks to lessen the dangers of ''deep fakes'' -- A.I.-generated audio and video that can be difficult to distinguish from authentic footage -- that could swing elections or swindle consumers. ''President Biden and I believe that all leaders, from government, civil society and the private sector have a moral, ethical and societal duty to make sure A.I. is adopted and advanced in a way that protects the public from potential harm and ensures that everyone is able to enjoy its benefits,'' Ms. Harris plans to say in her remarks. On Thursday, Ms. Harris will represent the United States in a summit organized by Britain's prime minister, Rishi Sunak, that is slated to draw tech figures like Elon Musk and representatives from countries that are advancing in A.I., like China. The United States has trailed places like the European Union, China and Israel in regulating the technology, with Congress yet to pass major legislation on the subject and many of the provisions in Mr. Biden's executive order largely unenforceable. But the administration has garnered agreements from top companies, which have pledged to manage risks in the race to capitalize on the technology, and has established a ''Blueprint for an A.I. Bill of Rights'' that focuses on consumer protection. Among the other announcements on Wednesday will be a ''virtual hackathon,'' in which the White House will invite teams of technology experts to build models that can intercept unwanted robocalls from fraudsters who use A.I.-generated voices to target vulnerable populations like the elderly. Ms. Harris's messaging will put a distinct emphasis on the consumer protection aspect of A.I., including how it could exacerbate existing inequalities. Research has shown that A.I. programs can inadvertently produce biased results that discriminate by race, gender or age. Ms. Harris plans to focus on a ''full spectrum'' of risks that have already emerged, such as bias, discrimination and the proliferation of misinformation, and argue that A.I. safety should ''be based on the public interest.'' Ms. Harris's trip to Britain adds to her role as a diplomatic force for the administration, having now visited 20 countries and more than 100 foreign leaders since her election. It also adds to her growing portfolio, which includes some of the toughest issues facing the United States, like the migration crisis on the southern border. While in London, Ms. Harris also plans to discuss the wars in Israel and Ukraine with Mr. Sunak. She and her husband, Doug Emhoff, will also have a private dinner with Mr. Sunak and his wife. Cecilia Kang contributed reporting.Cecilia Kang contributed reporting. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/11/01/us/politics/kamala-harris-ai.html Graphic PHOTO: Vice President Kamala Harris will represent the United States at a summit on artificial intelligence organized by Britain's prime minister, Rishi Sunak. (PHOTOGRAPH BY Jim Wilson/The New York Times FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Load-Date: November 1, 2023 End of Document Best Sellers: Combined Print & E-Book Nonfiction: Sunday, March 10th 2024 The New York Times

### Document 924

The Biden administration placed severe restrictions on trade with dozens of Chinese entities, its latest step in a campaign to curtail access to technology with military applications. WASHINGTON -- The Biden administration on Thursday stepped up its efforts to impede China's development of advanced semiconductors, restricting another 36 companies and organizations from getting access to American technology. The action, announced by the Commerce Department, is the latest step in the administration's campaign to clamp down on China's access to technologies that could be used for military purposes and underscored how limiting the flow of technology to global rivals has become a prominent element of United States foreign policy. Administration officials say that China has increasingly blurred the lines between its military and civilian industries, prompting the United States to place restrictions on doing business with Chinese companies that may feed into Beijing's military ambitions at a time of heightened geopolitical tensions, especially over Taiwan. In October, the administration announced sweeping limits on semiconductor exports to China, both from companies within the United States and in other countries that use American technology to make those products. It has also placed strict limits on technology exports to Russia in response to Moscow's invasion of Ukraine. ''Today we are building on the actions we took in October to protect U.S. national security by severely restricting the PRC's ability to leverage artificial intelligence, advanced computing, and other powerful, commercially available technologies for military modernization and human rights abuses,'' Alan Estevez, the under secretary of commerce for industry and security, said in a statement, referring to the People's Republic of China. Among the most notable companies added to the list is Yangtze Memory Technologies Corporation, a company that was said to be in talks with Apple to potentially supply components for the iPhone 14. On Thursday, Congress passed a military bill including a provision that will prevent the U.S. government from purchasing or using semiconductors made by Y.M.T.C. and two other Chinese chip makers, Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation and ChangXin Memory Technologies, because of their reported links to Chinese state security and intelligence organizations. The U.S. government added the companies to a so-called entity list that will severely restrict their access to certain products, software and technologies. The targeted companies are producers and sellers of technologies that could pose a significant security risk to the United States, like advanced chips that are used to power artificial intelligence and hypersonic weapons, and components for Iranian drones and ballistic missiles, the Commerce Department said. In an emailed statement, Liu Pengyu, the spokesman for the Chinese embassy in Washington, said that the United States ''has been stretching the concept of national security, abusing export control measures, engaging in discriminatory and unfair treatment against enterprises of other countries, and politicizing and weaponizing economic and sci-tech issues. This is blatant economic coercion and bullying in the field of technology.'' ''China will resolutely safeguard the lawful rights and interests of Chinese companies and institutions,'' he added. On Monday, China filed a formal challenge to the Biden administration's chip controls at the World Trade Organization, criticizing the restrictions as a form of ''trade protectionism.'' The administration said that some companies, including Y.M.T.C. and its Japanese subsidiary, were added to the list because they posed a significant risk of transferring sensitive items to other companies sanctioned by the U.S. government, including Huawei Technologies and Hikvision. The Commerce Department said that another entity, Tianjin Tiandi Weiye Technologies, was added for its role in aiding China's campaign of repression and surveillance of Uyghurs and other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang region of China, as well as providing U.S. products to Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps. U.S.-based firms will now be forbidden from shipping products to these companies without first obtaining a special license. Twenty-three of the entities -- in particular, those supplying advanced chips used for artificial intelligence with close ties to the Chinese military and defense industry, and two Chinese companies that were found to be supporting the Russian military -- were hit with even tougher restrictions. The companies will be subject to what is known as the foreign direct product rule, which will cut them off from buying products made anywhere in the world with the use of American technology or software, which would encompass most global technology companies. The administration also said it would lift restrictions on some companies that had successfully undergone U.S. government checks that ensured their products weren't being used for purposes that the government deemed harmful to national security. As part of the restrictions unveiled in October, the Biden administration placed dozens of Chinese firms on a watch list that required them to work with the U.S. government to verify that their products were not being used for activities that would pose a security risk to the United States. A total of 25 entities completed those checks, in cooperation with the Chinese government, and thus have been removed from the list. Nine Russian parties that were unable to clear those checks were added to the entity list, the department said. A spokesperson for the Commerce Department said that the actions demonstrated that the United States would defend its national security but also stood ready to work in cooperation with companies and host governments to ensure compliance with U.S. export controls. In a separate announcement Thursday morning, a government board that oversees the audits of companies listed on stock exchanges to protect the interests of investors said that it had gained complete access for the first time in its history to inspect accounting firms headquartered in mainland China and Hong Kong. The agency, called the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, said this was just an initial step in ensuring that Chinese companies are safe for U.S. investors. But the development marked a step toward a potential resolution of a yearslong standoff between the United States and China over financial checks into public companies. It also appeared to decrease the likelihood that major Chinese companies will be automatically delisted from U.S. exchanges in the years to come. Congress passed a law in 2020 that would have required Chinese companies to delist from U.S. stock exchanges if U.S. regulators were not able to inspect their audit reports for three consecutive years. Erica Y. Williams, the chair of the board, said the announcement should not be misconstrued as a ''clean bill of health'' for firms in China. Her staff had identified numerous potential deficiencies with the firms they inspected, she said, though that was not an unexpected outcome in a jurisdiction being examined for the first time. ''I want to be clear: this is the beginning of our work to inspect and investigate firms in China, not the end,'' Ms. Williams said. https : // www.nytimes.com/2022/12/15/business/economy/us-china-biden-security.html Graphic PHOTO: Citing national security, the Biden administration will restrict dozens of Chinese firms from getting access to American technology. (PHOTOGRAPH BY OLIVER CONTRERAS FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) (B4) This article appeared in print on page B1, B4. Load-Date: December 16, 2022 End of Document Best Sellers: Audio Nonfiction: Sunday, October 15th 2023 The New York Times

### Document 1012

officials say more than half of Chinese spying efforts aimed at stealing technology occurs in Silicon Valley. The United States and its allies vowed this week to do more to counter Chinese theft of technology, warning at an unusual gathering of intelligence leaders that Beijing's espionage is increasingly trained not on the hulking federal buildings of Washington but the shiny office complexes of Silicon Valley. The intelligence chiefs sought to engage private industry in combating what one official called an ''unprecedented threat'' on Tuesday as they discussed how to better protect new technologies and help Western countries keep their edge over China. The choice of meeting venue -- Stanford University, in Silicon Valley -- was strategic. While Washington is often considered the key espionage battleground in the United States, F.B.I. officials estimate that more than half of Chinese espionage focused on stealing American technology takes place in the Bay Area. It was the first time the heads of the F.B.I. and Britain's MI5 and their counterparts from Australia, Canada and New Zealand had gathered for a public discussion of intelligence threats. It was, in effect, a summit of the spy hunters, the counterintelligence agencies whose job it is to detect and stop efforts by China to steal allied secrets. ''That unprecedented meeting is because we are dealing with another unprecedented threat,'' said Christopher A. Wray, the F.B.I. director. ''There is no greater threat to innovation than the Chinese government.'' The warnings come as the United States and China engage in an intense, and expanding, spy-versus-spy contest, and as U.S. officials say that China's espionage efforts have reached across every facet of national security, diplomacy and advanced commercial technology in the United States and partner nations. The intelligence chiefs said they were making the case to private industry that the security interests of the West were aligned with their business interests. No one profits if China steals intellectual property, they argued. The spy chiefs said China is intensely interested in Western artificial intelligence, a technology that will allow countries to improve their intelligence collection and analysis and is set to be a driver of economic gains for years. Just before the spy chiefs met on Tuesday, the Biden administration announced that it was limiting the sale of advanced semiconductors to China, a restriction that could curb China's development of artificial intelligence. At a news conference on Tuesday evening, Mr. Wray said China was stealing American technological know-how and then turning around and using the stolen knowledge to steal more. ''They are using A.I. to improve their already massive hacking operations, in effect using our own technology against us,'' Mr. Wray said. Ken McCallum, the director general of MI5, said that the number of investigations into Chinese espionage had risen substantially in Britain since 2018, and that China had increased the number of approaches it has made to potential informants there. The technologies China is trying to steal have potential to transform both economics and security, and China is undertaking an ambitious effort of large scale, he said. ''If you are anywhere near the cutting edge of tech, you may not be interested in geopolitics, but geopolitics is interested in you,'' Mr. McCallum said. The intelligence chiefs said China was using hacking, pressure on Chinese students, informants in Western companies and joint ventures with Western firms to try to steal critical technology. David Vigneault, the director of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, said Western companies needed to understand that China had ''changed the rules of the game.'' He said laws in China compelled its nationals anywhere in the world to provide information to Beijing's intelligence services. ''It means they have a way to coerce people here in our countries to essentially tell them, to give them the secrets,'' Mr. Vigneault said. U.S. national security officials have said that preventing Beijing from imposing its rules on people overseas is a top priority. The United States is working to shut down illegal overseas police stations that the Justice Department says are used to monitor and intimidate dissidents. Mike Burgess, the director general of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization, said China was exploiting the openness of the West, and the desire of Western universities to collaborate. ''All nations spy, all nations seek secrets and all nations seek strategic advantage, but the behavior we are talking about here goes well beyond traditional espionage,'' he said. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/10/18/us/politics/china-spying-technology.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page A17. Load-Date: October 19, 2023 End of Document New Details On Removal Of Altman The New York Times

### Document 948

The trip to Beijing will be her first as Treasury secretary and is intended to ease tensions between the world's two largest economies. Treasury Secretary Janet L. Yellen will travel to China on Wednesday, a high-stakes visit that is intended to help stabilize the fraught relationship between the world's two largest economies. The trip to China will be Ms. Yellen's first as Treasury secretary and follows Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken's visit last month. It comes at a moment of tension between the United States and Beijing following the discovery of a Chinese spy balloon traversing America earlier this year and Chinese frustration with the Biden administration's efforts to block China from accessing certain sensitive technologies. The trip also coincides with a moment of heightened uncertainty for the global economy, with China's post-pandemic output flagging and the United States trying to avoid a recession while containing inflation. Despite hopes of re-establishing dialogue, the meetings are likely to cover sensitive issues that have been festering for years. The Biden administration has been taking steps to reduce America's reliance on Chinese imports and has sought to limit China's access to semiconductors, biotechnology and sensitive technology that powers things like robotics, artificial intelligence capabilities and high-end computing. At the same time, China has frustrated the United States with its reluctance to renegotiate the terms of loans it is owed by poor countries facing default and has maintained close economic ties with Russia despite that country's invasion of Ukraine. A senior Treasury Department official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity about the priorities for the trip, said on Sunday that Ms. Yellen would meet with top Chinese officials and American companies doing business in China. The official said that Ms. Yellen would talk to her Chinese counterparts about global challenges and mutual areas of concern. The Treasury secretary is expected to raise objections to China's recent ban aimed at Micron Technology, the U.S.-based manufacturer of memory chips used in phones, computers and other electronics. The Chinese government in May barred companies that handle critical information from buying microchips made by Micron, after the Biden administration recently took steps to bar Chinese chip makers from gaining access to crucial tools needed to make advanced chips. The company's chips, which are used for memory storage in all kinds of electronics, like phones and computers, were deemed to pose ''relatively serious cybersecurity problems'' by China's internet watchdog after a review. Ms. Yellen is also expected to express concerns about human rights violations related to China's treatment of ethnic minorities in Xinjiang, where the Chinese government has been accused of mass detention of Muslims. American officials are also hoping to gain a better understanding of the scope of China's new counterespionage law, which could present new challenges for foreign companies. While grievances are likely to be aired by both sides, Ms. Yellen intends to make the case that U.S. actions to become less reliant on China and protect its national security are not intended to ''decouple'' the two economies, which are highly intertwined. Ms. Yellen has sounded a softer tone toward China in recent weeks, describing the relationship between Washington and Beijing as important for the entire world. In an interview with MSNBC last week, she suggested that ''healthy competition'' could benefit workers and businesses in both countries. ''My hope in traveling to China is to re-establish contact,'' Ms. Yellen said. ''There are a new group of leaders, we need to get to know one another.'' She added that the two nations ''need to discuss our disagreements with one another so that we don't have misunderstandings, don't misunderstand one another's intentions.'' The Treasury secretary is likely to field pointed questions from her counterparts about the Biden administration's intentions amid concerns in China that America's actions do not match its words. The administration has imposed sweeping restrictions on China's access to advanced technology, saying that Beijing's ability to use such technology poses a national security threat to the United States. In remarks last Wednesday at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, Mr. Blinken said it was in America's interest to keep Beijing from gaining access to technology that could be used to harm the United States. ''How is it in our interest to allow them to get technology that they may turn around and use against us?'' he asked, citing China's expanding nuclear weapons program, its development of hypersonic missiles and its use of artificial intelligence ''potentially for repressive purposes.'' ''If they were in our shoes, they would do exactly the same thing,'' he said, adding that the U.S. was imposing ''very targeted, very narrowly defined controls.'' The White House has also been preparing new investment restrictions aimed at curtailing American dollars used to finance the development of advanced technologies within Chinese borders. And while Ms. Yellen has in the past questioned the efficacy of tariffs on Chinese imports, the levies imposed by the Trump administration remain in place and seem unlikely to be rolled back anytime soon. China has also expressed frustration with America's efforts to reorient its supply chain away from China and toward other countries the United States considers allies -- a trend Ms. Yellen and other cabinet officials have called ''friendshoring.'' For its part, the United States continues to be frustrated by China's reluctance to allow poor countries that are facing default to restructure the terms of their loans, and has concerns about China's weakening currency, which makes its exports more competitive in the United States. In addition to the currency tensions, China is struggling with debt troubles at home and abroad. The debt crisis in developing countries is coming at a bad time for China. As a slow-motion housing crisis unfolds, many banks already face the potential for heavy losses on their loans to real estate developers and to the financing units of local governments. That leaves them leery of accepting heavy losses on overseas loans, even as Western experts predict that developing countries may not be able to recover without significant debt relief. American officials had very limited contact with Chinese officials through the pandemic, when China almost completely closed its borders and stopped sending its officials to international economic gatherings. China has also gradually halted the release of thousands of economic data series over the last several years as part of a national security campaign, and that has made it even harder for American officials to understand what is happening in the Chinese economy. In a sign of how seriously Beijing is taking Ms. Yellen's visit, China on Saturday named a new Communist Party secretary to lead the country's central bank: Pan Gongsheng, a prominent technocrat who has overseen China's currency policy since 2016 as director of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange. Ms. Yellen and her team ''will likely try to get more insights into the Chinese economy as it gets more opaque,'' said Christopher Adams, a former senior coordinator for China affairs at the Treasury Department. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/07/02/business/janet-yellen-china-visit.html Graphic PHOTO: The trip to Beijing will be Janet L. Yellen's first as Treasury Secretary and comes on the heels of Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken's visit last month. (PHOTOGRAPH BY KENNY HOLSTON/THE NEW YORK TIMES) This article appeared in print on page B3. Load-Date: July 3, 2023 End of Document Inside a C.E.O.’s Bold Claims About Her Hot Fintech Start-Up The New York Times

### Document 767

Elon Musk met with the country's premier, a longtime Tesla ally, and secured regulatory nods and a necessary partnership with a Chinese tech company. Tesla has concluded a series of arrangements with regulators and a Chinese artificial intelligence company during a quick trip to Beijing on Sunday and Monday by Elon Musk, the carmaker's chief executive, potentially clearing the way for the company to offer its most advanced self-driving software on cars in China. Tesla had faced a couple of hurdles to offering the latest level of autonomous driving, which it calls supervised Full Self-Driving. It has needed approval from Chinese regulators, who questioned whether the company took adequate precautions to protect data. And it has needed access to extremely high-resolution maps across the country. The timing of Mr. Musk's trip was significant. He arrived in China days after he identified self-driving technology and artificial intelligence as critical to Tesla's future. Tesla is not just a car company, Mr. Musk told investors last week, saying, ''We should be thought of as an A.I. robotics company.'' Approval of the technology in China would give Mr. Musk a much-needed win after regulators in the United States issued a harsh assessment of the system's safety and performance in a report released on Friday. Mr. Musk flew on his private jet to Beijing on Sunday morning and met almost immediately with Premier Li Qiang, China's No. 2 official after Xi Jinping. Mr. Li is a longtime ally of Mr. Musk who, when he served as Communist Party secretary in Shanghai, helped clear the way for Tesla's construction there of what is now the company's largest car assembly plant. The government-linked China Association of Automobile Manufacturers later announced that Tesla and five Chinese automakers had obtained approval from authorities and the association for their data security precautions on dozens of car models. The rules bar automakers in China from using software that would identify the face of anyone outside his or her vehicle, and include many other restrictions. Self-driving systems use cameras to guide vehicles. The cars included Tesla's Model 3 and Model Y. The five Chinese manufacturers included BYD, which is China's dominant electric vehicle company and Tesla's primary global rival, and Nio, a longtime player in China's auto sector. Tesla has run a data center in Shanghai for the past three years that handles the extensive information accumulated by the cars it has sold in China as they navigate the country's roads. China has tightened its data security regulations in recent years to severely limit information leaving the country. Tesla has separately concluded a deal with one of China's largest tech companies, Baidu, to obtain high-resolution maps of road lanes, according to a person familiar with the deal who was not authorized to speak about it publicly. Tesla cars in China have used Baidu maps for four years for basic navigation, directing drivers where to turn, but have not previously had access to the higher-resolution maps. Baidu is one of about 20 Chinese companies with the necessary credentials from the Chinese government to obtain access to high-resolution mapping data. Automakers are required to team up with one of these companies or be forced to rely heavily on cameras on their vehicles to create their own maps, as Tesla has done until now. No details were immediately available on Monday on what Tesla has agreed to do in exchange for the approvals. China has a long history of urging multinationals to share considerable technology in exchange for access to its market. But the Chinese government insists that it does not force foreign companies to surrender their commercial secrets, and promised the Trump administration it would not do so. Tesla's stock jumped Monday on the news of the approvals in China. The company last week reported that its profit plunged 55 percent in the first three months of the year, while its revenue fell 9 percent. Days earlier, Tesla announced that it would lay off 10 percent of its worldwide work force, or about 14,000 employees. As Chinese automakers introduce large numbers of their own electric car models this year, Tesla is doubling down on self-driving capabilities, putting the features into cars ahead of other automakers, despite concerns by regulators and safety experts about the capability of the company's technology. Tesla already offers what it calls ''supervised Full Self Driving'' in the United States. The company charges $99 a month to upgrade Tesla cars from its Autopilot or Enhanced Autopilot driver-assistance systems to the new level. The main traffic safety regulator in the United States said on Friday that it was investigating Tesla's recall of its Autopilot driver-assistance system because of concerns that the company had not done enough to ensure that drivers remained attentive while using the technology. The regulator, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, said there had been at least 29 fatal accidents involving Autopilot and Full Self-Driving from January 2018 to August 2023. The analysis did not assess whether the number of deaths was more or fewer than if humans had been driving without those systems in use. Technology used by other carmakers does a better job of making sure that drivers are paying attention, the highway safety agency said. Tesla's use of the term autopilot ''may lead drivers to believe that the automation has greater capabilities than it does and invite drivers to overly trust the automation,'' the agency said. The agency is also investigating two fatal crashes involving Ford Motors' BlueCruise system, which allows drivers to take their hands off the steering wheel on many U.S. highways. China has also had deaths from mistakes made by self-driving cars, which are now offered by numerous Chinese companies as well as Tesla. But crashes involving errors by human drivers are the frequent subject of viral videos in China, feeding a popular perception that self-driving cars may be safer. Joy Dong contributed research.Joy Dong contributed research. https : // www.nytimes.com/2024/04/29/business/elon-musk-tesla-china-full-self-driving.html Graphic PHOTO: Elon Musk, Tesla's chief executive, met with China's premier, Li Qiang, shortly after arriving in Beijing on Sunday. (PHOTOGRAPH BY WANG YE/XINHUA, VIA ASSOCIATED PRESS) (B4) This article appeared in print on page B1, B4. Load-Date: April 30, 2024 End of Document Boom in A.I. Prompts a Test of Copyright Law The New York Times

### Document 1046

The Senate majority leader hopes to give lawmakers a crash course in a technology many say they do not understand as a way to build bipartisan support for regulation. Senator Chuck Schumer of New York, the majority leader, laid out a long-awaited framework on Wednesday to regulate artificial intelligence, hoping to create a path for lawmakers to adopt guardrails many industry insiders say are needed on a technology many members of Congress admit they do not understand. Declaring that Congress ''must join the A.I. revolution,'' Mr. Schumer steered clear of endorsing any specific bills, instead calling for an approach to A.I. prioritizing objectives like security, accountability and innovation. Mr. Schumer, who predicted that his plan could produce legislation within months, instead is seeking to give lawmakers a comprehensive crash course in A.I. in a setting where partisan rancor might be set aside, before they try to impose rules on the rapidly changing industry. ''In many ways we're starting from scratch, but I believe Congress is up to the challenge,'' he said during a speech at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, adding that ''A.I. moves so quickly and changes at near-exponential speed and there's such little legislative history on this issue, so a new process is called for.'' That new process centers on what he called ''first of their kind'' listening sessions in the fall, in which lawmakers could learn about the potential and risks posed by artificial intelligence technology from industry executives, academics, civil rights activists and other stakeholders. Mr. Schumer's framework lends new gravity -- and potentially new organization -- to efforts to regulate A.I. as rapid recent advances have underscored both its extraordinary promise and its potential perils. Lawmakers have already held a flurry of hearings and filed bills to create everything from increased transparency requirements for A.I. platforms to restrictions preventing the technology from being used to deploy nuclear weapons, but have failed to coalesce around any sweeping policy. Still, the reaction to Mr. Schumer's proposal was mixed. Some experts worried that the listening sessions, which Mr. Schumer called ''insight forums,'' might slow down the efforts already underway to regulate A.I. ''On the one hand, he is the most influential legislative figure to show some affirmative interest in this topic, and that is a positive step,'' said Ben Winters, senior counsel with the Electronic Privacy Information Center, which advocates for comprehensive safeguards against potential dangers posed by artificial intelligence technology. But overall, Mr. Winters declared Mr. Schumer's fresh-start approach ''frustrating and disappointing,'' expressing concern that ''other stronger, more protective A.I. laws may get sidelined or delayed as the process plays out.'' Industry leaders have warned that A.I. technology could pose an ''existential threat'' to humanity. But the proliferation of A.I. has also sparked a series of other concerns about its collection of personal data, spreading of misinformation and perpetuation of discrimination. A.I. technology could also have enormous consequences for the global economy, as increasing automation could potentially eliminate millions of jobs. In many ways, the A.I. debate in Congress is lagging progress in other government forums. The United States signed on to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's A.I. principles in 2019; last year, the White House published a series of regulatory proposals in a ''Blueprint for an A.I. Bill of Rights.'' Just this month, the European Union took an important step toward passing a major law to regulate A.I. On Capitol Hill, however, many lawmakers agree with Mr. Schumer that to develop a sweeping framework for regulation, Congress must first have a better grasp of the issue. ''It's critical that if we contemplate regulating A.I., which I think most people agree is going to be necessary, we need to understand why we are regulating it,'' said Representative Jay Obernolte, Republican of California and a video game developer with a master's degree in artificial intelligence. He said Mr. Schumer's framework would be ''helpful, because it's stimulating a discussion'' that is necessary. Mr. Schumer is not the first congressional leader to try to get Congress up to speed on the rapidly expanding implications of A.I. This spring, Speaker Kevin McCarthy, Republican of California, and Representative Hakeem Jeffries of New York, the minority leader, convened a bipartisan briefing for members to discuss the challenges of A.I. regulation with experts; Mr. Schumer is offering senators a similar series of audiences this month. But while the approach has been systematically bipartisan, it has not succeeded in bridging key gaps between the parties about how to approach regulation. Several Democrats, for example, have called for a new federal agency to regulate A.I., much like the Food and Drug Administration regulates the agricultural and medical industries. Senator Michael Bennet, Democrat of Colorado, who advocates such an approach, suggested that such a body could ''provide the kind of expertise and oversight'' necessary to take on large technology companies, since ''Congress is never going to do it on its own.'' But the suggestion is anathema for Republicans like Mr. Obernolte, who rejects the idea of potentially duplicating the efforts of federal agencies ''that are already grappling with the problem of how to establish rules regarding A.I. within their sectoral spaces.'' There is a similar, unresolved debate in Congress about whether A.I. laws ought to be comprehensive, or pinpointed to address certain topics. While Mr. Schumer is aiming for a broad approach, he also stressed that even ''a degree of consensus to deal with some of A.I.'s many challenges'' would be worth pursuing. Mr. Schumer also insisted Wednesday that his framework is not meant to supersede or hinder efforts to build bipartisan consensus around A.I. legislation in other forums, painting his framework as complementary to the traditional committee process of drafting bills, which he said will ''play a central role, but won't on their own suffice.'' He also stressed that it would be imperative to exercise ''humility'' when measuring the success of his efforts. ''We're going to work very hard to come up with comprehensive legislation, because this is so important; we're going to do everything we can to succeed, but success is not guaranteed,'' he said. ''It may be exceedingly difficult for legislation to tackle every single issue.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/06/21/us/ai-regulation-schumer-congress.html Graphic PHOTO: Senator Chuck Schumer hopes to give a crash course in a technology many don't understand. (PHOTOGRAPH BY HAIYUN JIANG FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) This article appeared in print on page A17. Load-Date: June 22, 2023 End of Document Meta Reports A Doubling Of Its Profits The New York Times

### Document 251

Microsoft joined a sprawling global debate on the regulation of artificial intelligence Thursday, echoing calls for a new federal agency to control the technology's development and urging the Biden administration to approve new restrictions on how the US government uses AI tools. In a speech in Washington attended by multiple members of Congress and civil society groups, Microsoft President Brad Smith described AI regulation as the challenge of the 21st century, outlining a five-point plan for how democratic nations could address the risks of AI while promoting a liberal vision for the technology that could rival competing efforts from countries such as China. The remarks highlight how one of the largest companies in the AI industry hopes to influence the fast-moving push by governments, particularly in Europe and the United States, to rein in AI before it causes major disruptions to society and the economy. In a roughly hour-long appearance that was equal parts product pitch and policy proposal, Smith compared AI to the printing press and described how it could streamline policymaking and lawmakers' constituent outreach, before calling for "the rule of law" to govern AI at every part of its lifecycle and supply chain. Regulations should apply to everything from the data centers that train large language models to the end users such as banks, hospitals and others that may apply the technology toward making life-altering decisions, Smith said. For decades, "the rule of law and a commitment to democracy has kept technology in its proper place," Smith said. "We've done it before; we can do it again." In his remarks, Smith joined calls made last week by OpenAI - the company behind ChatGPT and that Microsoft has invested billions in - for the creation of a new government regulator that can oversee a licensing system for cutting-edge AI development, combined with testing and safety standards as well as government-mandated disclosure rules. Whether a new federal regulator is needed to police AI is quickly emerging as a focal point of the debate in Washington; opponents such as IBM have argued, including in an op-ed Thursday, that AI regulation should be baked into every existing federal agency because of their understanding of the sectors they oversee and how AI may be most likely to transform them. Smith also called for President Joe Biden to develop and sign an executive order requiring federal agencies that procure AI tools to implement a risk management framework developed and published this year by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. That framework, which Congress first ordered with legislation in 2020, covers ways that companies can use AI responsibly and ethically. Such an order would leverage the US government's immense purchasing power to shape the AI industry and encourage the voluntary adoption of best practices, Smith said. Microsoft itself plans to implement the NIST framework "across all of our services," Smith added, a commitment he described as the direct outgrowth of a recent White House meeting with AI CEOs in Washington. Smith also pledged to publish an annual AI transparency report. As part of Microsoft's proposal, Smith said any new rules for AI should include revamped export controls tailor-made for the AI age to prevent the technology from being abused by sanctioned entities. And, he said, the government should mandate redundant AI circuit breakers that would allow algorithms to be shut off by critical infrastructure providers or from within the data centers they depend on. Smith's remarks, and a related policy paper, come a week after Google released its own proposals calling for global cooperation and common standards for artificial intelligence. "AI is too important not to regulate, and too important not to regulate well," Kent Walker, Google's president of global affairs, said in a blog post unveiling the company's plan. By Brian Fung, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: June 24, 2023 End of Document House lawmakers press Apple CEO on reports Jon Stewart's show was canceled over China concerns CNN Wire

### Document 1408

The European Commission this week opened its new artificial intelligence (AI) office, which will help set policy for the bloc while also serving as a "global reference point," according to officials.  
  
"The European AI Office will support the development and use of trustworthy AI, while protecting against AI risks," the commission wrote in a statement published on its website. "The AI Office was established within the European Commission as the center of AI expertise and forms the foundation for a single European AI governance system."  
  
"The AI Office also promotes an innovative ecosystem of trustworthy AI, to reap the societal and economic benefits," the committee said. "It will ensure a strategic, coherent and effective European approach on AI at the international level, becoming a global reference point."  
  
The Commission presented its package for AI strategy in April 2021, aiming to turn the European Union (EU) into a "world-class hub for AI and ensuring that AI is human-centric and trustworthy."  
  
GOOGLE ‘WORKING AROUND THE CLOCK’ TO FIX ‘UNACCEPTABLE’ GEMINI AI, CEO SAYS  
  
The new office will work mainly to coordinate policy between its member states and support their own governance bodies – a key point of the Bletchley Park agreement signed last year during the world’s first AI safety summit.  
  
The Bletchley Declaration, signed by 28 countries including the United States, China and the United Kingdom, focuses on two main points: Identifying AI safety risks and "building respective risk-based policies across our countries to ensure safety in light of such risks."  
  
Safety in the development and use of AI has remained a central issue for debate and policy since the public first latched onto the potential of the technology to transform  
  
To get a handle on controlling that development led the European Commission to launch an AI innovation package, including the GenAI4EU initiative, which will support startups and small and midsize enterprises to ensure any new AI project "respects EU values and rules."  
  
European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen in a State of the Union address announced a new initiative to make Europe’s supercomputers available to innovative European AI startups and launched a competition to provide €250,000 (roughly $273,500) prize money to companies who develop new AI models under an open-source license for non-commercial use or must publish research findings.  
  
Competing to lead the way in AI does not just mean staying at the cutting edge of tech development. AI safety policy has proven a competitive area for nations jockeying to establish themselves at the lead of the industry.  
  
NEW TEXT-TO-VIDEO AI MODEL HAS CREATIVE POTENTIAL BUT NEEDS ‘EXTREME ACCOUNTABILITY’  
  
The U. S. established the U.S. Artificial Intelligence Safety Institute under the National Institute of Standards of Technology following the safety summit, looking to "facilitate the development of standards for safety, security, and testing of AI models," among other tasks.  
  
Europe has followed suit and released the EU AI Act, which the commission touts as the world’s first comprehensive law on AI. The European Parliament declared that AI developed within member states should remain "safe, transparent, traceable, non-discriminatory and environmentally friendly."  
  
CLICK HERE TO GET THE FOX NEWS APP  
  
"AI systems should be overseen by people, rather than by automation, to prevent harmful outcomes," the Parliament said.  
  
The AI Office will work with a "range of institutions, experts and stakeholders" to accomplish its tasks, including an independent panel of scientific experts to ensure "strong links to the scientific community."

### Document 522

While there has been a flurry of activity by the White House and lawmakers over artificial intelligence, rules for the technology remain distant, lawmakers and experts said. Regulating artificial intelligence has been a hot topic in Washington in recent months, with lawmakers holding hearings and news conferences and the White House announcing voluntary A.I. safety commitments by seven technology companies on Friday. But a closer look at the activity raises questions about how meaningful the actions are in setting policies around the rapidly evolving technology. The answer is that it is not very meaningful yet. The United States is only at the beginning of what is likely to be a long and difficult path toward the creation of A.I. rules, lawmakers and policy experts said. While there have been hearings, meetings with top tech executives at the White House and speeches to introduce A.I. bills, it is too soon to predict even the roughest sketches of regulations to protect consumers and contain the risks that the technology poses to jobs, the spread of disinformation and security. “This is still early days, and no one knows what a law will look like yet,” said Chris Lewis, president of the consumer group Public Knowledge, which has called for the creation of an independent agency to regulate A.I. and other tech companies. The United States remains far behind Europe, where lawmakers are preparing to enact an A.I. law this year that would put new restrictions on what are seen as the technology’s riskiest uses. In contrast, there remains a lot of disagreement in the United States on the best way to handle a technology that many American lawmakers are still trying to understand. That suits many of the tech companies, policy experts said. While some of the companies have said they welcome rules around A.I., they have also argued against tough regulations akin to those being created in Europe. Here’s a rundown on the state of A.I. regulations in the United States. At the White House The Biden administration has been on a fast-track listening tour with A.I. companies, academics and civil society groups. The effort began in May when Vice President Kamala Harris met at the White House with the chief executives of Microsoft, Google, OpenAI and Anthropic and pushed the tech industry to take safety more seriously. On Friday, representatives of seven tech companies appeared at the White House to announce a set of principles for making their A.I. technologies safer, including third-party security checks and watermarking of A.I.-generated content to help stem the spread of misinformation. Many of the practices that were announced had already been in place at OpenAI, Google and Microsoft, or were on track to take effect. They don’t represent new regulations. Promises of self-regulation also fell short of what consumer groups had hoped. “Voluntary commitments are not enough when it comes to Big Tech,” said Caitriona Fitzgerald, deputy director at the Electronic Privacy Information Center, a privacy group. “Congress and federal regulators must put meaningful, enforceable guardrails in place to ensure the use of A.I. is fair, transparent and protects individuals’ privacy and civil rights.” Last fall, the White House introduced a Blueprint for an A.I. Bill of Rights, a set of guidelines on consumer protections with the technology. The guidelines also aren’t regulations and are not enforceable. This week, White House officials said they were working on an executive order on A.I., but didn’t reveal details and timing. In Congress The loudest drumbeat on regulating A.I. has come from lawmakers, some of whom have introduced bills on the technology. Their proposals include the creation of an agency to oversee A.I., liability for A.I. technologies that spread disinformation and the requirement of licensing for new A.I. tools. Lawmakers have also held hearings about A.I., including a hearing in May with Sam Altman, the chief executive of OpenAI, which makes the ChatGPT chatbot. Some lawmakers have tossed around ideas for other regulations during the hearings, including nutritional labels to notify consumers of A.I. risks. The bills are in their earliest stages and so far do not have the support needed to advance. Last month, The Senate leader, Chuck Schumer, Democrat of New York, announced a monthslong process for the creation of A.I. legislation that included educational sessions for members in the fall. “In many ways we’re starting from scratch, but I believe Congress is up to the challenge,” he said during a speech at the time at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. At federal agencies Regulatory agencies are beginning to take action by policing some issues emanating from A.I. Last week, the Federal Trade Commission opened an investigation into OpenAI’s ChatGPT and asked for information on how the company secures its systems and how the chatbot could potentially harm consumers through the creation of false information. The F.T.C. chair, Lina Khan, has said she believes the agency has ample power under consumer protection and competition laws to police problematic behavior by A.I. companies. “Waiting for Congress to act is not ideal given the usual timeline of congressional action,” said Andres Sawicki, a professor of law at the University of Miami. PHOTO: Sundar Pichai, left, of Google and Sam Altman of OpenAI met with Vice President Kamala Harris. (PHOTOGRAPH BY EVAN VUCCI/ASSOCIATED PRESS) This article appeared in print on page A13. Load-Date: July 22, 2023 End of Document Mark Zuckerberg Loosens His Look The New York Times

### Document 867

The nuclear order established during the Cold War is under more stress than at any point since 1962, but efforts to negotiate with Beijing are unlikely to succeed anytime soon. The White House will renew its effort to draw China into discussions about entering arms control talks, President Biden’s national security adviser said on Friday, and will attempt to establish a global accord that specifies that artificial intelligence programs can never be used to authorize the use of nuclear weapons without a human in the decision loop. The speech by Jake Sullivan, the adviser, was the first to describe with some specificity Mr. Biden’s plans to deal with a world in which, he said, “cracks in our post-Cold War nuclear foundation are substantial.” But the solutions he pointed to were largely aimed at maintaining nuclear deterrence by supplementing America’s deployed arsenal of 1,550 weapons with new technologies — from precision-strike conventional weapons to technological updates of the existing nuclear complex — rather than entering renewed arms races. For the first time, Mr. Sullivan was explicit on the American response to China’s rapid military buildup, which the Pentagon says could lead it to deploy up to 1,500 nuclear weapons by 2035, a fivefold increase from the “minimum deterrent” it has possessed for nearly 60 years. If Beijing hits that number, America’s two biggest nuclear adversaries would have a combined force of over 3,000 strategic weapons, which can reach the United States. But Mr. Sullivan argued that the U.S. arsenal does not need to “outnumber the combined total of our competitors” to remain an effective deterrent. “It’s important to recognize that when it comes to the issue of the growing nuclear capacity of both Russia and China, that deterrence has to be comprehensive,” Mr. Sullivan said. “We believe in the current context, we have the number and type of capabilities today that we need.” His efforts to draw China into arms control talks, however, are unlikely to achieve success anytime soon. So far, Chinese officials have refused to even discuss agreements limiting their work on nuclear weapons. And tensions between the United States and China have stayed high after months of rancor and frozen high-level contacts. Though Beijing has returned to the table on some issues, it has struck an even tougher posture on others, complicating the “thaw” in U.S.-China relations that Mr. Biden predicted in May. China has questioned Washington’s sincerity in saying it wants a warmer relationship. Mr. Sullivan said the administration would attempt to revive arms control discussions among the nuclear-armed members of the United Nations Security Council, which includes China, and push them to embrace agreements on basic issues that can avoid accidental conflict, such as advance notification of missile tests. The United States established such agreements with the Soviet Union and renewed them with Russia, but there is no parallel accord with China. Mr. Sullivan’s speech, at the annual meeting of the Arms Control Association, a nonpartisan group that advocates nuclear nonproliferation agreements, came at a moment when the nuclear order established during the Cold War has been under more stress than at any point since the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis. China’s buildup comes as North Korea has been boasting of major advances in shrinking its nuclear warheads, theoretically enabling it to put them on cruise missiles and other weapons. Mr. Sullivan noted that Iran has built up a large stockpile of near-weapons-grade fuel — a direct result, he charged, of former President Donald J. Trump’s decision to abandon a 2015 accord limiting its nuclear activities. And Russian officials have been issuing more regular, if usually vague, threats to use tactical nuclear weapons. “We’re under no illusions that reaching risk reduction and arms control measures will be easy,” Mr. Sullivan said. “But we do believe it is possible.” Mr. Sullivan said Russia’s decision to suspend provisions of the New START treaty — which expires in early 2026 — and cancel other international pacts had eroded the foundations of arms control efforts. Russia largely walked away from the New START treaty earlier this year, and on Thursday the United States announced it would take reciprocal action, halting inspections of nuclear sites, no longer providing information on the movement of weapons or launchers and no longer providing telemetry data for ballistic missile tests. But Mr. Sullivan noted that Russia would continue to adhere to the core of the treaty, limiting its strategic warheads to 1,550. After the treaty expires, both sides will need to decide whether to renew the limits. Mr. Sullivan said that a fresh arms control effort could begin by expanding notifications of ballistic missile test launches among major nuclear powers. Russia has agreements with the United States and China to notify them of ballistic missile test launches, but there is no such agreement between China and the U.S. Mr. Sullivan said an agreement that China would notify the United States and other permanent members of the Security Council could be possible. While fairly basic, such a pact could lead to other agreements among the nuclear powers, including on crisis communication channels and restricting the use of artificial intelligence. Mr. Sullivan did not provide many details of the kinds of limits the administration would pursue but said one measure could manage nuclear risk by requiring “a human in the loop for command, control and deployment of nuclear weapons.” Artificial intelligence is already at play in some missile defense systems, like the Patriot, which can be set to automatically intercept incoming missiles. Increasingly, American policymakers are worried about the temptation among many states to use artificial intelligence in determining whether and how fast to launch nuclear weapons. While that prospect has inspired movie plots for decades, in recent years the real-world challenge has grown more complex. Artificial intelligence can aid in detecting incoming attacks. But in speeding decision-making, many experts have noted, it can also shorten decision times. The president might discover too late that a warning of incoming attack was based on bad data, faulty sensors or disinformation. Nevertheless, some countries see some artificial intelligence as a potential deterrent. If a first strike decapitated a country’s leadership, that country’s computers could still carry out a counterattack. President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia often boasts of the Poseidon nuclear-armed torpedo, which can range across the Pacific Ocean even if the Russian leadership has already been wiped out. “I can’t speak to every context and contingency we have into the future, but as things stand today, we believe that we have what we need,” Mr. Sullivan said. This article appeared in print on page A5. Load-Date: June 2, 2023 End of Document Colin Jost and Scarlett Johansson Lead ‘D.C.-Palooza’ The New York Times

### Document 1075

draft law in the European Parliament has become the world’s most far-reaching attempt to address the potentially harmful effects of artificial intelligence. The European Union took an important step on Wednesday toward passing what would be one of the first major laws to regulate artificial intelligence, a potential model for policymakers around the world as they grapple with how to put guardrails on the rapidly developing technology. The European Parliament, a main legislative branch of the European Union, passed a draft law known as the A.I. Act, which would put new restrictions on what are seen as the technology’s riskiest uses. It would severely curtail uses of facial recognition software, while requiring makers of A.I. systems like the ChatGPT chatbot to disclose more about the data used to create their programs. The vote is one step in a longer process. A final version of the law is not expected to be passed until later this year. The European Union is further along than the United States and other large Western governments in regulating A.I. The 27-nation bloc has debated the topic for more than two years, and the issue took on new urgency after last year’s release of ChatGPT, which intensified concerns about the technology’s potential effects on employment and society. Policymakers everywhere from Washington to Beijing are now racing to control an evolving technology that is alarming even some of its earliest creators. In the United States, the White House has released policy ideas that include rules for testing A.I. systems before they are publicly available and protecting privacy rights. In China, draft rules unveiled in April would require makers of chatbots to adhere to the country’s strict censorship rules. Beijing is also taking more control over the ways makers of A.I. systems use data. How effective any regulation of A.I. can be is unclear. In a sign that the technology’s new abilities are emerging seemingly faster than lawmakers are able to address them, earlier versions of the E.U. law did not give much attention to so-called generative A.I. systems like ChatGPT, which can produce text, images and video in response to prompts. Under the latest version of Europe’s bill passed on Wednesday, generative A.I. would face new transparency requirements. That includes publishing summaries of copyrighted material used for training the system, a proposal supported by the publishing industry but opposed by tech developers as technically infeasible. Makers of generative A.I. systems would also have to put safeguards in place to prevent them from generating illegal content. Francine Bennett, acting director of the Ada Lovelace Institute, an organization in London that has pushed for new A.I. laws, said the E.U. proposal was an “important landmark.” “Fast-moving and rapidly repurposable technology is of course hard to regulate, when not even the companies building the technology are completely clear on how things will play out,” Ms. Bennett said. “But it would definitely be worse for us all to continue operating with no adequate regulation at all.” The European bill takes a “risk-based” approach to regulating A.I., focusing on applications with the greatest potential for human harm. This would include where A.I. systems were used to operate critical infrastructure like water or energy, in the legal system, and when determining access to public services and government benefits. Makers of the technology would have to conduct risk assessments before putting the tech into everyday use, akin to the drug approval process. A tech industry group, the Computer &amp; Communications Industry Association, said the European Union should avoid overly broad regulations that inhibit innovation. “The E.U. is set to become a leader in regulating artificial intelligence, but whether it will lead on A.I. innovation still remains to be seen,” said Boniface de Champris, the group’s Europe policy manager. “Europe’s new A.I. rules need to effectively address clearly defined risks, while leaving enough flexibility for developers to deliver useful A.I. applications to the benefit of all Europeans.” One major area of debate is the use of facial recognition. The European Parliament voted to ban uses of live facial recognition, but questions remain about whether exemptions should be allowed for national security and other law enforcement purposes. Another provision would ban companies from scraping biometric data from social media to build out databases, a practice that drew scrutiny after the facial-recognition company Clearview AI used it. Tech leaders have been trying influence the debate. Sam Altman, the chief executive of OpenAI, the maker of ChatGPT, has in recent months visited with at least 100 American lawmakers and other global policymakers in South America, Europe, Africa and Asia, including Ursula von der Leyen, president of the European Commission. Mr. Altman has called for regulation of A.I., but has also said the European Union’s proposal may be prohibitively difficult to comply with. After the vote on Wednesday, a final version of the law will be negotiated by representatives of the three branches of the European Union — the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of the European Union. Officials said they hoped to reach a final agreement by the end of the year. PHOTO: The European Parliament passed a draft law that would put new restrictions on what are seen as the riskiest uses of A.I. (PHOTOGRAPH BY JULIEN WARNAND/EPA, VIA SHUTTERSTOCK) (B5) This article appeared in print on page B1, B5. Load-Date: June 15, 2023 End of Document Microsoft Calls for Rules To Minimize Risks of A.I. The New York Times

### Document 110

Chinese leader Xi Jinping said the US and China should be "partners rather than adversaries" as he met with top American diplomat Antony Blinken in Beijing's cavernous Great Hall of the People on Friday. The meeting, which took place on the final day of Blinken's three-day visit to China, comes as the two countries seek to continue to stabilize rocky relations and expand communication - including on a host of contentions from technology to Taiwan. "China would like to see a confident, open and prosperous United States. We hope that the United States will view China's development in a positive light," Xi told Blinken. "Once this fundamental problem is solved ... Sino-US relations will truly get better and move forward," he said. "China and the US should be partners rather than adversaries; help each other succeed rather than harm each other." Xi's comments come as Chinese officials bristle at actions Washington has taken in the name of national security in the face of an increasingly assertive China, but which Beijing sees as meant to suppress its development. Those have included US controls on the export to China of high-tech goods that could have military uses, as well as curbs on US investment in certain high-tech sectors in China. On Wednesday, US President Joe Biden signed a bill that could lead to a nationwide ban on the social media platform TikTok if the company's Chinese parent ByteDance doesn't sell it - legislation Beijing has previously decried. Blinken told Xi the US was "committed to maintain and strengthen lines of communications" with China and "deal responsibly with our differences, so we would not have any miscommunications, misperceptions and any miscalculations." Examples of recent progress Blinken cited included "restoring military-to-military communications, counternarcotics and thinking together about the futures of artificial intelligence." Their meeting followed five hours of face time between Blinken and counterpart Wang Yi, which both sides characterized as "substantive and constructive." But Wang was also clear about sharp tensions that still exist between the world's two superpowers. As their meetings got underway, Wang said China and the US face a choice between stability and a "downward spiral." "Should China and the United States keep to the right direction of moving forward with stability or return to a downward spiral? This is a major question before our two countries, and tests our sincerity and ability," Wang told Blinken during a meeting at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse, after saying US-China ties were "beginning to stabilize." "Should our two sides lead international cooperation against global issues and achieve win-win for all? Or engage in rivalry and confrontation - or even slide into conflict, which would be a lose-lose for all?" he said, speaking through an interpreter. During a closed-door meeting later, Wang accused the US of "taking endless measures to suppress China's economy, trade, science and technology" and over-hyping recent concerns about China's industrial "overcapacity" flooding global markets. "(US measures are) not fair competition, but containment, and it is not removing risks, but creating risks," he said, according to a readout from Chinese state media. In his comments to Wang ahead of the closed door session, Blinken pointed to a "shared responsibility" between the two countries to "make sure that we're as clear as possible about the areas where we have differences." "I hope we can make some progress on the issues that our presidents agreed we should cooperate on, but also clarify our differences, our intents, and make very clear to each other where we stand," Blinken said. The trip is the latest in a string of high-level engagements that included a summit meeting between President Biden and Chinese leader Xi Jinping in California in November, following a period of immense tension. Both sides also discussed next steps on a commitments made by the two leaders on advancing cooperation on counternarcotics, military-to-military communication, talks on artificial intelligence risks and safety, and facilitating people-to-people exchanges, the US State Department said following the meeting. Speaking to reporters after his meetings, Blinken said the two countries would hold their first talks on artificial intelligence and its risks "in the coming weeks." 'Peace and stability' Blinken's trip to China - his second in the space of a year - also comes as the two countries navigate a host of thorny geopolitical and regional issues from China's support for Russia to its aggression in the South China Sea and toward Taiwan. In an interview with CNN's Kylie Atwood, before he departed from Beijing, Blinken said the US has seen evidence of Chinese attempts to "influence and arguably interfere" with the upcoming US elections, despite an earlier commitment from Xi Jinping not to do so. Among the key concerns for the US is what Washington has described as China's support for Russia's defense industrial base, which it says has enabled Moscow to continue its war against Ukraine. During his news conference, Blinken said he reiterated the US' "serious concerns" about China's provision of dual use parts "that are powering Russia's illegal war of aggression against Ukraine." "Russia would struggle to sustain its assault on Ukraine without China's support," he said. Blinken told CNN that the US is willing to take further action. "What we said to China is this - we're going to take actions we already have, and if it doesn't stop, we're going to have to take more action, and you can anticipate as well, that other countries will (too)." Beijing has previously slammed the US for making "groundless accusations" over "normal trade and economic exchanges" between China and Russia. Blinken also said he stressed the critical importance of maintaining peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait and encouraged China to use its influence to discourage Iran and its proxies from expanding the conflict in the Middle East, as well as to press North Korea to end its "dangerous behavior and engage in dialogue." China's readout notes that the two sides exchanged views on the "Ukrainian issue, the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, North Korea, Myanmar and other issues." Wang called on the US to "stop coercing regional countries to choose sides," and said the Asia-Pacific region "should not become a battleground for major powers," in a likely allusion to its concerns about the US growing defense relationships with long-standing Asian allies. On Taiwan, Wang repeated Beijing's typical warning that the "Taiwan issue is the first insurmountable red line" in US-China relations. China's ruling Communist Party claims Taiwan as part of its territory, despite having never controlled it, and has ramped up its military intimidation of the democratic island in recent years. It decries the unofficial relationship between the US and Taiwan, as well as arms sales to Taiwan, which the US is obligated to make under the Taiwan Relations Act. This story and headline have been updated to reflect additional developments. CNN's Wayne Chang contributed to this report. TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: May 14, 2024 End of Document Google employee charged with stealing AI trade secrets CNN Wire

### Document 100

By the end of the year, travelers should be able to refuse facial recognition scans at airport security screenings without fear it could delay or jeopardize their travel plans. That's just one of the concrete safeguards governing artificial intelligence that the Biden administration says it's rolling out across the US government, in a key first step toward preventing government abuse of AI. The move could also indirectly regulate the AI industry using the government's own substantial purchasing power. On Thursday, Vice President Kamala Harris announced a set of new, binding requirements for US agencies intended to prevent AI from being used in discriminatory ways. The mandates aim to cover situations ranging from screenings by the Transportation Security Administration to decisions by other agencies affecting Americans' health care, employment and housing. Under the requirements taking effect on Dec. 1, agencies using AI tools will have to verify they do not endanger the rights and safety of the American people. In addition, each agency will have to publish online a complete list of the AI systems it uses and their reasons for using them, along with a risk assessment of those systems. The new policy from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) also directs federal agencies to designate a chief AI officer to oversee how each agency uses the technology. "Leaders from governments, civil society and the private sector have a moral, ethical and societal duty to make sure that artificial intelligence is adopted and advanced in a way that protects the public from potential harm, while ensuring everyone is able to enjoy its full benefit," Harris told reporters on a press call Wednesday. She said the Biden administration intends for the policies to serve as a global model. Thursday's announcements come amid the rapid adoption of AI tools by the federal government. US agencies are already using machine learning to monitor global volcano activity, track wildfires and count wildlife pictured in drone photography. Hundreds of other use cases are in the works. Last week, the Department of Homeland Security announced it's expanding its use of AI to train immigration officers, protect critical infrastructure and pursue drug and child exploitation investigations. Guardrails on how the US government uses AI can help make public services more effective, said OMB Director Shalanda Young, adding that the government is beginning a national talent surge to hire "at least" 100 AI professionals by this summer. "These new requirements will be supported by greater transparency," Young said, highlighting the agency reporting requirements. "AI presents not only risks, but also tremendous opportunity to improve public services and make progress on societal challenges like addressing climate change, improving public health and advancing equitable economic opportunity." The Biden administration has moved swiftly to grapple with a technology experts say could help unlock new cures for disease or improve railroad safety yet could just as easily be abused to target minorities or develop biological weapons. Last fall, Biden signed a major executive order on AI. Among other things, the order directed the Commerce Department to help fight computer-generated deepfakes by drawing up guidance on how to watermark AI-created content. Earlier, the White House announced voluntary commitments by leading AI companies to subject their models to outside safety testing. Thursday's new policies for the federal government have been years in the making. Congress first passed legislation in 2020 directing OMB to publish its guidelines for agencies by the following year. According to a recent report by the Government Accountability Office, however, OMB missed the 2021 deadline. It only issued a draft of its policies two years later, in November 2023, in response to the Biden executive order. Still, the new OMB policy marks the latest step by the Biden administration to shape the AI industry. And because the government is such a large purchaser of commercial technology, its policies around procurement and use of AI are expected to have a powerful influence on the private sector. US officials pledged Thursday that OMB will be taking additional action to regulate federal contracts involving AI, and is soliciting public feedback on how it should do so. There are limits to what the US government can accomplish by executive action, however. Policy experts have urged Congress to pass new legislation that could set basic ground rules for the AI industry, but leaders in both chambers have taken a slower, more deliberate approach, and few expect results this year. Meanwhile, the European Union this month gave final approval to a first-of-its-kind artificial intelligence law, once again leapfrogging the United States on regulating a critical and disruptive technology. By Brian Fung and Sam Fossum, CNN TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: March 28, 2024 End of Document Microsoft stock hits all-time high after hiring former OpenAI CEO Sam Altman CNN Wire

### Document 232

Chinese leader Xi Jinping has called on his top national security officials to think about "worst case" scenarios and prepare for "stormy seas," as the ruling Communist Party hardens efforts to counter any perceived internal and external threats. "The complexity and difficulty of the national security issues we now face have increased significantly," Xi said Tuesday at a meeting of the party's National Security Commission, state news agency Xinhua reported. "We must adhere to bottom-line thinking and worst-case-scenario thinking, and get ready to undergo the major tests of high winds and rough waves, and even perilous, stormy seas," he added. The latest stern instructions from Xi, China's most powerful leader in decades, comes as Beijing faces a host of challenges, from a struggling economy to what it sees as an increasingly hostile international environment. In face of what he called a "complex and grave" situation, Xi said China must speed up the modernization of its national security system and capabilities, with a focus on making them more effective in "actual combat and practical use." He also called for China to push ahead with the construction of a national security risk monitoring and early warning system, enhance national security education and improve the management of data and artificial intelligence security. Since coming to power a decade ago, Xi has made national security a key paradigm that permeates all aspects of China's governance, experts say. He has expanded the concept of national security to cover everything from politics, economy, defense, culture and ecology to cyberspace. It extends from the deep sea and the polar regions to space, as well as big data and artificial intelligence. Under Xi's notion of "comprehensive national security," China has introduced a raft of legislation to protect itself against perceived threats, including laws on counter-terrorism, counter-espionage, cybersecurity, foreign non-government organizations, national intelligence and data security. Most recently, it broadened the scope of its already sweeping counter-espionage law from covering state secrets and intelligence to any "documents, data, materials or items related to national security and interests." "Everything in Xi's PRC is national security and there is an intensifying focus on better coordinating security and development, with the security side winning out over the economics side it appears," Bill Bishop, a long-time China observer, wrote in the Sinocism newsletter, referring to China with its official name, the People's Republic of China. In Hong Kong, a sweeping national security law was imposed by Beijing to stamp out dissent after huge democracy protests roiled the city. The perception that security has replaced economic growth as Beijing's top priority is compounded by multiple recent raids on foreign companies, including American consultancy Bain & Company and due diligence firm Mintz Group. The raids have spooked international businesses, at a time when the Chinese government is trying to woo foreign investment to help revive a slowing economy hampered by three years of zero-Covid restrictions. In March, Chinese authorities detained a Japanese employee of Astellas Pharma in Beijing on suspected espionage - the 17th Japanese national to have been detained in China since the counter-espionage law was introduced in 2014. At Tuesday's meeting, Xi said China must proactively shape a "secured external environment" to better maintain the security of the country's "opening up" and "promote the deep integration of development and security." By Nectar Gan, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: June 30, 2023 End of Document AI is a danger to the financial system, regulators warn for the first time CNN Wire

### Document 818

Amazon, Google and Meta are among the companies that announced the guidelines as they race to outdo each other with versions of artificial intelligence. Seven leading A.I. companies in the United States have agreed to voluntary safeguards on the technology’s development, the White House announced on Friday, pledging to manage the risks of the new tools even as they compete over the potential of artificial intelligence. The seven companies — Amazon, Anthropic, Google, Inflection, Meta, Microsoft and OpenAI — formally made their commitment to new standards for safety, security and trust at a meeting with President Biden at the White House on Friday afternoon. “We must be cleareyed and vigilant about the threats emerging from emerging technologies that can pose — don’t have to but can pose — to our democracy and our values,” Mr. Biden said in brief remarks from the Roosevelt Room at the White House. “This is a serious responsibility; we have to get it right,” he said, flanked by the executives from the companies. “And there’s enormous, enormous potential upside as well.” The announcement comes as the companies are racing to outdo each other with versions of A.I. that offer powerful new ways to create text, photos, music and video without human input. But the technological leaps have prompted fears about the spread of disinformation and dire warnings of a “risk of extinction” as artificial intelligence becomes more sophisticated and humanlike. The voluntary safeguards are only an early, tentative step as Washington and governments across the world seek to put in place legal and regulatory frameworks for the development of artificial intelligence. The agreements include testing products for security risks and using watermarks to make sure consumers can spot A.I.-generated material. But lawmakers have struggled to regulate social media and other technologies in ways that keep up with the rapidly evolving technology. The White House offered no details of a forthcoming presidential executive order that aims to deal with another problem: how to control the ability of China and other competitors to get ahold of the new artificial intelligence programs, or the components used to develop them. The order is expected to involve new restrictions on advanced semiconductors and restrictions on the export of the large language models. Those are hard to secure — much of the software can fit, compressed, on a thumb drive. An executive order could provoke more opposition from the industry than Friday’s voluntary commitments, which experts said were already reflected in the practices of the companies involved. The promises will not restrain the plans of the A.I. companies nor hinder the development of their technologies. And as voluntary commitments, they will not be enforced by government regulators. “We are pleased to make these voluntary commitments alongside others in the sector,” Nick Clegg, the president of global affairs at Meta, the parent company of Facebook, said in a statement. “They are an important first step in ensuring responsible guardrails are established for A.I. and they create a model for other governments to follow.” As part of the safeguards, the companies agreed to security testing, in part by independent experts; research on bias and privacy concerns; information sharing about risks with governments and other organizations; development of tools to fight societal challenges like climate change; and transparency measures to identify A.I.-generated material. In a statement announcing the agreements, the Biden administration said the companies must ensure that “innovation doesn’t come at the expense of Americans’ rights and safety.” “Companies that are developing these emerging technologies have a responsibility to ensure their products are safe,” the administration said in a statement. Brad Smith, the president of Microsoft and one of the executives attending the White House meeting, said his company endorsed the voluntary safeguards. “By moving quickly, the White House’s commitments create a foundation to help ensure the promise of A.I. stays ahead of its risks,” Mr. Smith said. Anna Makanju, the vice president of global affairs at OpenAI, described the announcement as “part of our ongoing collaboration with governments, civil society organizations and others around the world to advance AI governance.” For the companies, the standards described Friday serve two purposes: as an effort to forestall, or shape, legislative and regulatory moves with self-policing, and a signal that they are dealing with the new technology thoughtfully and proactively. But the rules on which they agreed are largely the lowest common denominator, and can be interpreted by every company differently. For example, the firms committed to strict cybersecurity measures around the data used to make the language models on which generative A.I. programs are developed. But there is no specificity about what that means, and the companies would have an interest in protecting their intellectual property anyway. And even the most careful companies are vulnerable. Microsoft, one of the firms attending the White House event with Mr. Biden, scrambled last week to counter a Chinese government-organized hack on the private emails of American officials who were dealing with China. It now appears that China stole, or somehow obtained, a “private key” held by Microsoft that is the key to authenticating emails — one of the company’s most closely guarded pieces of code. Given such risks, the agreement is unlikely to slow the efforts to pass legislation and impose regulation on the emerging technology. Paul Barrett, the deputy director of the Stern Center for Business and Human Rights at New York University, said that more needed to be done to protect against the dangers that artificial intelligence posed to society. “The voluntary commitments announced today are not enforceable, which is why it’s vital that Congress, together with the White House, promptly crafts legislation requiring transparency, privacy protections, and stepped-up research on the wide range of risks posed by generative A.I.,” Mr. Barrett said in a statement. European regulators are poised to adopt A.I. laws later this year, which has prompted many of the companies to encourage U.S. regulations. Several lawmakers have introduced bills that include licensing for A.I. companies to release their technologies, the creation of a federal agency to oversee the industry, and data privacy requirements. But members of Congress are far from agreement on rules. Lawmakers have been grappling with how to address the ascent of A.I. technology, with some focused on risks to consumers and others acutely concerned about falling behind adversaries, particularly China, in the race for dominance in the field. This week, the House committee on competition with China sent bipartisan letters to U.S.-based venture capital firms, demanding a reckoning over investments they had made in Chinese A.I. and semiconductor companies. For months, a variety of House and Senate panels have been questioning the A.I. industry’s most influential entrepreneurs and critics to determine what sort of legislative guardrails and incentives Congress ought to be exploring. Many of those witnesses, including Sam Altman of OpenAI, have implored lawmakers to regulate the A.I. industry, pointing out the potential for the new technology to cause undue harm. But that regulation has been slow to get underway in Congress, where many lawmakers still struggle to grasp what exactly A.I. technology is. In an attempt to improve lawmakers’ understanding, Senator Chuck Schumer, Democrat of New York and the majority leader, began a series of sessions this summer to hear from government officials and experts about the merits and dangers of artificial intelligence across a number of fields. Karoun Demirjian contributed reporting from Washington. Karoun Demirjian contributed reporting from Washington. PHOTOS: “This is a serious responsibility,” President Biden said on Friday. (A1); President Biden met with executives of A.I. companies, including leaders of Microsoft and Google, on Friday. The White House said they must ensure their products are safe. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY KENNY HOLSTON/THE NEW YORK TIMES) (A13) This article appeared in print on page A1, A13. Load-Date: July 22, 2023 End of Document The Hotel That Owed Over $300,000 in Water Bills; New York Today The New York Times

### Document 1128

Wang Yi met with the president and other senior officials amid talk of cooperation within a frosty relationship. President Biden met with China's top diplomat on Friday to prepare for Mr. Biden's planned meeting with President Xi Jinping next month as relations remain strained between Washington and Beijing. Amid cordial talk of cooperation between the United States and China, the official, Wang Yi, wrapped up a visit to Washington. During the three-day trip, the diplomat also met twice with Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken and with Mr. Biden's national security adviser, Jake Sullivan. In all, the meetings lasted about 10 hours, U.S. officials said. Mr. Wang's trip was a reminder that even as the Biden administration scrambles to manage a new crisis in the Middle East, its top officials remain focused on their top long-term foreign policy priority: managing relations with China. Those relations have recently been defined by tensions over matters like Chinese espionage and American restrictions on technology exports to China. And they were severely tested in February when a Chinese spy balloon crossed over the United States before a U.S. fighter jet downed it off the coast of North Carolina. But officials in the Biden administration say that cooperation with China remains vital on issues like climate change and artificial intelligence and that dialogue can minimize the risk of conflict over China's territorial claim to the democratic island of Taiwan. To that end, a parade of top U.S. officials has traveled to China in recent months, including Mr. Blinken, Treasury Secretary Janet L. Yellin and Commerce Secretary Gina Raimondo. Mr. Sullivan has met with Mr. Wang twice previously in recent months. A brief statement released by the White House on Friday emphasized cooperative themes. It said that Mr. Biden had told Mr. Wang that their respective countries ''need to manage competition in the relationship responsibly and maintain open lines of communication'' and ''work together to address global challenges.'' Not all the talk was about cooperation: A senior U.S. official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity to discuss sensitive diplomacy, said that Mr. Blinken had pressed Mr. Wang on matters including human rights in China's Xinjiang province, Chinese military activity in the South China and East China Seas, and Americans detained in China. A summary of Mr. Sullivan's three-hour meeting said that the two officials also held ''candid, constructive and substantive discussions'' on issues such as the Israel-Hamas conflict, Ukraine and Taiwan. The meetings come just two weeks before Mr. Biden and Mr. Xi are expected to meet on the sidelines of an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit in San Francisco in mid-November. The two men last met in November last year on the sidelines of a Group of 20 summit in Bali, Indonesia. Ryan Hass, a former National Security Council director for China affairs in the Obama White House, said that Mr. Wang's visit would help shape the agenda for the expected meeting between Mr. Biden and Mr. Xi next month. ''Restoring diplomatic connectivity will shrink risk of miscalculation, build space for managing stresses in the relationship, and ensure that Xi is forced to confront America's articulation of its goals and priorities when he forms his views of America's intentions toward the relationship,'' Mr. Hass said. Although U.S. officials say they are preparing for a meeting between Mr. Xi and Mr. Biden, Beijing has not confirmed Mr. Xi's attendance at the November summit -- perhaps in part to avoid embarrassment should another blowup in U.S.-China relations force a cancellation, said Yun Sun, a senior fellow at the Stimson Center. Chinese officials were angry when Mr. Blinken scratched a planned visit to Beijing at the last minute after the spy balloon caused a national furor. (Mr. Biden has said that the balloon was ''blown off course'' and that Mr. Xi was unaware of its flight path. Mr. Blinken eventually made the trip in June.) Despite the coyness, Ms. Sun said that Mr. Xi is probably eager for the meeting, hoping to demonstrate to his people that he is a world leader of the highest stature -- even if Beijing's expectations are low for resolving conflicts like mounting U.S. limits on the export of semiconductor chips to China, to help maintain America's edge on artificial intelligence and other advanced technologies. Biden officials, for their part, hope for a stable relationship headed into the 2024 elections. They are also eager for Beijing's help on limiting the export of chemicals used to make fentanyl to Mexico and in restraining Russia's prosecution of the war in Ukraine, among other issues. Mr. Wang did not take questions from reporters during his visit. In brief remarks before a meeting with Mr. Blinken, he said the goal of his talks in Washington was ''to stabilize China-U.S. relations.'' He seemed to suggest that the relationship had been disrupted by outspoken China hawks, saying that ''from time to time there will be some jarring voices.'' When that happens, he added, ''China treats it calmly because we are of the view what is right and what is wrong is not determined by who has the stronger arm or a louder voice.'' Mr. Wang was named director of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Foreign Affairs Commission in January. His title was expanded in July to include foreign minister, after the mysterious disappearance of his predecessor in that job, Qin Gang, who held the post for only a few months before his removal without explanation. Despite the flurry of high-level diplomacy, Ms. Sun said relations between the United States and China remain fraught. ''The question is how long is this going to last. This is not called an 'improvement' in relations,'' she said. ''The word you hear is stabilization -- you don't hear 'improvement' from anyone.'' That view was echoed by The Global Times, the nationalistic Communist Party tabloid, which said in an article about Mr. Wang's trip that while ''the current interactions can be seen as a positive signal for China-U.S. relations,'' U.S. policy toward China remains focused on ''containment and suppression.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/10/27/us/politics/biden-china-diplomat-visit.html Graphic PHOTO: Wang Yi, China's top envoy, in Washington this week. President Biden plans to meet President Xi Jinping next month. (PHOTOGRAPH BY ELIZABETH FRANTZ/REUTERS) This article appeared in print on page A6. Load-Date: October 28, 2023 End of Document Inside the Funding Frenzy at Anthropic, One of A.I.’s Hottest Start-Ups The New York Times

### Document 131

The United Nations should create a new international body to help govern the use of artificial intelligence as the technology increasingly reveals its potential risks and benefits, according to UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres. The UN has an opportunity to set globally agreed-upon rules of the road for monitoring and regulating AI, Guterres said Tuesday at a first-ever meeting of the UN Security Council devoted to AI governance. Just as the UN convened similar bodies to manage the use of nuclear energy, boost aviation safety and meet the challenges of climate change, Guterres said, the UN has a unique role to play in coordinating the international response to AI. Already, the UN has been deploying artificial intelligence in its own operations to monitor ceasefires and identify patterns of violence, he added, and UN peacekeeping and humanitarian operations are also being targeted by hostile actors using AI for malicious purposes, "causing great human suffering." "The malicious use of AI systems for terrorist, criminal or state purposes could cause horrific levels of deaths and destruction, widespread trauma and deep psychological damage on an unimaginable scale," Guterres warned. "Generative AI has enormous potential for good and evil at scale. Its creators themselves have warned that much bigger, potentially catastrophic and existential risks lie ahead. Without action to address these risks, we are derelict in our responsibilities to present and future generations." By 2026, the UN should develop a legally binding agreement banning the use of AI in completely automated weapons of war, Guterres said. He also pledged to bring together an advisory council that will develop proposals for regulating AI more broadly by the end of the year, and teased a forthcoming policy brief with recommendations for governments on how to approach the technology responsibly. Leading Tuesday's meeting was UK Foreign Secretary James Cleverly, who called for international governance of AI to be tied to principles upholding freedom and democracy; respect for human rights and the rule of law; security, including physical security as well as the protection of property rights and privacy; and trustworthiness. "We are here today because AI will affect the work of this council," Cleverly said. "It could enhance or disrupt global strategic stability. It challenges our fundamental assumptions about defense and deterrence. It poses moral questions about accountability for lethal decisions on the battlefield.... AI could aid the reckless quest for weapons of mass destruction by state and non-state actors alike. But it could also help us stop proliferation." Tensions with China on display The Chinese government, meanwhile, argued that UN rules should reflect the views of developing countries as it seeks to prevent the technology from becoming "a runaway wild horse." International laws and norms around AI should be flexible to give countries the freedom to establish their own national-level regulations, said Chinese Ambassador Zhang Jun, who also blasted unnamed "developed countries" for trying to achieve dominance in AI. "Certain developed countries, in order to seek technological hegemony, make efforts to build their exclusive small clubs and maliciously obstruct the technological development of other countries and artificially create technological barriers," Zhang said. "China firmly opposes these behaviors." Zhang's remarks come on the heels of reports that the US government may seek to limit the flow of powerful artificial intelligence chips to China. An official representing the United States at the meeting did not directly address the Chinese government's accusations but added that "no member state should use AI to censor, constrain, repress or disempower people" - a possible veiled reference to China's use of technology to surveil ethnic minorities. Tech industry weighs in The meeting also included some voices from the tech industry. Addressing the security council via teleconference, Jack Clark, the co-founder of the AI company Anthropic, urged member states not to allow private companies to dominate the development of artificial intelligence. "We cannot leave the development of artificial intelligence solely to private sector actors," Clark said. "The governments of the world must come together to develop safe capacity and make further development of powerful AI systems a shared endeavor across all parts of society, rather than one dictated solely by a small number of firms competing with one another in the marketplace." By Brian Fung, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: August 17, 2023 End of Document Reddit discloses FTC probe into its AI content licensing practices ahead of IPO CNN Wire

### Document 437

series of regulatory changes approved this week reflect the increasingly centralized control of Xi Jinping, newly confirmed for a third term as China's president. A real estate market that is threatening the financial system and holding back the economy. A tech industry that is being targeted by aggressive U.S. efforts to cut it off from the world. Tech companies that are trying to keep pace with fast-moving developments in artificial intelligence. As its trade and economic rivalry with the West has intensified, China has launched a government overhaul intended to address some of its biggest stated priorities. A series of changes handed down from the highest reaches of the government were approved Friday at the annual gathering of the country's legislature. That body, the National People's Congress, also confirmed Xi Jinping for a third term as China's president. The moves reflect broader changes by Mr. Xi to centralize Communist Party control throughout the government. Several regulatory agencies are being realigned to stabilize the financial sector, which faces a potential onslaught of losses from loans made to troubled real estate developers. In another key change, the central government's bank regulator will start playing a bigger role in supervising thousands of fast-growing local banks, which continue to make many of the riskiest loans. To boost tech, China's primary scientific policy agency is being refocused on Mr. Xi's goal of having China make its own advanced semiconductors and not rely on imports. In the battle over tech prowess, the United States, Japan and the Netherlands have imposed limits on the sale of equipment used to make such microchips, which Western countries worry will be used by the Chinese military. Mr. Xi bluntly warned on Monday that ''Western countries led by the United States have implemented all-around containment, encirclement and suppression of China.'' Here are three main areas where China is reordering government oversight. Financial regulation is changing to tackle a rolling real estate crisis. China is in the middle of a slow-motion housing crash that could ripple through its banks. Dozens of real estate developers have defaulted on their debts to investors overseas. Nobody knows for sure what the risks are for China's banks, which have lent heavily to the real estate sector, but the fallout is expected to continue. In response, Beijing is strengthening what has been known as the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission. It is being renamed the State Administration of Financial Supervision, and municipal regulators will cede their authority to the national officials. The State Administration of Financial Supervision will wield a much bigger role in overseeing small, local banks, which represent nearly half the country's banking market. Alicia García-Herrero, the chief economist for Asia and the Pacific at Natixis, a French investment bank, said that the centralization suggested preparations to reorder the banking sector. ''That level of concentration of power to me is only explained by -- and this is the key -- a massive restructuring coming,'' she said. The new agency will also take responsibility from the central bank -- the People's Bank of China -- for the protection of consumers and investors. The central bank will also reopen offices around the country that it had closed in a previous reorganization, providing further scrutiny of local financial institutions. The difficulty with replacing local officials with national officials is that local officials may have a better understanding of financial conditions in their towns and be able to stop fraudulent investment schemes, said Victor Shih, a political scientist at the University of California, San Diego. But officials with local ties may also be more easily influenced by bank managers to ignore misconduct. The National Development and Reform Commission, China's powerful central planning agency, will separately relinquish its oversight of the sale of corporate bonds, which are a form of borrowing. That duty will now fall to the China Securities Regulatory Commission, which already oversees the bond trading. The Ministry of Science and Technology is being streamlined to give it more control over funding. China is bestowing more clout on its science and technology ministry. The plan would give the ministry more control over how government science funds were spent. Officials believe that heavier top-down supervision of innovation, from the people involved to the research conducted, will produce critical breakthroughs in high-end computer chips. Some of the ministry's other responsibilities outside of high-tech, such as developing advances in agriculture, will be transferred to other ministries. A new science and technology committee under the Communist Party will be installed at the ministry, part of Mr. Xi's efforts to expand the party's reach over the state bureaucracy. ''The attention being given to the science and technology bureaucracy appears to be a renewed focus on hard tech, like chips, the type of things the U.S. and allies are currently cutting China off from,'' said Graham Webster, the editor in chief of the DigiChina Project at the Stanford University Cyber Policy Center. A National Data Bureau will centralize how data is managed. China announced the construction of a National Data Bureau on Tuesday, reflecting China's commitment to data and artificial intelligence as fundamental drivers of its future economy. The new bureau will consolidate efforts that were once the remit of multiple agencies. It will be overseen by the National Development and Reform Commission, and will support things like the building of a national infrastructure to transmit data. ''The debut of the Data Bureau is a perfect echo of top leaders' pledge to ensure both development and security of China's data-related issues,'' said Bruce Pang, chief economist for Greater China at Jones Lang LaSalle, the global real estate and investment advisory firm. Data raises fraught issues in China -- it is central to the development of cutting-edge technologies, but also seen by the authorities as a strategic resource that must be tightly minded. Under Mr. Xi, the country has expanded its control over data in the name of national security. As part of a crackdown in 2021, China unrolled new rules governing how companies collect and manage data. Analysts expect the oversight of personal data and cybersecurity to mostly remain the purview of China's powerful internet watchdog, the Cyberspace Administration of China. China views data as the backbone of its economy in the future. In November, the country opened a data exchange in Shenzhen, a market similar to a securities exchange but where brokers and buyers instead trade different kinds of data. Just as stock markets can enable valuable companies to find investors, the new Shenzhen exchange is supposed to determine the most productive use of data across the economy. ''The government is interested in figuring out what data it has and how to extract value from that data,'' said Tom Nunlist, a tech analyst at Trivium China, a Beijing-based research firm. The new bureau reflects ''the culmination of a national data strategy to manage and deploy data at a centralized level,'' he added. Li You contributed research.Li You contributed research. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/03/09/business/china-peoples-congress-financial-regulation.html Graphic PHOTOS: Above, a semiconductor chip workshop in eastern China. Left, a factory producing printed circuit boards in Wuxi. President Xi Jinping has made it a priority for China to produce advanced semiconductors domestically (PHOTOGRAPHS BY AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE -- GETTY IMAGES ALEX PLAVEVSKI/EPA, VIA SHUTTERSTOCK) This article appeared in print on page B3. Load-Date: March 11, 2023 End of Document Anonymity Is Over. Big Tech Tried to Save It. The New York Times

### Document 1459

Tech experts warned that premature regulation of artificial intelligence could give China a leg up, allowing the country to meet its goals of dominating the world in technology.  
  
"The United States is in a relatively precarious position, and we have to make sure we move fastest on the technology," Alexandr Wang, the founder and CEO of Scale AI said at the Milken Institute Global Conference Monday.  
  
China has released plans to make the country the global leader in AI by 2030, as well as a National Innovation-Driven Development Strategy for use by the country’s military.  
  
REGULATE AI? GOP MUCH MORE SKEPTICAL THAN DEMS THAT GOVERNMENT CAN DO IT POLL  
  
Wang compared the current status of artificial intelligence to WWII, when the countries that were "able to most rapidly integrate new technologies into their warfighting and into their defense and intelligence procedures come out on top."  
  
"I think artificial intelligence is a technology that has the capability of shifting the balance of diplomatic power," he added.  
  
And while the United States may be winning the AI race now, experts warned that may not be the case if Congress implements regulation without a thorough understanding of the impact it would have on our technological development.  
  
"Fundamentally, we are in a bit of a race right now in terms of empowering our country with these sorts of technologies," Elad Gil said. "One of the concerns I have is there has been a lot of calls recently for AI regulation, and it appears to be incredibly one-sided. I haven’t heard the case against it being made, it seems like everyone is making the case for more regulation of AI. That seems premature on a few levels."  
  
Gill added that calls to regulate AI could impact the balance of power between the United States and China.  
  
MEET THE 72-YEAR-OLD CONGRESSMAN GOING BACK TO COLLEGE TO LEARN ABOUT AI  
  
But, despite the potential for China to take the lead in the AI race, Ashton Kutcher, whose venture capital firm Sound Ventures has invested millions in AI, said the country faces challenges due to its authoritarian regime.  
  
"The bigger thing to look at is the dynamics in China. They cannot afford to have a model that is outputting something that is not predictable. Because if it outputs in favor of issues that they are not in favor of, then that’s a problem." Kutcher said, adding that the technology behind Chinese AI models would need tweaked to ensure no outcomes contradicted with the communist party’s stance, which could reduce the model’s quality.  
  
"I think it is a geopolitical race between the U. S. and China, and if we start to pull back reins too quickly, we will lose. Right now we have an advantage," Kutcher added. "If we hamstring these companies too deeply, we’re going to end up on the losing side of the equation."  
  
Wang also called on tech companies developing artificial intelligence programs to proactively engage with the federal government for military and defense uses of the technology.  
  
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"From a national security perspective, we need to be all systems go, because the reality is, China is trying actively to eat our lunch, and is ahead," he said.

### Document 1499

Lawmakers in the highly-polarized 118th Congress appear to be finding some common ground with regard to artificial intelligence (AI). Several have indicated they would like to see some kind of regulation to rein in the fast-moving sector on the heels of a stunning warning from tech industry leaders.  
  
"I think what you have to do is, to identify what is not allowed in terms of ethics and illegal activities, whether it is AI or not – you impose on AI activities the same level of ethics and privacy that you do for other competencies today," Sen. Mike Rounds, a leader of the Senate AI Caucus, told Fox News Digital.  
  
Homeland Security and Government Affairs Committee Chair Gary Peters, D-Mich., pointed out to Fox News Digital that his committee had recently held a hearing on the "pros and cons" of AI technology.  
  
"I intend to have a series of hearings in Homeland Security and Government Affairs taking up AI and what we should be thinking about," Peters added.  
  
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE 'GODFATHER' ON AI POSSIBLY WIPING OUT ‘IT'S NOT INCONCEIVABLE’  
  
It comes on the heels of a dramatic letter signed by Tesla CEO Elon Musk, Apple co-founder Steve Wozniak and other tech giants calling for a six-month pause to advanced AI developments, citing "profound risks to society and humanity."  
  
Sen. Michael Bennet, D-Colo., who sent a letter to tech company leaders last week calling for them to consider the safety of children when rolling out AI systems such as chatbots, suggested that an agency could be created to regulate the relatively restriction-free AI industry "in the long term." For now, however, the senator said these companies have to police themselves.  
  
"I think we do have a role to play," he said when asked if Congress should step in to regulate AI. "In the long run, I think what we could do is set up, you know, an agency here. They can negotiate on behalf of the American people, so we can actually have a negotiation about privacy… In the near term, I think it’s going to be important for tech to police itself."  
  
AI EXPERTS WEIGH DANGERS, BENEFITS OF CHATGPT ON HUMANS, JOBS AND ‘DYSTOPIAN WORLD’  
  
Sen. Brian Schatz, D-Hawaii, shared a similar suggestion, pointing out that he co-led legislation in the previous Congress aimed at enacting more barriers on AI’s growth.  
  
"Congress has to sink its teeth into what to do about it. We've worked with [Retired Sen. Rob Portman, R-Ohio] to establish a law for AI, a commission for AI in government," Schatz told Fox News Digital. "I think we should do something broader for AI throughout the private sector. But I think the first step is to recognize that this is a legitimate area for federal policy."  
  
However, in his earlier comments, Rounds questioned whether existing laws were enough to cover the fast-moving sector.  
  
"So if you're in a business, you know that there are certain rules you can't break," Rounds said. "Those same things need to be applied to AI. The question is, do we have the appropriate language in the law today to address the things that AI might create, that we haven't thought about in our existing law?"  
  
Over on the House side, Rep. Ken Buck, R-Colo., a leader in the efforts to crack down on Big Tech, also urged Congress to take the reins.  
  
"With the emergence of AI comes both opportunity and challenges. We have seen the impact and consequences of a decade of inaction on Big Tech. Congress cannot afford to be caught sleeping at the wheel again. AI has great promise but left unscrutinized could be used to spread propaganda, dangerously restructure our economy, and increase the size of current Big Tech monopolies," Buck told Fox News Digital.  
  
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Sen. JD Vance, R-Ohio, however, broke from his Senate colleagues to caution them to not rush into action before understanding the complicated technology.  
  
"It's way too early to say what role Congress should take. I think right now, we need to understand this a little bit better. And, you know, look –we’re in the very early days of this process," Vance said. "So I wouldn't want to commit to a congressional strategy before we even understand the problem."

## Topic 9

### Document 1288

NEWS CHANNEL HOST, "ONE NATION": Be sure to watch on "FOX and Friends" Weekdays. I am with those two lovely people. And be sure to watch ONE NATION on and follow us on social media and my own thing on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and Rumble. UNFILTERED with Dan Bongino is next. You want to drink us out? DAGEN MCDOWELL, FOX BUSINESS NETWORK Where is the champagne of beers? DAN BONGINO, FOX NEWS CHANNEL HOST, "UNFILTERED": So Biden's new classified documents problem. Well, wouldn't you know, it is a perfect example of what I've told you about before Democrats doing exactly what they accuse Republicans of doing. But guess what? This is not the first time Dems have pulled this dipsy do flipperoo. Don't miss my monologue, it is just seconds away. And the White House loves to hate Florida Governor Ron DeSantis, you know that. Tonight, one of his picks to shake up a liberal university in the State is here to respond to accusations of a hostile takeover -- hyperbole much. Also comedy with an agenda, late night host, the Jimmy Fallon's latest comedian -- and I mean that term loosely -- to let their agenda show and surprise, it's just not funny, and neither is he. You know who is funny? Comedian, Jamie Lissow, he has a bit that pulls back the curtain on these liberal comics. And Pete Hegseth, he is fired up with Hot Takes. Everything from Gen Z losing their patriotism and the push to tear down history at his alma mater. So Joey B. Joe Biden got some classified documents from his time as VP, not only in his office at the UPenn think tank, which is hilarious in and of itself. I can't bring that up enough. Joe Biden had a think tank guy. Digest that for a moment. But he also had some documents at one of his Wilmington homes, in the garage. Should we be surprised? Of course, we shouldn't be surprised because the left has become pathetically predictable. Whenever they accuse conservatives of doing something, it's likely there's probably a 99.962 percent chance they're doing it themselves because they're frauds. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOE BIDEN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED By the way, my Corvette is in a locked garage. Okay, so it's not like they are sitting on the street. PETER DOOCY, FOX NEWS CHANNEL The material is in a locked garage. Yes, as well as my Corvette. KARINE JEAN-PIERRE, WHITE HOUSE PRESS This is all part of the Justice Department process. We're going to respect the process. We're just not going to get ahead of the process. We will let the process continue. It's an ongoing process. And remember, there is an ongoing process and we have spoken when it is appropriate. People know I take classified documents and classified information seriously. (END VIDEO CLIP) Sure, you do, Joe. Remember the raid at Mar-a-Lago? The liberal/media narrative was Trump is guilty, illegally handling and storing classified documents and our National Security was at risk. It was the nuclear codes. He's about to be criminally charged. They've got him this time. This was version 5,324 of the walls are closing in. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED This classic picture of the walls closing in. JOY REID, Why in the world would he need to have these kinds of sensitive documents in Florida or really anywhere? REP. ERIC SWALWELL (D-CA): So you're not above the law. You're not in the elite. You're not untouchable, and so it's nice to see that the rule of law has returned. ELIE MYSTAL, POLITICAL My top level expert legal analysis of the affidavit is, why ain't this dude in jail? MSNBC In many ways, it feels like the walls are closing in on Donald Trump. (END VIDEO CLIP) That's hilarious, that clip now, because even CNN is reporting that Joe Biden's classified documents included Intelligence related to Ukraine. Ukraine? What? Iran and the UK. Don't worry, folks, there is absolutely nothing to see here. I'm sure of it. And just in case you know, the liberal clowns out there don't believe the left's reaction is orchestrated, here is Joy Behar on "The View," saying out loud why they think Joe Biden's classified documents are really no big deal, but Donald Trump committed a crime. Take a look. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOY BEHAR, COHOST, "THE VIEW": Well, we all know that Trump is a liar and a thief. So it's not that big a jump to say that he obstructed and he lied. We don't think that Biden is a liar and a thief, so we give him the benefit of the doubt. (END VIDEO CLIP) Okay, none of this is about principles at all. Matter of fact, it's about the Dan Bongino theory. What's the Dan Bongino theory? Republicans think Democrats are people with bad ideas, but liberals specifically think Republicans are bad people with ideas. Joy just showed you what it looks like in action right there. And of course, let's not forget the greatest of all time when it comes to classified docs, you know, Hillary Clinton, BleachBit lady. She stored classified documents at her private home server when she was Secretary of State. Once again, Democrats are already doing exactly what they accuse Republicans are doing because they're just frauds, folks. They're just phonies. I got more receipts. Remember when Democrats accused Trump of a quid pro quo after his phone call with Zelenskyy, the liberal media insist that he has to be impeached over those accusations. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) LAUREN FOX, CNN CONGRESSIONAL The quid pro quo has been at the center of this Democratic Impeachment Inquiry. CHRIS HAYES, And yes, there was a quid pro quo. It has been clear for a while, it is clear as day in the call notes the White House itself released. CBS NEWS After rejecting the notion of a quid pro quo for weeks, the White House appeared to suddenly switch gears. MIKA BRZEZINSKI, We begin with what appears to be another instance of quid pro quo by President Trump. (END VIDEO CLIP) Of course, we've known for years that Hunter Biden's alleged shady business deals in China and Ukraine have directly implicated the big guy, Joey Biden, but if you don't believe me, here is the Big Guy himself talking about the quid pro quo he made with Ukraine when the prosecutor he once fired in this clip was looking into his son, Hunter. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOE BIDEN, THEN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED Now, I was supposed to announce that there is another billion dollar loan guarantee, and I had gotten a commitment from Poroshenko and from Yatsenyuk that they would take action against the State Prosecutor and they didn't. Guys, I am leaving in six hours. If the prosecutor is not fired, you're not getting the money. Well, son of a [bleep]. He got fired. (END VIDEO CLIP) You believe this guy? He puts it out there on video for the world to see. And of course, even after Putin's invasion of Ukraine, business of the Hunter Biden linked firms apparently booming. Again, nothing to see here at all, folks, don't worry about it. And don't forget about China. Even after Biden got elected President in 2020, Hunter still had ties to a Chinese investment firm, showing there is nothing to be concerned about there either, because the Democrats have frauds. They don't care. They almost always are doing exactly what they accuse conservatives of doing. And of course, since conservatives are accused of wanting to destroy democracy and President Trump allegedly held classified documents that he is a criminal, of course and had quid pro quo with Ukraine, he must be friendly with dictators, too. Remember this one. Trump was constantly accused of being cozy with the world's worst leaders praising strong men, caving to Kim Jong-un and siding with Putin. These are real headlines. Look at them right there. But let's just forget how cozy the Democrats have been with the dictators? No, no. Not here. Even terrorist regimes? Remember when Obama traded five Gitmo detainees for deserter American soldier, Beau Bergdahl? Yes, how did that end up? Oh, yes, those terrorists are working for the Taliban again. It feels a little cozy to me. But here is what cozy actually looks like. Remember when Obama went to the baseball game with dictator, Raul Castro? They even did the wave together. The wave. There is more. Just months ago, Joe Biden traded the Russian arms dealer known as the Merchant of Death -- the Merchant of Death -- that's his nickname for WNBA player Brittney Griner. Sure, that'll end well for Russia. But if you listen to Joe Biden, he says he's going to stand up to dictators all the time. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) I have taken on the very people that in fact we are worried about. I've taken on the Castro's of the world. I've taken on the Putin's of the world. I've taken on all these dictators. I haven't cozied up to them. (END VIDEO CLIP) Yes, sure you have. But that's kind of weird because here is Joe Biden's climate czar, John Kerry just weeks ago, with his lips surgically attached to the rump of Venezuelan dictator Maduro. And the biggest dipsy-doo flipperoo of them all, remember when Democrats -- when they accuse Republicans of exactly what they're doing. Remember the whole pee-pee tape thing? Donald Trump in these sexual escapades and it's all on tape. Weird how we've never seen it? Well, again, there was a bizarre sexual tape out there, but it wasn't Donald Trump. Folks, you can't unsee this stuff once you see it. I'm just going to leave that right there. Oh, leave that one right there. You can see now why I'm not surprised when they found classified documents in Joe Biden's possession. Right? They telegraphed it, because the Democrats are frauds, and if you ever want to predict what the next Democratic crisis is going to be, just keep an eye on what they're doing today and accusing Republicans of. It is the easiest trick in the world. The success record is like a hundred percent. There's a really good chance the Democrats, as I said, are already doing the exact same thing. Joining me now is FOX News contributor and former Wisconsin Congressman, Sean Duffy. Sean, thanks for joining the show. Congrats on the new show on FOX. We'll get to that in a second. But I don't trust, Sean, this Special Counsel. We have now a unique situation where two leading candidates for President Biden and Trump both have Special Counsel investigations. I think this Special Counsel for Biden is a way to make this whole thing go away, say oh, the process, never answer a question and into potentially selectively leak going forward to impact his presidential campaign. Your thoughts on that. SEAN DUFFY, FOX BUSINESS NETWORK Dan, first off, a brilliant monologue. It was spot on. And you're absolutely right. I have no faith in the Department of Justice that they're going to run down Joe Biden and eventually prosecute Joe Biden for crimes that he has committed. We have a two-tier justice system in America and it goes against Republicans. So listen, it favors Democrats, but what you said was really important in the monologue in that whatever Democrats say about Republicans, Democrats are doing themselves and so that's true. But Dan, if you look at it this way, they go, but they also talk about what the penalty should be for Republicans that commit the Democratic crime. So if you go back to Mar-a-Lago. Yes, Democrats said, Donald Trump was guilty. That's true. But they also said that Donald Trump was treasonous. He was a traitor, right? Right. And the penalty for that is death. So, let's apply that same Democrat standard that they had for Donald Trump to Joe Biden. We can't have a traitor in the White House. So let's forget about the Department of Justice and the Special Counsel. We have a Republican House. You can't have a traitor in the White House, Dan. We need to impeach Joe Biden, not by my standard, not by your standard, but by the Democrats' standard. Right. By their standards. By their standards. Right. And we should equally apply their standard. Exactly. Bingo. And Kevin McCarthy -- And you know what's funny, Sean, you apply their standard you'll have these lunatic media outlets going crazy conspiracy theorist, Sean Duffy. I'm just repeating your nonsense logic, you imbeciles. But I want to ask you this, too, Sean. You're a lawyer. You're a super smart guy. You've got a lot of experience with the legal system. I think there's something bigger going on here, Sean. These things were not just found like, oh, look, a -- no one pays a thousand dollar an hour White shoe lawyer to go move documents. And here's another clue that there's something bigger going on. Think about this, who was the second tranche of documents story leaked to? Ken Dilanian, fusion Ken Dilanian from NBC, a mouthpiece for like the Deep Staters out there. There is something else going on here we don't know about. There is no way this isn't classified documents. When it takes two months to let the story come out and the White House has been really cagey when they're asked questions. Listen, if this was a simple mistake with he had classified documents, but not that secret a document, they are going to put it all out there. Let it breathe, get the story behind them. They haven't done that, Dan. This is a forest fire on their doorstep. And then you might wonder, well, why hasn't the White House been willing to release the logs of visitors to Joe Biden's Delaware house where these documents were kept? That might be embarrassing. What Chinese figures, what Chinese Intel figures might have come through the Delaware home? There were also in the Penn Biden Center. What contacts do they have with China that had access or at least proximity to these documents? This is going to be really embarrassing, which is why they're acting so shady, Dan. I had that in my notes, Dan. This is just the start. It's going to be a forest fire that they can't put out. I agree. Listen, you can catch Sean and Dagen on their new show. I'm stoked. I've already told you producers I am going to make it on week one over there, "The Bottom Line" starting January 23rd, weeknights at 6:00 PM on FOX Business, support this patriot. He's a great host and a great guy. Sean, thanks for your time. I look forward to the show. Thanks, Dan. Appreciate it. You got it. Our next guest says Attorney General Garland tried to cover up Biden's handling of classified documents because of Hunter Biden. This is interesting. Former Kansas Attorney General Phillip Kline joins us. Phil, thanks for your time. I had you on the radio show this week. The phones blew up after you got off, because you have an interesting theory about why the Assistant United States Attorneys assigned to the Hunter Biden case and the classified documents case are not only separate, but from separate regions, if you could expound on that. PHILLIP KLINE, FORMER KANSAS ATTORNEY Yes, sure. What you see in the assignment of a Special Counsel, it's not -- the substance is not that a Special Counsel has been picked, it is what authority that they have to investigate. And when you look at the Special Counsel as it relates to President Biden, they have a very narrow authority according to the appointment letter, only to look at the documents. Now let's take a look at it for a second, Dan. What Attorney General Garland knew when he made this decision? He knew that the documents were found at the Penn Biden Center. He knew that the Penn Biden Center when they located it at the University of Pennsylvania, that the University of Pennsylvania received $47 million while that center was there, that the University of Pennsylvania pushed that money to Biden, and 10 of his Cabinet members received salary up to 10, at the Penn Biden Center, including Mr. Biden. Additionally, at the same time, Hunter is on the Burisma Board. The documents pertain to Ukraine, and that would be of interest to those who are concerned about Hunter Biden and who he's dealing with and those who are paying his salary. So you have some evidence of intent as to why the documents should be there and that evidence of intent relates to the flow of money. There is something else that Attorney General Garland knew. He knew that he had received a letter from the University of Pennsylvania, asking that he end the China initiative of the Department of Justice, which is looking at economic espionage by China. Now, you have to understand that 50 percent of the most wanted list on the FBI's fugitive list relate to espionage by China. He ended it at the request of the University of Pennsylvania. That is a conflict of interest. Yet, he only gave the Special Prosecutor a very narrow focus while President Trump's special prosecutor can look at everything. Phil, again. That's why the phones blew up. People are really, really upset about this. I think we're all being scammed. Phillip Kline, thanks for your time. We appreciate it. Thank you. You got it. Coming up on UNFILTERED. What is Eric Swalwell -- remember the Congressman tied to Fang Fang -- still doing on the Intel Committee? You know with access to government secrets and stuff like that? Congresswoman Lauren Boebert reacts, coming up next. Welcome back to UNFILTERED. Listen, three Democrats may finally get the much deserved boot off some of these top House Committees. One of them is Rep. Eric Swalwell who is alleged to have kind of shacked up with suspected Chinese spy named Fang Fang. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ABC NEWS It is a story straight out of a spy novel. KPIX Suspected Chinese spy targeted California politicians, and one of her biggest targets was representative have Eric Swalwell. AXIOS That is espionage gold. REP. KEVIN MCCARTHY (R-CA): If you got the briefing I got from the FBI, you wouldn't have Swalwell on any Committee. REP. NANCY PELOSI (D-CA): Well, I don't have any concern about Mr. Swalwell. REP. ERIC SWALWELL (D-CA): This is only about vengeance and there is no substantive reason, you know, to remove us. (END VIDEO CLIP) You heard what Speaker McCarthy said that at the FBI briefing, they wouldn't have this guy, Swalwell on any Committee. Joining me now is Colorado Congresswoman Lauren Boebert. Congresswoman, first, I want to thank you and the 20 patriots who stood up in the Speaker's fight and got some conservative liberty oriented concessions for the Congress. That was fantastic. REP. LAUREN BOEBERT (R-CO): Yes. But seriously, Swalwell is a disaster. We know about the scandal with Fang Fang. How is this guy still on the Intel Committee getting briefings? Well, first of all, Dan, thanks so much for providing cover for us 20 that we are fighting for these legislative wins that we have received, these fundamental changes in DC. But as far as Swalwell, I mean, look at last Congress. Congressman Gosar was removed from his Committee because he made an anime video. So do I think that Swalwell being compromised by a Chinese spy is reason to be removed from the Intel Committee? Heck, yes, I do. He is obviously sold out to China. In the House, I just voted to stop selling our strategic oil reserves to China. So did most Democrats. But little Eric took a walk and refused to take the vote. He is compromised, and he should be nowhere near top secret classified information. Congresswoman, Adam Schiff as well. This guy wasted six years of our life fantasizing about some Trump pee-pee tape that didn't exist. And now he got busted in the last Twitter files thing, trying to push another hoax about Russians and released the Devin Nunes memo thing. I mean, isn't this another guy who should just be nowhere near classified information? Absolutely. You know, they're really showing their colors. They are a bunch of Blue-Anons conspiracy theorists that have these witch hunts and hoax that they chase after. The Democrats' double standard is out of control. They wanted Trump in jail over classified documents and with Biden, it is let's wait and see. They attacked Don, Jr. and praised the crackhead gun criminal, Hunter Biden. And now you can even imagine, if it was a Republican caught with a Chinese spy, what would they do? They would be all over that. But the fake news, they would be running 24/7 If this was a Republican, and instead they are running from it because it's a Democrat and most Americans haven't even heard about everything that's going on. And not only has -- going back to Swalwell -- is he not only been a member of the Intel Committee, but he was a Subcommittee Chair. And in one hand, he is holding a gavel and Dan, in the other hand, he's holding a hammer and sickle. Yes, he is Pelosi's buddy right there. Congresswoman Lauren Boebert, thanks again for everything you guys did up there. You did great. Thanks for your time. It was a great week. Thanks so much, Dan. You got it. Here's a question for you to ponder, isn't comedy, you know, like supposed to be funny? (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JIMMY FALLON, "THE TONIGHT SHOW STARRING JIMMY FALLON" There was Alpha then, Delta, then Omicron Next, but this latest variant might be the best. It is XBB.1.1.5 Another brand of COVID-19 has arrived. (END VIDEO CLIP) Was there a joke in there or something? A comedian who actually makes people laugh is here to pull back the curtain on comedy's new political agenda, coming up next. ASHLEY STROHMIER, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Welcome to "FOX News Live," I'm Ashley Strohmier in New York. No relief in sight for storm-weary people across California. The Golden State continues to get battered by wind, rain, and snow. At least 19 deaths are blamed on the storms. And as flood dangers grow, so do the numbers of power outages and life- threatening road conditions. One tiny community in Santa Cruz County has been ordered to evacuate. There are also fears of an avalanche in the Lake Tahoe region and forecasters tell us more storms are unfortunately on the way. Our nation's South also feeling nature's wrath. A swarm of tornadoes and powerful winds has left a trail of death and destruction across nine States. At least nine people are confirmed dead, that number could also climb. Rescuers are still searching through miles of rubble that was once homes. I'm Ashley Strohmier, now back to UNFILTERED with Dan Bongino. For all of your headlines, log on to FOXNews.com. Welcome back. You know 20 years ago, late night comedy was actually funny. "SNL" had it right with some bits like this. (BEGIN "SNL" VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED I'll be honest fellas, it sounded great, but I could have used a little more cowbell. (END VIDEO CLIP) So what happened? Now while we get is pandemic propaganda. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) There was Alpha then, Delta, then Omicron Next, but this latest variant might be the best. It is XBB.1.1.5 Another brand of COVID-19 has arrived. It's a new strain, but it isn't the same. Put on your mask when you're inside a facility. It could be a robot from a "Star Wars" trilogy. (END VIDEO CLIP) Here to break down the sad demise of true comedy, comedian Jamie Lissow. Jamie, thanks for your time. So that's really cringe, obviously. Really, I needed a bucket to throw up in after watching it. But it's weird with comedy now, Jamie, because everybody has got an agenda and it is hard to laugh when you know it's a political attack and it's not really an effort to be funny. JAMIE LISSOW, Yes, exactly. And in Fallon's defense, if you look really closely, you can see the puppet strings, you know what I mean? Well, that's not really his fault. And I will tell you something, I do think -- I hear good things about him. I hear he's like a nice guy and everything. And I know people have to do it again for their families. I saw a wider view of this segment. And you know how the guy normally holds cue cards, he was just holding Jimmy's paycheck. In a veiled threat, I am sure. But think about it, remember shows like "The Office," which wasn't even that long ago, you know, "Blazing Saddles," "Breaking Bad." Jamie, these shows could never be made today. Every single person, if they were made today would be canceled and never be seen in polite company again. Yes. No, you're exactly right. And how lucky are we, by the way, because if you look at it on the major networks, you can't do anything anymore. So, I think we're very lucky first of all, to have streaming services. I'm going to throw podcasts in there. I mean, at least we have podcasts, some places where we can still, like, say some stuff. But I think the audience is finally being heard and getting sick of the woke, right? Like, did you see like that movie "Bros"? You know, like, I think eventually, they're going to realize that they have to, you know, be funny and do what the audience wants. You can't just do what seems politically correct. By the way, that "Bros" movie. I don't know if you saw on Rotten Tomatoes, it got like two tomatoes rubbing against two other tomatoes. It just wasn't great -- No, I didn't see the movie. Yes, it was not very good, but understand, they got from -- See, this is not a PC segment, which is funny, Jamie because that's what comedy used to be, like, comedy was the safe zone where guys like me who love comedy go to hear guys like you. And we get out of the perimeter fence of safety and it's funny. But if comedy is going to be PC, isn't a kind of dead like, where there is nothing really funny about you giving us like some kind of stupid woke agenda and never be able to get that on safe zone? Yes, I couldn't agree more. And like comedy is hard enough, let alone when you give someone ridiculous parameters. Like you're saying, we would have never gotten these beautiful shows like "The Office." Like this is what, I don't know about you, but that's what got me through the pandemic was comedies and a lot of older ones that you could never do now. Like, during the pandemic, by the way I was home, you know, we were home for that 14-day curve thing that lasted for three years. I actually got to the end of Netflix, just the end. There was nothing left. I knew there was a problem. I was just on my coach. Did it log you out automatically? Like you're done here. You've accomplished everything you need. Here's how you know at the end of Netflix when you're watching season two of just that fireplace. The Yuletide Log. I remember that. The Yule Log thing. No, no. No, Jamie you and I rolled there. Remember when TV used to go off at night and the National Anthem used to play? That's what happens. The Yuletide Log followed by a waving American flag and that is it, a big "See you later." Jamie, I've got to run. Very funny guy. Appreciate you taking the time. Catch him on "Gutfeld," folks, weeknights at 11:00 PM. Thanks for your time, Jamie. Nice to talk to you. You got it. You too. Coming up on UNFILTERED, what happens when conservatives play the left's own games? Liberals lose their marbles about it. One of Governor DeSantis' picks to shake up a woke Florida college responds to the media's deranged attacks against him, and he gets into the bias in these chatbots, too. Don't miss it, coming up next. Welcome back to UNFILTERED. Listen, it is no secret that the left is weaponizing the education system for decades. They push their radical junk at all costs, and they indoctrinate our kids basically screwing over the next generation. So now that Florida Governor Ron DeSantis is putting a group of anti-CRT conservatives on the Board of a woke Florida college, liberals are losing their marbles all of a sudden, calling it -- get a load of this -- a coup. The thought police, a hostile takeover. Little dramatic, no? Joining me now is one of those members of the coup with the dreaded air quotes, fellow at the Manhattan Institute, our friend, Christopher Rufo. Chris, congratulations on being a member of a coup. I didn't know you were so inclined. But like I just mentioned you've been placed on The board and the left is losing their marbles because you're a big believer in things like radical ideas, Chris, like educational freedom and stuff. I want you to see the reaction of the left first and then respond. Check this out. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MEHDI HASAN, MSNBC HOST; Let's call this what this is, an attack on democracy and on academic freedom. And to do it, they are willing to destroy higher education. WMNF We don't have anybody saying, you know, Rufo could make some good changes in the school, because he has made it clear that he doesn't understand higher education. (END VIDEO CLIP) Your thoughts, Chris, on that? CHRISTOPHER RUFO, SENIOR FELLOW, MANHATTAN Well, their position is self-refuting. They say it is the end of democracy. But in fact, the position of trustee is in the Florida State Constitution. The people elected Ron DeSantis, Ron DeSantis appointed me, I actually reflect the democratic will of the people of Florida. And here is the bottom line, the university does not exist to serve the existing small group of student radicals that want to protest and make a big deal on campus. The university exists to do two things: It is to discover and disseminate true knowledge; and it is also to reflect the values and the will of the voters in the State of Florida. And so it's going to be a rumble and it's going to be a tussle, but after the end of this conflict, we're going to see a great university. We're going to restore it to American principles and we're going to see a kind of re-flowering or a reinvigoration of education led by the bold leadership of Ron DeSantis and enacted by those of us on this new Board. Chris, I was going to ask you about that because the left doesn't seem to learn from their mistakes. You would think with the Youngkin election in Virginia and the absolute route by Ron DeSantis in Florida that they would see kind of a clue like, hey, maybe pushing kids to be racist and judge each other by their skin color and getting into LGBTQIA+ activism in school like kindergarten isn't a good idea. But they don't seem to learn. They're doubling down. You just saw that video. Yes, and I'll tell you what. One of my first priorities that I'm going to bring to the board on the first meeting is to abolish the diversity, equity, and inclusion programs at New College of Florida, because what they do is they say something very simple: We should treat children and students and adults differently on the basis of their skin color, and I'm going to be proposing a new Department of Equality, Merit, and Colorblindness. We're going to protect your individual rights. We're going to treat you equally under the law, and we're not going to play favorites either way on the basis of race or gender. And so this is going to drive them insane, we're going to see a massive reaction from the left. But when the public hears what we're doing, they're saying, wait a minute, we love colorblind equality, that is the heart of America, we're going to see a 70/30 support in our favor. That's the DeSantis way. We're really following his playbook and we're just trying to do what we do to support and reinvigorate those beautiful American principles. Chris, just your quick thoughts on this, another topic here, wokeness has infected AI -- Artificial Intelligence -- you see this chatbot story? This chatbot, apparently, if you ask it a question promoting a woke narrative, like hey, are drag queen story hours a good thing? Write a story, you know, write a beautiful story about it. But then if you ask him if drag queen story hour is a bad thing, it'll come back and tell you, you know, warning we're not going to write a story. This is AI. Here are some examples on the screen. This is kind of like pre- censorship almost, isn't it? Yes, that's exactly what it is. This is pre censorship, what they want to do is they want to create strict boundaries of what is an acceptable thought and a non-acceptable thought and they are going to use artificial intelligence there. They are going to use social media algorithms to vigorously suppress kind of what they think of as bad ideas, which in truth are conservative ideas, and mostly true ideas, frankly. And so, we have to be very careful with this. We're moving into an era of technological domination over discourse. We need to see the algorithms. We need to have some public oversight and accountability. Because, look, the essen

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NEWS CHANNEL And it worked -- it worked. STEVE WOZNIAK, CO-FOUNDER, -- he was familiar with. All right, Steve Wozniak, a real pleasure chatting with you. Thank you for what you contributed to the society. A lot of great things we all take for granted. But I know how it all started. Steve Wozniak, that will do it here. THE FIVE is now. DANA PERINO, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Hello everyone, I'm Dana Perino, along with Kayleigh McEnany, Jessica Tarlov, Jesse Watters and Greg Gutfeld. It's 5:00 in New York City and his is THE FIVE. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED What do we want? UNIDENTIFIED Justice. UNIDENTIFIED When do we want it? UNIDENTIFIED Now. UNIDENTIFIED What do we want? UNIDENTIFIED Justice. (END VIDEO CLIP) Activist and far-left lawmakers outrage over the death of a homeless man on the New York City subway. Graphic video showing a U.S. Marine putting 30-year-old Jordan Neely in a chokehold after witnesses say that Neely was out of control throwing garbage and threatening other rioters. Manhattan D.A. Alvin Bragg is now investigating what happened after the city's medical examiner ruled the death as a homicide. Police confirming that the homeless man had more than 40 prior arrests and reportedly had an act of warrant out for felony assault. The Marine taken into custody after the incident but was later let go without any charges at this time. Squad lawmakers lashing out against the Marine. AOC calling him a murderer. Jamaal Bowman describing it as a public execution. And Ayanna Pressley says the death was a lynching. But Mayor Eric Adams thinks these comments are out of line. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ERIC ADAMS, MAYOR OF NEW YORK I don't think that's very responsible at the time where we're still investigating the situation. Let's let the D.A. conduct this investigation with the law enforcement officials. To really interfere with that it's not the right thing to do and I'm going to be responsible and allow them to do their job and allow them to determine exactly what happened here. So, we cannot just blankly say what a passenger should or should not do in a situation like that. We should allow the investigation to take its course. (END VIDEO CLIP) Subway crime is a big problem for New York City. So far this year there have been 139 robberies, 131 felony assaults, one rape and one murder. And we've shown you countless videos of attacks on commuters, critics blasting AOC for not even commenting on those crimes and pointing out how the congresswoman dismissed the idea of adding more cops to the subway. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REP. ALEXANDRIA OCASIO-CORTEZ (D-NY): Subway crime is up. But let's also note that subway crime is up after they committed so many more officers to the subway system. So, that also tells us from a policy perspective, adding more cops to the subway isn't solving this problem. So, there are other things that can solve this problem. (END VIDEO CLIP) She's not taking the subway. You don't take the subway to the Met Gala. And she -- we asked at the green room today, has she commented at all on any of the other crimes? Remember, for example, all the women who have been attacked? Turns out, answer is no. JESSE WATTERS, FOX NEWS CHANNEL No, if there's a race factor, that's when she pipes up. I have a lot of respect for Eric Adams after listening to that statement, a lot of respect. You don't know what someone's capable of and when you're trapped in a box throttling through Manhattan underground. And this is what this guy was screaming according to witnesses. I want food. I'm not taking no for an answer. I'm ready to go back to jail. I'll hurt anybody on this train. I don't care if I get a big life sentence. I'm ready to die. You're about this close to someone like that. And he's crazy, mentally ill, he's an ex-con. If you're a Marine, you're trained differently. You're not a regular citizen. You have training and that training kicks into gear. And he looked like was trying to engage this man at first, at first verbally, and then it got physical and he was trying to restrain him. It was an accident. He was not trying to kill this person. He was trying to restrain him, subdue him, and other men joined in him in restraining this guy. It looks like what happened was an absolute tragedy. The guy obviously doesn't deserve to die like that. And we wish it didn't have to be a Marine stepping up. We wish a police officer had been there. AOC famously said she didn't want any police in the subway. If a policeman had been in that subway car, this would not have happened. I blame this guy's father who's not in the picture. The mother is passed away. The city says they care so much about mental health. And they let mentally ill people wander the streets threatening people. He's been arrested 40 times and had a warrant out. How many judges let this guy skate? So, I wish AOC would ride the subway once or twice just to get a vibe because I'm hearing from a lot of women today, not women from all over the country, specifically women that take the subway in New York City. And they think about this a little differently than other people. And they know what it's like. And they're not saying I'm glad this guy died. They said finally a man stepped up in the subway and protected us. I absolutely agree with that. And you know, a lot of people who take the subway are ones that you don't have a choice. There's a way to get into the city and it's the most efficient way or the most the least expensive way to be able to get in the city for jobs that AOC would never do. GREG GUTFELD, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Yes. Anybody who's -- I rode the subway for years until it became unsafe. I've been in that situation and what everybody does is essentially try to mind their own business or get off the train. And then I luckily have never been in a situation where it gets that violent. But this feels like a Bernie Goetz moment where everybody goes OK, we're hitting the bottom here. This is bad, permission to rant. Anyone accusing anyone else of supporting that guy of non-compassion can go screw themselves, right? We've been talking about what's going on in the subways. We've been talking about what's been going on in the streets. The mentally ill being left to suffer on the street. The criminally deranged left on the street to attack and push women in front of trains and beat people over the head with pieces of wood. We've been talking about the danger to themselves and the dangers to others for years. And I have nothing but contempt for the outraged leftist who caused this, who ignored this. They are like the person on the subway who just gets on their phone and it's something like, I wonder -- I wonder, would AOC or anybody on the squad or what's his name? Chris Hayes, anybody like that. Would they actually step in, right? I have to wonder would they actually, you know, would they see somebody being menaced by a violent felon? Would they actually try and intervene or would they decide not to share the risk and just step away because metaphorically, that's what they've been doing for the last five years. So, they're disgusting. If anybody says this is like George Floyd, no, it's because of George Floyd because since George Floyd, we've had the resulting chaos of the funding, the emasculation of the police egged on by the squad, by the media, by different media outlets except CNN. That created the pathway and a void where you saw fewer police and you ha - - and who had to fill the void and we predicted this. Citizens were going to fill the void. We were going to talk -- we didn't use the V word because everybody hated that word. But what was going to happen was there was going to be a moment where somebody has to make a choice. So, about those bystanders, I think there were three guys and I don't think they were all white, right? I don't know. They had to make a decision on their own. There was no police. They were adult men. It was on them a chance to act and it was and they chose to act. And I support the fact that they thought people were in trouble. The left is a masculine law enforcement. These are the only people you can rely on. The message is if you can't rely on them, you can't even take the subway anymore. This was a textbook person that would have been helped by the $800 million that somehow disappeared, right? There's money in this city for the homeless, what did the De Blasios do with it? This guy had 40 arrests, violence. He was a danger to others. And when he's a danger to others, he becomes a danger to himself, right? But they didn't give a shit about him. None of the liberals gave a damn. They didn't. Because this crime to them became a political idea. So, screw you when you're on the subway. And then finally they find a crime and they can manipulate it. But this is not the start of the story, right? This is the end of the story. The political cowardice, the negligence, the vicious anti-police rhetoric, the criminal coddling brought us here, right? This story has been going on for years. Kathy Hochul is a governor of New York who has authority over the subway. She had a very different take than Mayor Eric Adams. Let's listen to her here. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) GOV. KATHY HOCHUL (D-NY): Do you want to acknowledge how horrific it was to view a video of Jordan Neely being killed for being a passenger on our subway trains. And so, our hearts go out to his families. I'm really pleased that the district attorney is looking into this matter. As I said, there had to be consequences. And so, we'll see how this unfolds. But his family deserves justice. (END VIDEO CLIP) And what are the rest? I mean, it's not that his family shouldn't be sad. But what about the rest of us? They never seem to talk about the actual subway riders. JESSICA TARLOV, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Well, everyone is a citizen of the city that's involved in this particular thing. And you're right, Greg. Not everyone of the four gentlemen were white. One of the gentlemen's last name is Vasquez who gave an interview afterwards speaking in Spanish, which was untranslated where he said no one thought he was going to die. They thought that he would pass out and then we could get to another stop and a police officer would come and we would deal with it. You know, to get four random murderers together, you got to get pretty lucky, right? That that's going to happen. It doesn't detract from the tragedy of this and the tragedy of Jordan Neely's entire life. His father not around, his mother murdered when he was 18 years old. I'm sure you've all seen the videos of him entertaining in the subway dressed up as Michael Jackson, a talented guy. But one who's clearly deeply sick and needed a lot of help that the city did not provide for him. I thought Eric Adams was also very good last night in his interview. I think this is a moment for Alvin Bragg to kind of change the narrative about what's going on. And he's only been getting criticism for how are these people getting out all the time because we know that it's just 347 people that are carrying out all the shoplifting and things like that. But I do take the subway every day, twice a day, coming in and out of work. I've taken the subway for 39 -- 38 years. You know, my whole life here in New York City. I have been, I guess, fortunate that I have never seen anyone get attacked. But I certainly have seen men expose themselves. That happens quite regularly. I've seen more -- what Greg was talking about where we shift to the other car, right? Or as you're moving, you try to avoid people who say don't go in that one, right? That's how people protect each other these days or with their phones. And to connect it back to yesterday's conversation, we thought video would save us from all of this. But when everyone is just sitting back and recording as an Asian woman is punched or whatever else is going on, it's obviously not the savior that it was. And I think that, and I'm guilty of this as well. And I think part of it is that the stories are not amplified. The terror that goes on in the subway is all the time I heard. I heard I should have known a story about a black man who saw a police officer being attacked in the subway, a father. He went to help and he got stabbed in the neck and he passed away, a black guy. But I didn't hear about it. And I feel guilty about that. That we haven't done a good enough job amplifying frankly the terror that so many people of all races are facing. I wanted to ask anybody at the table, but Kayleigh, you can comment on anything, of course. But I am thinking about the Marine who made the decision to act. And we talk about sharing the risk and how we need to have people who are willing to jump in. And there are everyday heroes, citizens who jump in, people that have the training and the police can't be everywhere, especially if they're defunded and depleted. And I hope that Alvin Bragg does the right thing here, whatever he finds in his investigation, but that it doesn't deter people from willing to risk protecting others. KAYLEIGH MCENANY, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Yes. And there's a lot of facts we don't know. What we do know is that there was loss of life. That's a tragedy. Jordan Neely, to your point, his mom murdered, found in a suitcase on the side of the Bronx Highway. So, a lot of human tragedy here. But to your point, the facts we do know, OK, we know what Jesse said, that this man was raving about, you know, I don't care if I'm imprisoned, all sorts of things. Multiple passengers tried to restrain him. This wasn't just one Marine. No passenger at any point from what I've read said, stop what you're doing. This looks like Jordan Neely is in danger. But what it all comes down to is justice in Alvin Bragg's America. I don't know if this man was a good Samaritan or not. I don't know the fact shit, but I wouldn't want to be a good Samaritan in Alvin Bragg's America, where a 61-year-old Bodega worker, father of three, acts in self-defense and is sent to Rikers. That is who we're dealing with. I get in a New York City, I leave as soon as I can. I don't want to be in a position where the hands of justice and my justice are in the hands of Alvin Bragg. All right, Kay, thank you. Coming up, Republicans demanding answers after a whistleblower claims Joe Biden accepted bribes as vice president. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) A blockbuster allegation against Joe Biden, a whistleblower says the FBI and DOJ have a file that links then vice president Biden to a criminal bribery scheme, quite a charge, where money was exchanged for policy decisions. The accusation comes from House Oversight Chair James Comer and Senator Chuck Grassley. Comer now trying to subpoena that document from the feds and other Republicans while they're demanding answers. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SEN. CHUCK GRASSLEY (R-IA): We have credible information that this possible criminal activity took place. I just want to do what congressional oversight responsibilities I have to see what the FBIs and the DOJ has done to follow up on it. SEN. JOSH HAWLEY (R-MO): We need to know what that evidence is. And I don't know why anybody would want to hide it. I think the Democrats should come forward. If they're so confident that Joe Biden didn't do anything wrong, great. Then release the document. Let's get it all out there in public. Sunshine is the best disinfectant, we all need to see it. (END VIDEO CLIP) The Democrats, of course, they aren't interested. The Russia hoax leader himself. You know who he is, Adam Schiff is already downplaying it. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REP. ADAM SCHIFF (D-CA): I don't think you can put much stock in anything that Mr. Comer has to say because his track record is very poor. When they put before these so-called whistleblowers before Congress, none of it has borne out. I don't know whether this is just pure speculation that they believe there's a document of an interview. Well, there are lots of interviews. It doesn't necessarily mean there's any wrongdoing. So, I wouldn't give much stock to this. (END VIDEO CLIP) You know, putting aside Adam Schiff's track record, Jesse, this would be a breakthrough moment because it has nothing to do with Hunter allegedly, it's Joe Biden exchanging a policy decision for cash is the allegation. Up to this point, all we knew was James Gilliar said the big guy was Joe Biden, Tony Bobulinski. We know there's been testimony in the grand jury to that effect. But this would be direct evidence or at least a suggestion of such. So, if the vice president, under Barack Obama's nose is selling American policy to four nationals for cash, just the allegation alone is explosive compared to what they got Trump in trouble for was what? A perfect phone call. And you look at all the evidence that they had on the big guy before the election. Not only did they had this, but they had the Tony Bobulinski submission book to the FBI, they had the laptop. They had Hunter, wiretapped talking to Chinese spies about business. They had everything. They had Burisma. They had wires coming from God knows where, treasury, every time something came into the bank accounts got flagged. This guy was a walking crime syndicate and they covered it all up before the election. That's why people, Kayleigh don't think the last election was free and fair because the American voter deserved to know these things. And about seven things involving Joe Biden and his criminal family were hidden from the American people. And they had a right to base their votes on that information. And that was taken away from them. And that's why it wasn't fair. Yes, you know, to that point, Greg, so they had 51 intelligence officials covering for Hunter Biden. I think they're better described as campaign surrogates because that's what they were. You know, it's important to look into this. An FD-1023 is the document. Apparently, a memorializes confidential information or meetings given to the FBI. So it really could be anything. Yes. You know, I do -- I have to pick up where Jesse left off. If true. Look, I feel like I've been down this road with the whistleblowers. No, Comer is going to bring the case. Yes, it is. Exactly. Break open the Kraken. But it's like, you know, it's like Dana when you were single and you dated a lot of bad boys, right? It was exciting the bad boy. Every new one. But it was all drama and all trauma. That's how I feel with these whistleblowers. It's like, you know, CNN swallowed it every single day like hysterical bond bonds. We're not -- I don't want to live in the land of wishful thinking. However, I am torn. You know, like you said, the mainstream media went crazy over much less than this. So, I feel like there's a part of me that wants to make them get a dose of their own poison so that they can learn from their experience, right? So they can learn that they shouldn't be doing this. So I wanted to be true. But the difference between me and like a Carl Bernstein or a John Harwood is I'm not going to fake objectivity. And although the great thing about the story is you get like a new nickname, you know, Briden (PH) Biden, which is worth the price of admission. But Dana, do Republicans run the risk of becoming consumed in this to the point of not putting forth their policy agenda in like a loud way? It's funny that you said that because I wrote down economy and underlined it here. I see it. Yes, right here. It's right here. No, one thing that makes this a little bit different is Senator Chuck Grassley is a serious practitioner, especially when it comes to whistleblowers. And he has a reputation from both sides of the aisle of being somebody who is a straight shooter when it comes to whistleblowers. So, that made me take a little notice last night and say, OK, maybe there is something more here. I think the other reason they went so public is to one, let people know what's happening as the Senator said, sunshine is the best disinfectant. But also, to give the White House a note, basically they were saying we know that this exists. Don't try to hide it from people. So, that's now out there. But at the same time, I'm having feelings of Monica Lewinsky scandal. OK, like there's so much of it. There's so much and you're going after him, going after him. And then it just sort of fizzles out. I'm not saying that the investigations aren't going to find something. I'm very interested in these treasury reports that have come out because people have seen those and those are actually quite eye-opening. I'm not sure it gets you to some sort of criminal complaint, but it might get you to corruption. You know, Jessica, and the White House just dismisses this as anonymous new window, but it doesn't have to be a new window, you can tell the FBI, hey, put out the document. Yes, I'd love to see it. Everyone would love to see it. I mean, it would be great. We could also get off a news cycle of big, if true. I know, Jesse, you feasts upon those news cycles, but -- I'm still hungry. Still hungry. You know, Chuck Grassley was on another network giving an interview and he said, wish I could say if it's true or untrue. So, why are you doing an interview about it? Because that's the question they're going to ask you. Lauren Jones has to ask Josh Hawley the question. Sandra Smith, two days in a row, she had James Comer, then she had Darrell Issa, it's the same question. And I'm always astounded. You show up for interviews. You should know what they're going to ask you, not because they cheated and sent it to you, but you know what the news cycle is. You know what the topic is, and you should be prepared for it. And, you know, John Durham was obviously a bust. Now I hear it's because you can't get a fair trial in D.C. if you're a conservative. He didn't have anything. He had it. It's in his mustache? It's stuck in there. He had it. Anyway -- They had a word of a credible whistleblower to your point. Sure. (INAUDIBLE) it should be released. But to your point about do you run the risk of not getting your agenda out? Peter Thiel did a big interview with Barry Weiss where he talked about this. Apparently, he didn't say he was sitting out 2024. He said, I really like Ron DeSantis. I think he's talking about the woke stuff too much and not talking about the economy or his -- But if you're going to put out a fake dossier. What? You should be able to see a real FBI document. Absolutely. That's unclassified. I mean, that's common sense. Up next, if you are worried about A.I. taking over, have no fear, Kamala Harris, the border czar, she's in charge of it now. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Brace yourselves. Kamala Harris has a new job. No, she's not stepping down his V.P. Biden is tapping her to save humanity from the robots. Today, she's rubbing elbows with top tech CEOs about the risks of artificial intelligence. Let's hope Kamala is excited about this as she has other topics. KAMALA HARRIS, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED Who doesn't love a yellow school bus, right? Can you raise your hand if you love a yellow school bus, right? I like to think about a lot of things in the context of a Venn diagram. I love Venn diagrams. Always asks, is there a Venn diagram for this? I'm telling you, it's fascinating when you do. I just love the idea of exploring the unknown. You're going to literally see the craters on the moon with your own eyes. (END VIDEO CLIP) Kamala's big takeaway from the meeting is that A.I. could infringe on civil rights and erode public trust and faith in democracy. Dana, where was Joe Biden during this big meeting with these A.I. guys? He stopped by. Oh, he did? Yes, he stopped by to just monitor. To say hi. I was thinking about -- you remember in school when the principal would come into your class and stand in the back, and you know your teacher was being watched, and then everyone would try to be on their best behavior for a minute. I think that's what happened. Oh, yes. I'm just curious. Are these the same CEOs that she talked to about expanding their operations in Latin America to help prevent immigration? Oh, that never happened. I wondered -- I wonder what those CEOs were thinking. Maybe not the same ones. Who knows? I love the story about her taking over because it reminds me of bringing out the child actors like we just saw in the NASA video. Here's the thing. What made Biden think this is a good idea? Because -- what in her track record has said this is a great very serious problem that she can help solve? It didn't -- immigration, that was not going to be it. Voting rights, not it. Now, they do give her a lot of credit on abortion, although I sort of feel like that is already self-perpetuating and you don't really need to do too much on that to get Democrats to vote along those lines. I think that with A.I., I'm not sure how Washington's going to help. I would like to think that Washington could help but I'm pretty sure that all of us are just going to be slaves to the robots and then we'll all be unified and not be polarized anymore. Greg, the President said he wanted to have Kamala handle this because he wanted to elevate her profile. Yes. How nice of him. Yes. How soon before she makes it about race, right? She already did. Oh, she did? She said this is going to affect civil rights. Yes, it's like -- I don't -- yes, I guess that's -- I kind of saw that as civil rights for everybody, but maybe. I don't know. I think -- I can wing a lot of topics. I can't wing A.I. And she wings everything. And the fact is artificial intelligence is too important a threat and a challenge to our government to go out and get drunk the night before, then sleep in, and then wing it, which is what I did for everything. It's not a quarterly report on travel expenses. It's A freaking I. I mean it's, really important, it's insane. This is what every major intellect describes as the largest, serious existential threat of our time, and they appoint the least thoughtful person who's arrogant enough to think that she doesn't have to prepare for anything. I don't even know if she can even define it. Maybe she watched an episode of Lost in Space and followed Robbie the Robot, but I don't know, man. The scary thing is what you said, there's no one in the White House who could work with this issue. Remember the social media hearings? They had the guy from Facebook and like, they didn't even know what -- they didn't know what they were talking about. They're too old to talk about this stuff. And she's just having a great time. She doesn't care. I mean, if Biden can't understand it, Kamala can't understand it, Kayleigh, who would you put there in charge of this meeting? I mean, I can't understand it. But like the Venn diagram loving Veep, like, she's got it. She's got it. No. No one believes that. Even Elon Musk, like one of the most brilliant people says, hey, we got to put a pause to this until we get our hands around it. I mean, I learned that on "OUTNUMBERED" today that they can interpret thoughts apparently some A.I., like read your thoughts. They can read my mind? Yes, read your mind. Like, imagine if I knew what you were thinking about -- everyone at this table. What am I thinking right now, robot. What am I thinking right now. You're waiting for something to download. You're thinking big is true. Big is true. Right. Imagine this administration like being able to read American people's thoughts. Like, very scary. Yes, they'd resign if they could know what we were thinking. How do you interpret this? I mean, this is a, you know, big step up in her portfolio. So, I actually thought that this was just getting to do this meeting and that it wasn't a portfolio change of any kind. Oh she's not A.I. czar? That's my understanding that it was -- Oh, OK. I thought she was czar. -- a thing for today to do this and to convey the administration's concerns, obviously, about -- Already backing away from it. Yes. No, but I -- maybe I'm wrong. I could be wrong about this but that was my impression. So, when the robots start killing us, Biden can blame Kamala. No -- She was in-charge. You know, I don't think it was that serious. I think it was a meeting. I think, either he had a scheduled conflict or she said I would like to do this and he said that completely -- Schedule conflicts. He hasn't been seen in days. That's not true. Well, you know, the Price is Right is on at 11:00 a.m. And then he has his nap. But it is a big deal, right? It is. But why shouldn't the Vice President -- I get it that you want to mock her but she still is the vice president. Why shouldn't she be involved in this? And she has done a good job on really serious issues. I mean, if you saw her at the Munich Security Conference, she did a wonderful job representing U.S. and frankly Democratic morals and values all across the world, in our defense of, you know, supporting Zelenskyy and what's going on there. So, she's not from bimbo. Oh, yes, she crushed Munich. I get it. It's like -- she crushed -- what? She crushed for an absolute-- She did. I got this t-shirt, you crushed Munich and it has Kamala on it. All right, well -- A beer garden. A beer garden. I'm still curious about why Joe isn't in the meeting. Coming up, liberal lockdowns did a number on school kids. And now, they're trying to rewrite history to clean up their mess. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Shocking new numbers revealed the devastating impact that COVID school closures are having on America's children. The Department of Education reports a record low 13 percent of 8th graders are proficient in U.S. history, and only 22 percent met or exceeded standards for civics. Critics are pointing fingers at the Biden Administration and Dr. Anthony Fauci for the failing marks, but both are insisting that they are not the ones to blame. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) KARINE JEAN-PIERRE, WHITE HOUSE PRESS When the President walked in, he made that -- he made a priority to open schools. DR. ANTHONY FAUCI, FORMER CHIEF MEDICAL ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT OF UNITED I think we have to get away from the blame game. I kept on saying over and over again, we've got to get the children back to school as quickly as possible. (END VIDEO CLIP) OK. Dana, I assume not suppressed by these results. By the school results? Yes. I mean, the math and reading scores are terrible. This is not setting America up for success and for these children's individual lives not setting them up for success. We've got world competition. We've got to take this very seriously. So, school choice can help a bit, but it's not going to be the end-all-be-all. On this history and civics thing, I admire a state like Pennsylvania, and there are probably other states, so if I'm not mentioning you, forgive me. But in the -- in recent years, Pennsylvania added a graduate -- high school graduation requirement that you have to be able to pass a civics test. And it's not a bad idea. You know, there's a lot of people who want to come to this country. They would like to stay here and be legal. If they do that, if you become a citizen, you also have to take a test. And we should -- we should require that of our own citizens as well in the high school years. I'm definitely for that. As for the reason it matters that somebody understand and take blame and accept blame, it's not that you're going to be going to jail if you accept blame for closing the schools, it's that we have to make sure that we don't do it again or if there's this very serious situation that we think about it before we shut down all the schools for a long time. Jesse, I see you have a prop or something to use to make your argument. U.S. history quiz question one, eighth-grade level. What were European explorers such as Henry Hudson looking for when they sailed the coast and rivers of North America in the 1600s? Multiple choice, tha

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NEWS CHANNEL OK. That's a great way to use those leftover hot dog buns to get your next meal. Now, why do they always give you too many buns? I don't understand that. Anyway, thanks for watching. Remember, always set your DVR. It's America now and forever. GREG GUTFELD, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Yes! Yes. All right. Not, yes, yes. Yes, yes, yes. All right. Happy Thursday the 13th. It's like Friday the 13th but sexier. But hey, looks like it's time for -- (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED If you're obsessed with crime, it's the perfect time. You'll get off scot-free in every dem city. And for all you squares out there, stay above the fray. Let's summarize this mess in a round up way. It's crime round up Thursday. (END VIDEO CLIP) It's crime round up Thursday, just flows right off the tongue there. First, let's go to "The View" where I'd like to report a murder. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) GERALDO RIVERA, FORMER CORRESPONDENT-AT-LARGE, FOX NEWS I was fired from "THE FIVE". I had a very toxic relationship with another of the cast members. JOY BEHAR, CO-HOST, THE VIEW, Which one? UNIDENTIFIED Is it (INAUDIBLE) -- I may -- I may get there. I may get there if you're really -- UNIDENTIFIED OK. If you're really -- yes, go check Internet. Also, I thought that it was very unfair that I was not judged objectively in our disputes, but rather he was always favored -- (END VIDEO CLIP) No, no, no, no, no, poor thing. In lieu of flowers, we set up a GoFundMe page to get him a barber. But I credit "The View" for finally finding a guest with a bigger mustache than their panelists. Yes, they're a hairy bunch. Onto California, where Dems just blocked a bill to make child trafficking a serious felony. Why would you do that? It would have punished criminals convicted of child trafficking with 25-to-life in prison, but the Dems in the Assembly actually blocked it, and then, why? They were worried it might lead to longer sentences. Isn't that the point, you -- idiots. You want a dumb sentence, you dumb -- pedophile supporting, child mutilating, criminal ass kissing, overtaxing, morally bankrupt, drug addicts, street poppers. You are putting innocent, children in danger. UNIDENTIFIED I was like, you really feel. I got to -- I got to calm down. Now, let's go to NYC, where Manhattan D.A. and human hot pocket Alvin Bragg admits even his policies put his own children -- his own children in danger. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ALVIN BRAGG, DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF I know the statistics that transit crime is down, but when one of my family members gets on the train, I too get a knot in my stomach. (END VIDEO CLIP) Oh, he's got a knot in his stomach. You should be grateful, it's not a bullet. He's putting his own kids in danger to support a destructive ideology. That is some dad. If anyone deserves to be mugged by reality, it's him. But it never is him or anybody like him. It's always someone else. Meanwhile, a new poll reveals 87 percent of New Yorkers say crime is a serious problem. The other 13 percent were already murdered. But they are not waiting around for help anymore, 40 percent are buying security systems, firearms, tasers, pepper spray, and signing up for self- defense classes. And some are dressing like this to ward off attackers. But talk about a lose, lose. If they're unsuccessfully defending themselves, they die. And if they win, they're going to go to jail for manslaughter. And you can guess who New York City Mayor Eric Adams blames for all this. Here is a hint, not Eric Adams. He says crime itself isn't a problem. The fact that you know about the crime is, because unless you've already been murdered, you probably start your day picking up the news. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ERIC ADAMS (D), MAYOR OF NEW YORK They start their day picking up the news, the morning papers, they sit down, and they see some of the most horrific events that may happen throughout the previous day. It plays on your psyche. (END VIDEO CLIP) First of all, the morning paper? What is this, 1977? I mean, yes, that's my morning. I walk outside to get the morning paper and hopefully the milkman has already come. Then, I go back inside and I churn my butter. But it's our fault for reading the stories? No, dude, it's not like crime reporting is a brand-new idea from the 2020s. It was there under Bloomberg and Giuliani. There was just less of it because there was less crime. The mayor says it's the media creating the perception that's -- Post George Floyd, the media buried all the stats on crime and even lied about the explosion in crime. If the media had actually done their job, how many lives do you think would have been saved? I mean, do I have to play this damn tape again to remind you how much they gaslighted a country? (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) DON LEMON, FORMER HOST, If you watch a certain state T.V. and you listen to conservative media, you would think that, you know, entire cities are just, you know, embroiled in fights and fires and whatever. We went out, had a great dinner in New York City tonight. People actually walked up to us and said, thank you. New York City was not, you know, a hellscape. (END VIDEO CLIP) They just walked up and said, thank you. You're a lying, blood covered -- Seriously! But as bad as things are in New York City, at least we got one thing going for us, we're not Chicago. Hell, I think people say that in Mogadishu. In Chicago, crime spiked by almost 90 percent since 2021. The good news? They got rid of that day walking bug-eyed drool dripping goblin. The bad news is the new guy, he might be worse. Chicago Mayor Brandon Johnson just released a thick report titled "A Blueprint for Creating a More Just and Vibrant City for All". And if you think his blueprint includes stopping crime, you are nuts. In fact, Mayor Johnson wants to reduce crime fighting due to its racial disparities. But what if some races, for whatever reason, commit more crimes, do we completely stop punishing those crimes, to come to a number where we're all the same? That doesn't make any sense. And they say rampant crime is caused by over policing, but crime skyrocketed when the police were defunded, just as we predicted. And yet they lie, and the media continues to let them lie. Just look at this from that same report. "It's hard to trust people who don't look like you." The mayor of Chicago actually said that to his constituents. But Blacks aren't being killed in overwhelming numbers by whites, they're being killed by other Blacks, people who look like you, mayor -- Someone's got to speak up for these victims because pretty soon we're going to run out of them. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) Period! (END VIDEO CLIP) Let's welcome tonight's guests. She moonlights as a Keebler elf. Co-host of "AMERICA'S NEWSROOM" and "THE FIVE", Dana Perino. You might recognize him from the cover of white privilege magazine. Fox News contributor Tom Shillue. He hates hecklers because they usually have better material. Comedian, Joe DeVito. And finally, she is like a posted note. Small, thin, and sticks to most surfaces. KATHERINE TIMPF, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Thanks. Fox News contributor, Kat Timpf. Double dare. Hi, Dana. How are you doing? DANA PERINO, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Great. How are you? I am fantastic. Do you care to comment about this morning's episode of "The View"? Or shall we just ignore it, like a piece of filth, drifting down the sidewalk? No need to punch down? Yes, why shall we punch down? But we shall not. Although, I do it every day. That's how I get my exercise punching down. TOM SHILLUE, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Can I say that Geraldo not being comfortable with on-air friction? Yes! This was -- this was a show. Do you remember his syndicated show? Yes! It would be like, my next guest is a black guy and a Klansman. Yes! Let's see what happens now. Let's see what happens. Yes, he did not in any way contribute to the downfall of our society. So, I mean, this guy makes Jerry Springer look like the Algonquin table. What do you make of these excuses that these politicians are making? A lot of politicians will always blame the media. Right? And that's I think it's just so despicable. It's not true. And now, you can blame the media for being biased about things. Yes. And you can also blame the media for ignoring a story. So, for example, and maybe we'll talk about it here, but the Hunter Biden story, the media has been very curious, fiercely, intellectually uncurious about this whole thing. (CROSSTALK) Yes, right. Now, for Mayor Adams. It's like he turning into Lori Lightfoot, right? Yes. Because she started to blame the media as well. It's like, if you guys are just covering the bad news, and I know politicians get frustrated. Biden is frustrated because he's saying, guys, don't you see that price of eggs are down, why don't you think the economy so much better? Mayor Adams said, I don't want people -- my job is to make people feel different than how they feel. But people feel how they feel because of everything that's around them. It's not just what they see on the news, it's their lived experience. Yes. And I think the other thing that's happening in New York and maybe in other cities as well -- these fine folks could tell us, is that, you see what's happening in the media, then, you walk across Time Square three times, as I did the other night, and it was shocking. Yes. It's just so embarrassing for the city. And then you find out that in the morning at 10:00 a.m., there's a guy with a knife threatening people in Times Square. (CROSSTALK) Yes, and it was not Paul Hogan. So, that wasn't Fox News -- Fox News' fault -- (CROSSTALK) Yes. -- that they covered. It's not the New York Post fault that they cover. It's them, for not doing something especially because on the recurrent robberies, we know it's 500 people or fewer. Yes, yes. So, arrest them, prosecute them, deal with the issue. Yes, Tom, as a white-collar criminal, you're probably relieved that all this other violence is happening. Yes, it's true. You know, I think this the cities -- New York City and our other cities are becoming kind of ungovernable. And people are starting to think, oh, we can't go back. We can because it isn't as bad as it was when I first moved here to New York. But you know what happened then? In the early 90s, we had the Guardian Angels. Remember Curtis Sliwa? Of course. And this is when citizens were taking vigilante action, and they were walking around with weapons. They just went in and they were Guardian Angels. I would love to join the Guardian Angels, not because I'm tough, but because I looked great in a Beret. But the -- (CROSSTALK) (INAUDIBLE) you, Monica Lewinsky. Yes, it's so true. Yes. It's so true. But the -- when citizens started doing that, it was like, the politicians didn't like it, then either. Yes. And the police didn't like -- the chief of police at the time, they didn't like the Guardian Angels. And the politicians didn't like the Guardian Angels. Why? Because it was an embarrassment because citizens were having to protect themselves. But what that did, seeing those Guardian Angels made New Yorkers wake up and they said, you know, what, why aren't our politicians able to handle this? And we elected Giuliani, we had Chief Bratton, and we changed things. So, things can go back. It's just that people have to be motivated. So, maybe we need the Guardian Angels once again. That's a terrible -- kind of sad, Joe. When people are applauding the return of a vigilante group. JOE DEVITO, WRITER AND Yes. Especially if it's the same Guardian Angels who were in their 70s now. Yes. They are like Pacino in "Godfather III". Oh, they want me back in, I'm drooling. So, tell me, Joe. Joe, are you scared to come to work? Well, yes. But it's mostly because of the people I encounter when I'm here. Yes. Yes. I think Chicago is going to get it good and hard what they voted for, because Lori Lightfoot left them some tiny little shoes to fill, because -- (CROSSTALK) Yes -- strange, elf-like creature. But this blueprint for the city, it's more like a chalk outline for Chicago at this point. Yes. And it's -- they seem shocked that the idea that if you do not imprison criminals, you don't positively affect the crime rate. Yes. It's ridiculous that they don't -- they don't see the connection between their policies. Yes. And then what happens, and we're starting to see it in New York now, too. And it's really unfortunate. The big cities don't have to be this way. But like Tom said, it's a small group of people who cause most of the trouble. Put them in jail and you see the rap sheets and you think, why is this person out? And you can tell it as soon as you start to read the story. And when they talk about wanting to do -- anytime you see social justice, you know, it's not justice. (CROSSTALK) When that -- when that shows up, that means a person is a scale, a real criminal. It's bad. Like somebody really bad, when they go, he's been released because social -- because, you know, social justice, and you go, oh, God, no, this person is going to reoffend Kat. Kat? What was that? Is Alvin Bragg piss you off, talking about how he is nervous about being on the subway after he helped release every offender on the subway? I think a lot of people are nervous because the traffic is like, out of control. That's true. You know? Like, nobody is punching me in the face because I'm in a car, but sometimes you feel like you wish they would? Yes. Because, it took me 15 minutes to go two blocks. Yes. And I think that -- these are things that people notice. I think everything is so -- Can make the connection. They are doing that because they're not taking the subway. I think so. Yes. And I think people are afraid. I think that people who live here, they don't -- they're not concerned about it being politicized. Same thing is in California, with this child sex trafficking bill where someone was like, well, we don't want to negatively impact these disadvantaged communities. I'm like, if you're trafficking kids, I'm cool with you having some disadvantages thrown your way. Yes. Who they -- who they protecting? And Gavin Newsom, actually went against them and was like, oh, you know, I think this is good. It's like imagine that being like so bold to go with the other party on such a contentious issue, apparently, of trafficking kids. Yes. And by the way we're not talking about good trafficking, right? Like getting them across the street. This is bad trafficking. I learned that the hard way. (CROSSTALK) That's maybe they just didn't understand that distinction. Yes. All right. We got to go. Up next, it's case closed over the white stuff for you knows. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Thank you. Thank you. Thank you over there. Up there, thank you too. I guess we'll never know who brought in that bag of blow. The investigation into who brought cocaine into the White House, concluded without identifying a suspect. So, it becomes another famous unsolved mystery, like Jack the Ripper, or the career of Brian Kilmeade. I'd be surprised if anyone could identify the investigation. I mean, did it actually happen? Do we have tape of that? The Secret Service had tests conducted by the FBI found no usable fingerprints or DNA and there was no surveillance footage. Can you believe that? That produced any leads from the hundreds of people who pass through the area where the COC was found? The FBI would have spent time looking, but they had to stake out a school board meeting. And the DOJ was busy hunting down a grandma who posted a mean meme about Dr. Jill. This guy summed it up. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REP. TIM BURCHETT (R-TN): Another cover up. You know, it's the most secure building in the entire world. You can't go in there. They have facial identification. They had -- you got to give your social security number. Nobody even the press. Nobody goes in there without them knowing. This is a bad look on the Secret Service and a horrible look on this White House. (END VIDEO CLIP) He's -- he was talking to a really little person. Yes. Do you notice that? So, who's the victim here? A bag of COC that walked into the White House and abandoned itself? Or the officers working overtime to keep Hunter away from the lost and found. It's actually -- it's actually all of us are especially a Trump supporter who went to the Capitol on Jan 6th. They got your financial records, 10 different videos of you, and likely contacting your place of work. Mention all that effort they put into ruining your life. But here, no such sweat or tears. Just like after the George Floyd riots. Meanwhile, old Joe slogged through meetings in Europe with foreign leaders this week. The press team did a success. They didn't have to restart his heart once. Meanwhile, the media is reminding people that when he screws up, we should remember it's his staff's fault. And by staff, of course, I mean, his collection of living nurses. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MIKA BRZEZINSKI, CO-HOST, MORNING JOE, I don't think they do a good job helping out the president. If you are managing a president's schedule, and you are managing a president getting on stage and getting off stage and doing getting on planes and getting off plane. And yes, he is 80. You need to be there for him. And you sure as hell better make sure he doesn't fall on the sandbag. So, do a better job, because you can't have these video images of the president tripping or the president like going the wrong way? (END VIDEO CLIP) OK. Yes. So, let's ban cameras. They keep making old Joe look bad. Just trust the media that Joe never fell off his bike. And even if he did, it didn't stop him from winning the Tour de France. I wonder what the big guy thinks of all this? (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) Hey! Mika is right. There's too much stuff in my way. And there's cables and sandbags. I don't need more staffers. I need roadies, man. I mean, the White House already feels like we're backstage at a concert. We got people leaving bags of coke around. So, let's do this man. Let's go full rock and roll all right? Whoa! (END VIDEO CLIP) Tommy? Tommy, you always have a unique perspective on unsolved crimes. Tell me what happened here. Was this the -- is was does the FBI cover up? It's not Secret Service wouldn't cover this up. Well, the thing that I don't understand is they find a bag of coke. Then, they report that they found a bag of coke. And then they proceed to lie about it for a couple of weeks. Yes. And it's like one lie on top of another. Obviously, they're lying. It seems like it would have been easier to find a bag of coke, throw it away, and don't tell anybody. Yes. Yes. I think, if they were going to -- if they were getting engaged in cover up, why did they say, we found a bag of coke? Yes. Just like lie from the very beginning. So, you're -- so you're actually defending them? I mean, well, you know, they -- I'm sure they're embarrassed that they find a bag of coke, but -- You defended them. That's not your role here, Tom. Kat, it's on -- it's only, you know, it's only like a tiny bag of coke. I mean, that's like -- that's a Monday for me. But it's not about the coke. Is it Kat? No, but I am surprised that somebody who's doing coke doesn't see this as a business idea. I'm the coke guy, like you don't get in that much trouble. You can start a podcast. Like, you know, what I mean? Exactly. And like, everybody would want to hear, oh, you're the guy with the coke? You know, or, you know, maybe it's a woman, I don't want to be sexist. Or we don't know what their pronoun yet. Yes, exactly. Could be a they, coke they. Yes, yes. But Mika, I don't buy it at all. Yes. If she really was worried about Joe, it would be obvious what she should do. What? She would call Visiting Angels. Yes. They're America's choice in home care. They really are. They're really -- I'm looking forward to that time in my life, you know? Joe, this really -- I get this is getting under my skin. I don't like to get mad about drugs. But I just know the double standard is just there, and it's just laughing at us. Yes. Not even the media doesn't even care. Oh, who knew there were these uncharted areas of the White House? Like it's deep in the Amazon, where no camera could record anything that's going on. We all know if that -- instead of a bag of cocaine, had been a red MAGA hat. Yes. We would know everything we needed to know about this person, including where -- well. It's non sense. Yes. And it's funny too. Like, if it -- if it wasn't someone who is intimately connected to the White House, who was, was it the toddler who crashed the gates a few months ago? Right. Yes. That he -- that he come in riding a sea turtle with a plastic straw stuck on its nose, is that what happened? And as far as the way they talk about the president, that -- I mean, come on. Is the White House a place for mom now? Yes. Where it's like we need to be guiding him around and making sure he doesn't trip over things and -- A place for mom. Yes. I -- that was -- that was a good commercial. Joe and Lunden. Lunden. Yeas. See? You're a Fox fan. Good morning -- Dana, I mentioned this on "THE FIVE". I still kind of believe that there is something about the fentanyl angle here too, because all drugs have fentanyl on it. So, that definitely had fentanyl. I mean, mine do. Yes. Yes. And you, you specifically asked for it, which is crazy. I mean, I just like to take my chances. Yes, yes. I'm a real risk taker. Yes. Yes. I still feel like everything that we needed to know, we learned in kindergarten. Yes. Which is if somebody brings coke into the classroom, the teacher makes everyone stay after class until whoever did it fesses up. And President Biden doesn't seem to be mad about this at all. Yes. And he should be furious. And he should demand whoever did it, and now, you know, raise your hand, you can come to us privately, or we will find out who you are. Yes. If you don't come first. And then, the consequences are, you will lose your security clearance, you will lose your chances here, and if it was your brother, or the fraternity guy that you went to college with who wanted to tour the White House on the Fourth of July weekend, you come and tell us. Yes. Or else -- because that's the way that you deal with these things. Exactly. Well, I learned a lot from you. And that's true. That's exactly what we did when we found coke in kindergarten. I know. Turned out it was always the P.E. teacher. I thought the teacher would say, didn't you bring enough for everyone? Yes, exactly. Exactly. Really screwed up our nap hour. Up next, cam tries to explain an artificial brain. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Yes, more. OK, that was good. She's the king of the freaks whenever Kamala speaks. Yes, our favorite cackling-goofball V.P. is at it again, doing what she does best -- making America pray that Joe Biden stays healthy. Yesterday, she spoke at a roundtable event for labor and civil rights leaders in D.C. Attendees wish the round table had instead sharp edges, so that they could use it to kill themselves. Their mission to explain the challenges and rewards of artificial intelligence. And just like Dana trying to board a roller coaster, it just wasn't happening. I wonder, is A.I. kind of a fancy thing? (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) KAMALA HARRIS, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED It is. A.I. is kind of a fancy thing. It's first of all, it's two letters, it means artificial intelligence, but ultimately what it is, is it's about machine learning. And so, the machine is taught. And part of the issue here is what information is going into the machine that then determine, and we can predict them if we think about what machine, what information is going in, what then will be produced in terms of decisions and opinions that may be made through that process. (END VIDEO CLIP) Well, at least we know she's not the one on coke. Kamala speaks to that room full of adults like they're a child that just pooped its pants. Maybe that's how she talks to Joe. But you know, the rest of us we're still confident and coherent. But we are grateful she told us what A.I. stands for. But why stop there? (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED There are so many fancy words out there. FYI, three letters, and it means for your information. A-OK stands for A-OK. Scuba means South Cuba. LOL, which means laugh out loud. I don't really get that one. TGIF, which means tall geckos in France. BYOB, means it's almost time for your meeting with Nancy Pelosi. And FJB means I'll be president soon enough. (END VIDEO CLIP) Kat, is it her fault that she can't really explain A.I.? She's lazy. It's not her fault that she's lazy. I don't, is she though? Yes. Or is this, any of this real? And like, stuff like that makes me feel like we're living in a simulation. Right. Because, you know, like we're just having fun with her character or whatever. Right. What's the alternative if that that's her doing her best? Yes. She talks like a kid in grade school who was assigned a book report that has to be a certain number of words. Yes, yes, yes. And they're like, in this essay, I will. And they're just trying to get to the word count because that's truly what it sounds like. She doesn't, she didn't say anything. She did -- Spent a lot of time and she said nothing. Yes, Dana, why do you think they put her in charge of A.I.? Is that, they don't know Jack about A.I.? They don't care? No, remember her husband was going around the White House complaining that she wasn't getting serious enough assignments. And because she had blown off the border issue, then they gave her space. You remember, she had space, she has space in her portfolio as well. Right, that's right. And also, she has voting rights. That's also something that the Democratic Party is pretty unhappy about. They feel like they haven't gotten anything on that. So, they decided to give her A.I. The great thing though that she doesn't understand is that she could just delegate all of this. This is what you're supposed to do. You get put in charge of something, then you make other people do it. Right, I do that all the time. That's, that's the best -- Exactly, that's what you do when you get in power. Joe, thoughts? I don't think anyone has ever said to Kamala, can you dumb it down? That's funny. She -- You know what I like? You know what I like about that, they really weren't sure. Do we applaud or don't we? We don't really applaud that much for Joe, so let's give it to him. Well, she somehow started by saying A.I., it's two letters, and then went downhill from there. Yes. You'd think there was nowhere to go but up. So, I think it's a pretty good example of someone who could have used artificial intelligence to write her little presentation on artificial intelligence. She refuses to do the work and she believes, like this is I mean a lot of people can skate by charm and persuasion but she can't because it's so obvious, Tom. I mean, you always, you know, you've always come prepared. Look at you now, with your little, a little handkerchief and your tie. That's right, Greg. Are you an Ozempic? You're just looking, you're looking a little skinny and I'm worried. No, no. You look like, you look like Kevin Spacey after doing a hot sauna. Wow. But I think she might prepare though, right? I think she does. I get the sense she does a lot of reading, but she doesn't retain it because when she speaks, she has the quality of like, she doesn't know where she's going and she's just relying. She's choosing the word based on the previous word she just said. Yes. You know what I mean? She's like auto-correct. Yes. It just keeps going. And it reminds me of an exercise that I did in college, we did an improv exercise where the two partners get on stage and you just have to say a word and then the other person says it. So, when she's doing it, it's like two people in dialogue. She's like, A.I. is very fancy. And she's just happy she got to the end of the sentence; you know? Well done, my friend. Except no one is saying yes and -- Yes. Everyone be like, no stop. No stop. Coming up, some are slimy, some are furry. My friends are back in a hurry. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) If you love all the birds and trees, all the fishes in the seas. If you take videos of pets, is as good as it gets. This segment is for you, we hope your furry dreams come true. Its time celebrate "GREG'S ANIMAL FRIENDS," celebrate "GREG'S ANIMAL FRIENDS." Yes. Welcome back to our family friendly segment, "GREG'S ANIMAL FRIENDS." So just get all the kids around the T.V. This is a segment where each guest shares a video of a precious pet or creature doing something otherworldly. Why don't you go first, Kat? A grizzly bear mauled a moose to death outside of this lady's wedding. That is not family friendly, Kat. Well, yes, I was kind of thinking that when you were saying that stuff. Where's your necklace? Oh, here we go. But there were, I'm sure, kids there. So, where's the bear? Oh, you'll see, look at that. Just ripping it apart. And then hold on, she's going to be horrified. You'll see her be horrified that her special day is being ruined. Which makes me wonder, yes, look at that. Which makes me wonder, did somebody put the bear up to this? Who's maybe one of her enemies. Do you know what? Her exes. They're going to have to do this in weddings. Well, you know, you know, speak now, forever hold your peace. If there are any bears here. That's the thing, it's like, it's not like her cousin ruined the wedding. So, she's going to get the satisfaction of holding a grudge forever. Yes. You can't be mad at the bear. So, this marriage is not going to be a medium. This is a bad sign. It's going to -- no, it's either a good sign they get through it, ha-ha, or they don't and it destroys them. I don't think it'll be anything in between. That's just my professional opinion. Let's ask Jamie Lissow how well did Alaska go. All right, Tommy, what's your little animal story? OK, five-word story. Angry otter on a surfboard. It's not five words. I know, but I thought that's cool if I do five words. All right, let's take a look at your story, you jerk. It's an angry otter on a surfboard. An otter is angry. He got on the surfboard with the surfer and then the surfer was like, I'm going to flip you off the surfboard. And the otter was like, no, you're not. And I'm going to take, I'm taking your surfboard. I'm going to go away. I've heard this has been a problem that there's a lot of violent otters out there they're commandeering surfboards. Are you sure it's an otter and not a sea lion? I say otter. I think it's a sea lion, and I think it's a woman sea lion, or a female sea lion, excuse me. And also, here's

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PENTAGON PRESS SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF Again, I will let the president's comments stand for themselves. I am here, as you know, representing the department and proudly doing so. NEIL CAVUTO, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Got it. All right, Sabrina Singh, thank you very much, the Pentagon Deputy Press Secretary. Here now THE FIVE. GREG GUTFELD, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Hello, I'm Greg Gutfeld along with Judge Jeanine Pirro, Harold Ford Jr., Jesse Watters, and she commutes to work by slingshot, Dana Perino. THE FIVE. Cocaine keeper at the White House is blowing over so to speak, but it's all a little too on the nose. The Secret Service officially closing out their investigation on who left a bag of coke at the White House. Imagine this, no suspects. FBI lab testing on the bagging finding no fingerprints and no DNA evidence. There weren't any tapes either, how did that happened? However, investigators were able to narrow it down to 500 potential culprits, which is way more Biden family members than I knew ever existed. Lawmakers smell a cover-up. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REP. KEVIN MCCARTHY (R-CA): They shouldn't end their investigation. You can't tell me in the White House w/ 24/7 surveillance in a cubby hole by a Situation Room that they don't know who delivered it there. I mean, the American people think that's a farce. We should get an answer to the question. It just seems to me that in America today anything involving Biden Inc. gets treated different than anything else and that shouldn't be the case? REP. TIM BURCHETT (R-TN): Another cover up. You know, it's the most secure building in the entire world. You can't go in there, they have facial identification, they have -- you got to get your social security number. REP. NANCY MACE (R-SC): Every time there's something strange going on with the President Biden or his family, or anything regarding his administration or the White House, no one can ever seem to find an answer. (END VIDEO CLIP) Now that the White House staff is in the clear, they can get back to doing their job, which the media says should involve keeping Biden from getting sandbagged. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MIKA BRZEZINSKI, MSNBC His staff needs to own his age. I'm just going to be honest, I don't think they do a good job helping out the President. Yes, he's 80, you need to be there for him. And you need to make a pathway and you sure as hell better make sure he doesn't fall on a sandbag. And I blame the staff for that. You can't have these video images of the president tripping, or the president like going the wrong way. It's your job to make sure he gets from one place to another, he can handle the presidency. (END VIDEO CLIP) It is amazing when you look at that because his lips did not move at all. So, Dana, we said this when this happened, like we probably will never know. We'll never know. No video. But like, if this had happened on January 6th, if they found a bag of cocaine on January 6th, that would have been like eight different angles of whoever had it. But for some reason, it's just not on the White House. Where are the cameras? DANA PERINO, FOX NEWS CHANNEL I don't know. I actually think that's strange. It's like the location of this cocaine was in four -- it was like four different places. I don't really know. It's been a while since I've been there. On coke. And, yes, usually, you know, I put it in a different type of bag. Yes, yes. And then, you know, I don't have to worry about it. So, but it's the most secure building in the world and they don't have any cameras? Everyone has a ring camera. There's like three cameras on my dog right now, just to make sure I know what he's doing at all times. And the media's lack of curiosity really is something else. Can I also say something about Mika Brzezinski? Yes, please. And her comments there. So, the aides to the president are not home health aides. OK. And, yes, you can make sure that the president has a clear path. I mean, that's a goal for any president, of course. But are the aide supposed to help him up the steps of Air Force One? This just doesn't make any sense to me, that they would say he's perfectly capable of handling all the decisions, but you have to make sure to hold his hand through everything? I also think that if you want to deliver a message like that, you could just call Anita Dunn directly. Yes, that's true. Have her on direct line. She just thought maybe she wants to be his visiting angel, who knows. America's -- JESSE WATTERS, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Yes, sing it. Home health care -- I don't know what that is. Jesse, you must be insanely furious right now. What a double standard this is. If you were caught with a bag of coke, you would be in jail. I would make sure of it. But in this case, it happens in the -- in the Biden White House, nothing happened. I probably wouldn't go to jail for that. Really? Yes. No, definitely not. First-time offense, nonviolent offender, I'd probably get off with probation. Good for you. But this is Hunter's like 16th. If it's Hunter, we're not saying it's Hunter. We hope it's not Hunter's, because we hope he gets help. Our sources say that Hunter has been living at the White House. He's been living there for quite some time. This look like a drop. This little cubby was a drop and the key was missing. So, either Hunter has the key or this guy who brought it in has the key. We believe bicycles is the name of the dealer. And we'll be exploring this tonight on "JESSE WATTERS PRIMETIME". Jeanine knows forensics. You can get prints or DNA off of a sandwich laying in a landfill 25 years ago. They can't dust anything off this little baggie? Remember contact tracing at the White House? Remember when Trump got COVID? They did these diagrams. Oh, no, no, no, no one cares. There's no contact tracing at all for the cocaine. Every time they can't get to the bottom of something, it helps Democrats. The SCOTUS leaker. Yes, we'll never go. The Epstein tips. Hillary's e-mails, the pipe bomber. It's like everything that can't get to the bottom of suspiciously and you know what, this does remind me of the Epstein tapes. Remember Epstein hung himself. And like every tape was blank. It's like every tape happened to be not working. The same thing here. And so, Cheatle the woman that runs the Secret Service I found out was assigned to Joe Biden as the vice president. So, they're close. And so close that remember they used to skinny dip in front of the female Secret Service agents. So she's compromised. She's seen Joe naked we hear and now she's covering up for him again, we believe what if it had been ricin (PH), Judge? Greg? It's probably fentanyl. Exactly. Since they say like, oh, you know, we're just going to give up on the investigation. What is that? How secure is this White House? Not very. This is like compare it to the January 6 commission, the investigation, what they did with chasing grannies over memes. JEANINE PIRRO, FOX NEWS CHANNEL LEGAL They could find a grandmother, six months later, it was hidden under a tree in the corner in the shade. OK. Let me tell what this case does, this case is not about American justice. I think it convinces all of America that we don't have justice anymore. It's about a Biden cover up. And honestly, it's a slap in the face to every American who was ever arrested, prosecuted, convicted, and went to jail for cocaine possession, especially a black American. It's a slap in the face to everyone who's ever gone to jail for possession of an illegal weapon. OK, and for Karine Jean-Pierre to come out and say it's incredibly irresponsible you media to ask if we could exempt the Biden family? How disgusting is it? Well, you know what, the attitude that they all have is that we're above the law. We don't have to answer any questions. And they laugh at us. And we thought Hillary was untrustworthy. We thought that these people -- I mean, they literally blow her away. And to the Secret Service, have you no dignity? Have you no shame? Are you willing to go along with your either inept, or you're covering up. Because there -- we already know that Karine Jean-Pierre said the Bidens were not there on Friday. We know that Biden's were there on Friday. So, now we've tightened the circle of the possible time with which that cocaine was put there. Now, why don't you want to drug test people in the White House? Excuse me, this is important. And number two, why are the cameras not working? Where the canines? Why don't you know everyone who's gone through there? It's all hogwash. You vacated the building, it was so dangerous when you saw that of what you thought might be Anthrax. And now, you don't want to have anything to say about it. So, it's either a cover up, they're inept. And in addition to drug testing the staffers, I think they got to stop lying to us and coming out and saying, we know Hunter was there. The reason this is so important is Hunter doesn't get the plea deal if they pin this on him. And finally, why is Hunter Biden always in our face? Why is this guy at the White House? Why is he on Air Force One? Why is he in Ireland? Why is this idiot State Department dinners? This guy is either a drug addict or a reformed drug addict. We shouldn't have to deal with him constantly in our face. And if Joe has to always take care of his son, maybe he ought to teach his son to take care of his seventh granddaughter and his own child. You know, Harold, the results are inconclusive. Generally, when you then just keep looking or expanded? I mean, they didn't even -- they haven't even looked at cell phones. Just seems like if there's -- even you must admit that they'll give up much easier in a democratic White House. If this were in Trump and I know it's just a cliche comparison, this thing would have just begun, they would have turned the place upside down. HAROLD FORD JR., FOX NEWS CHANNEL Well, there are two parts your question. I don't think that this is because that he's a Democrat or Republican. But the first -- your first question, I hope that this is not it, perhaps the Secret Service will continue. I'm not going to besmirch that organization. I think that that they probably should go a little further and if they've narrowed it down to 500 people, there would have to be cameras to be able to help them even narrow that number down even further. But the trust in our society is completely broken. I listen to you guys, you guys could very well be right. But it's we Democrats would say Republicans, we should -- we should go after Trump and do this. The Republicans are going after the Democrats, listening to members of Congress say it's a Biden thing. So, if they're covering up, I don't know. But I do think the best question you asked to me is, should they keep going? And I would imagine if it's only been a week and a half or two, and you've narrowed down to 500 people, to all the points have been made, they ought to be able to find a camera that can help narrow it down ever more. I honestly think that this had happened in the Bush administration, I can imagine like the scenario, obviously, it's a hypothetical, obviously. The president would say there's 500, great, call them in, one by one. Take their phones. Do you have security claims? Was it you? And make them look everybody in the eye? Was it you? Was it you? Was it you? And just, what happened with personal responsibility? Where if -- whoever it is, sorry, guys, it was me, turn yourself in, put everybody out of their misery. But they are going to get away with it if the Secret Service just gives up. But also it could be the president of the -- forget the Secret Service, the President of the United States himself could say, I want an answer. And we're not stopping until we get an answer. And he's not doing that. All right. FORD JR.: I hope that's not the case. But they never really condemned it. I mean, they never condemned it and said, this is outrageous. Well, she said -- yes, she was asked finally at a briefing, she finally said, well, yes, of course. It's nothing good about the coke, right? It's not even about that. It's just the whole principle thing. I could give a crap what people do in their own time. Well, it is about the coke if the person has a security clearance, because then that's your leak. And also, everything has fentanyl in it and that does, you know it does. That's the other question. Up next, liberal leaders meet your liberal policies. Radical D.A. Alvin Bragg afraid of New York's crime-infested subways. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Liberal leaders don't seem to be big fans of liberal policies. Take radical Manhattan D.A. Alvin Bragg. He's practically famous for not prosecuting violent criminals and for charging Marine Daniel Penny in the death of the mentally ill homeless man who was threatening subway riders. Now it looks like Bragg's afraid of the monster he created. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ALVIN BRAGG, MANHATTAN D.A.: I know the statistics that transit crime is down but when one of my family members gets on the train, I too get a knot in my stomach. (END VIDEO CLIP) Bragg's not alone. 61 percent of the New Yorker said they worry they can become a victim. Residents and other liberal areas feel the same. But Democratic Mayor Eric Adams thinks it's all just media hype. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ERIC ADAMS, MAYOR OF NEW YORK They start their day picking up the news, the morning papers, they sit down and they see some of the most horrific events that may happen throughout the previous day. It plays on your psyche, we're clear on that. But my mission is to move people from what they felt to what they're feeling. And no one can take away the fact this city is humming. (END VIDEO CLIP) The city is humming, Harold. FORD JR.: So, I think I learned a long, long time ago in politics that you can't tell someone how they feel. And you can't tell someone if they don't feel safe. You can't tell them that they're safe. And if they don't feel financially better off, you can't tell them they're financially better off. you can -- you can meet them where they are and try to demonstrate how the numbers are improving and ask them what more can you be doing. But I think the most interesting and telling piece in our -- in our opening there was Alvin Bragg, saying that he too is concerned when a family member, he gets I think he said a knot in his stomach when they're -- when a family member is on the subway. I think the mayor is doing a good job but he's not doing a good job on this issue here. The way he's talking about, if I were him, if I were going to have that comment that he made, he's a -- he's a friend, I'd have been on the subway making that comment. Should Alvin Bragg, Judge Jeanine, ride the subway like some of these other politicians do? Alvin Bragg and Mayor Adams should both be on that Subway, tell the mayor to stop with the night stuff and spend more time during the day. And if 81 percent of New Yorkers feel that crime is a very serious issue, and more than 60 percent are worried they're going to be a victim, then it's not about perception or how they're feeling or how the press is telling them how to feel. It's because they know what to feel, they're afraid they're going to become victims. And you know, when Alvin Bragg says he admits he has -- what is it, a knot in his stomach. I mean, well, maybe he should think about Daniel Penny when Daniel Penny felt that knot in his -- in his -- yes, in his stomach. But I think he's going to go the same way as Lori Lightfoot. I think that Mayor Adams is doing the same thing. She reprimanded the press. She said they're making it all up. He's doing the same things. He's saying the press is going out of their way and New Yorkers and to dumb they have to believe what they're reading in the newspaper. He's going to go the same way she is because New Yorkers need the city to be safe for businesses to be successful and for people to feel that they want to live here. New Yorkers have been waking up in the morning and reading the newspaper for a pretty long time, Dana, what's changed? Well, that's the thing. I love that observation, Judge, about Lori Lightfoot because I hadn't thought about it that way. She did start to do that. Remember, it was like -- it was everybody else's fault but hers, it was like, guys, like you can actually see with your own eyes. On Monday morning, what would we report? What happened in Chicago over the weekend and here on -- we're here, we're living amongst it and this is the most traveled to city in America, second most traveled to in the world. Paris is first, I don't know why. But I look at some of the people that are traveling here. I'm like, I'm sorry. I want to apologize to the tourists and say it is so dirty. It's so filthy. I'm so sorry there's trash everywhere. I'm so sorry that you have to dodge to make sure you're not getting attacked, including on the front page of The New York Post this morning. They have a picture of a guy at 10:00 a.m. in a very crowded Times Square with a huge knife walking around at 10:00 a.m. And there's all these tourists there and they're just -- they work hard, they bring their families here, they're paying more for the hotel rooms because guess what, more than half the hotel rooms are filled with migrants. So, that means there's a law of supply and demand that means the cost for the tourists goes up and I just want to apologize to them on behalf of people who live here. How cute is it the Dana wants to apologize to tourists that our city isn't clean? It's disgusting. I just feel bad. It's embarrassing. All right, Greg? Tourists are part of the problem though. NO. Yes, I do I do. And I'll tell you why. Because they always give money to the panhandlers. Oh. That always -- I lecture them, I go, do you want me to go to where you live and find somebody living in front of your place and give them money to stay there because that's what you're doing right now in my neighborhood, big jerk. Then I punch him in the face, then I run and I hide. You know what kills me is that -- I respect what the mayor is trying to do but that's not the truth. The crime isn't in our head because it's -- he's saying it has to do with media coverage but we know better than anybody that the media had basically dead walked the crime wave for two years, right? Because they didn't want to link it to the post-George Floyd riots, we saw this coming, we saw that the -- what do you call -- the Ferguson Effect take hold but that media spent a long time tell basically gaslighting. A phrase I hate, but gaslighting us saying, oh, it's not that bad. No, it's because nobody's processing the crimes. It's not like the crime is going down. And Bragg should be lucky it was just a knot in his stomach, right? Could have been a knife. You know, he basically just admitted that his policies - - his policies put his family in danger. That's some kind of dad. Like daddy, why am I scared on the subway? It's because I put ideology over decency and morality. It's on me that you might get hurt. I mean, he just admitted he's a crappy dad. And he won't do anything about the knot. He can still do something. He'd rather put his family at risk. Right. All right. And I think we learned one thing, tourists do not give any money to the homeless. Yes. Up next, Kamala gives us her deep thoughts on A.I. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Are you confused with all this talk about A.I.? Well, have no fear America, our brave vice president is on the case, Kamala convening a roundtable with labor and civil rights leaders to discuss artificial intelligence. And boy, did she really get to the heart of the issue. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) KAMALA HARRIS, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED A.I. is kind of a fancy thing. It's first of all two letters. It means artificial intelligence. But ultimately what it is, is it's about machine learning. And so, the machine is taught. And part of the issue here is what information is going into the machine. (END VIDEO CLIP) But here's someone who actually knows a thing or two about technology, Elon Musk launching his own A.I. company to compete with ChatGPT after pledging to fight liberal bias in the field. All right, Jesse, you know, Kamala Harris talks to all of us like we're 5 years old. And since she did such a great job on the border, do you think she should be the A.I. czar? I think she is, right? She was in the meeting and Joe was not. The funny thing about Kamala is that she thinks we're all stupid, but we actually think she's stupid. And she talks to us like we're stupid, because every time she says something, she has to explain it. Remember when she explained the Ukraine situation? Ukraine is a country, Russia is a bigger country. She did that with culture. They asked her what's culture, culture is a reflection of the moment in time, and now she's doing this with A.I. It's not her job to talk down to us. I don't know what her job is, but she's not doing it. And I guess maybe she thinks whoever she's talking to are idiots. You know, Harold, the Democrats, they know that Joe Biden, you know, he's older. And let's say he gets elected again. I mean, you see that woman being President of the United States a heartbeat away? Can you see her in a meeting with Putin? I mean, she's got to tell him these countries near Ukraine? FORD JR.: Well, she needs to brush up a little bit on A.I. and get a better summary when she's asked -- when she's asked these questions. I think the latter part of what you talked about with Mr. Musk or Elon and what he's doing in this space, and we've had a lot of conversations around this table about it. A.I. is going to be incredibly positive for the country in so many ways from making things more efficient including in health care and medicine but there's so many downsides to it, things we got to be concerned about and we've talked about it here. And she was right in one regard, she just said it's about the kind of information you feed this machine. And we are now talking about ways to feed these machines to like us as humans, we're trying to show them the benefit of humanity as we know it so they won't kill us. And I was pleased to see that you put up my twin robot in your intro (INAUDIBLE) with the shape of my head. It's like a Blue Man Group. OK, you got -- There it is. You're going to end up that way. There it is. Yes, yes. Harold, you are so much smarter. It's nice to be around the table, everybody. Thank you for inviting me. That kills me. All right, well, you know, Greg, the truth is that -- you know, one of the things that Harold said was kind of stunning. I mean, are they going to kill us? Well, that's the thing. I mean, you can't explain -- artificial intelligence cannot be explained by artificial intelligence. There you go. And this -- the Harold is right, man. This is too important. Yes. This is a big deal. And that's the one. They're handing it over to -- well you know, there's two letters. That's how far she's gone. You know what it is. It's like, she is that person that never does any research, doesn't do the homework, but if you just talk really slow and you just say the obvious, you know, A.I., it's two letters. We'll be right back. It stands for artificial intelligence. What does that really mean? Thesaurus, where's the thesaurus? It's machine learning. You're good at that. Thank you. No, I think that -- Yes. I think that I could probably -- That was really -- I could listen to you more better than I usually do. Yes. I think just going slow and just like -- And thesaurus, that's so right. It's just like everything is fine. But nobody but us point this -- points this stuff out. It blows my mind that you have one of the most comical political people in recent history. I mean -- I mean for the -- for -- I mean, obviously, Trump provided a lot of -- a lot of content for the left, but like this person should provide content for everybody because it's so buffoonery. Yes, yes. You know, Dana, 76 percent of Americans want AI regulated. 59 percent of them think that, you know, the government uh is not capable of doing it properly. And 39 percent thinks it doesn't have the ability to do it properly. And 32 percent have a positive view of Kamala Harris, right? So, we're getting down to the numbers here. And I think it's wonderful and amazing and great and this is the American way, this is how it should work, that Elon Musk is saying OK, I couldn't get the pause -- remember the six- month closet he wants -- so, fine, I'll start my own company. And he hired three really genius people from all these other companies. He's hired them away. So, now they can fight it out in the marketplace, and I think that that's good. Now, does anybody here think Washington's really going to help? They're so far behind. They're not ready. So, you should call upon the people who are working on this and maybe be out there in Silicon Valley a little bit more or make them come to you. And if I were her, what I would -- this is what I used to do. I used to hate talking about the budget more than anything. And I would have to give the briefing, OK, about the budget when the president's budget came out you'd have to learn all the numbers and you know it's not going to pass anyway, so I wouldn't ever want to do it. So, what do you do? This is -- she has the power to ask anybody in the world to join her at the podium to say I am leading this group on artificial intelligence. I just met with the most amazing group of people. They are so smart. They are patriotic. They are leading the charge on this. There are some opportunities. There are some challenges. I'm going to turn this over to these two people and they're going to explain it to you. Please gentlemen, go ahead. That's good. And then you don't look like a dunce as I would have if I have been talking about the budget. Greg, explain the budget like Kamala would have. The budget -- the budget is everything, everything. It's not just some things but it's everything together. At one time. Together at one time. It's so important that we have this together at once in one time, a budget, a budget. And we do it every year at one time. We do it -- we try to and that's what's great about it. And then we never stick to it. We never stick to our budget. OK. Up next, a Hollywood star reveals who is responsible for all this woke nonsense. We'll tell you who. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Another Hollywood actor is breaking with the woke succession star. Brian Cox telling Piers Morgan his blunt opinion on the liberal ideology that's all over Tinseltown and who is to blame for it. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) BRIAN COX, The whole woke culture I think is truly awful. I don't know where it comes from. I don't know who's who are the arbiters of these shaming. And it's very hard to pin them down. And it turns out it's usually a bunch of Millennials. PIERS MORGAN, HOST, FOX Right. And who -- and who gave them the halos? I don't know. I mean, it's extraordinary. Well, I mean, I suppose in a way they're probably saying, well, you've all screwed it up so we may as well do something about it. But it's from the wrong principle. It's the wrong -- it comes from the wrong place. (END VIDEO CLIP) It's refreshing when people are just themselves, right, Greg? Yes. It's funny because like, I've never heard him with his British accent. You ever -- do see that when you see -- because he's -- you know, the character isn't British. Yes, it is. Is it? Yes. How does -- Because he's born in Scotland. Really? Wow. In the show and in real life. Maybe I'm getting him confused with somebody else. Anyway, Millennials aren't the only people at fault here because Millennials terrify everybody who's older. Like, if you -- if you just tell them to shut up, like who's going to -- like, why don't you just tell them to shut up? But they don't they're too scared. They're afraid that these Millennials will go to H.R. and complain about it. But Succession is entertaining because they have great writing and you can't have great writing if there's some kind of safety filter placed on it which is what Millennials do. That's not funny because that might hurt somebody's feelings. You know that -- you know, my parent -- my mother had a bad leg and this joke about the one-legged man. It hits me. That's what is everybody has something that they're sensitive about. That's why nobody should be sensitive. You should be able to offend every single person no matter what. I like watching shows when I say, oh my gosh, I can't believe they just said that. And he was -- that that show Succession was like that he seems like he must be like his real-life character. I mean, he's -- in real life, he's like the character he plays. Yes. That's why I like The Office. It's very, very irreverent. You don't even know what that word means, Greg. Stop laughing. We used to have a frontier in this country when pioneers used to push out and they define themselves through their interaction with the frontier. Then we had a cultural struggle with the Russians, ideological. People had a meaning for their lives. We don't have any meaning anymore. You sit, you stare at a screen, and you're jealous of all the successful people that you're looking at on social media. So, in order to feel better -- not be better, not do better -- in order to feel better, they have to tear people down on the internet. And that gives their life a purpose. And then when they see someone get canceled or when they see someone apologize, they say yes, I'm superior. I did something. See, I started that. I was in the mob. And the only way you stop that is like Greg said, tell them to shut up, don't get eaten alive by the mob. Don't let other people get eaten alive by the mob. And then you know what they'll do, they'll just go feed somewhere else and that's what you want. OK. Judge, do you like conservative British guys? I mean, I do obviously. Yes, you married one. I don't think he's conservative. Oh, I think he is. Oh, he is. He's not your typical Hollywood liberal. But you know what how I see this? I see this -- when I was a judge, there was a certain set of principles or standards from which I worked. And you would interpret those principles standards, the law. And then you would draw a conclusion based upon that. These people, they there are no principles. There's no fundamental basics. It's just they use free speech to decide whether or not you should be canceled, ostracized, or you know, demonized. And that's what they've been able to get away with. So, there's no principle they work from. It's just you hurt my feeling and I want you gone, I want you out of my life, and you're a worthless piece of garbage. And you know, you're right, Jesse. But why can't we get rid of them? Why can't we just say you're full of crap, I'm sick of your safe spaces, I'm sick of your being such a wimp, you know. Well, some people are scared and other people have directed the mob to attack their enemies. And I also -- I do think Greg might be right. I think that if you were to Google -- Yes. You might not be as conservative as I think you might be. I'm doing it right now because I know. I'm remembering something of some things in the past year. Yes, about Fox. He's not a fan of Fox. Yes. Yes? But he loved having him on the network. Thank you so much for coming on Piers Morgan show. OK, Harold. FORD JR..: I don't -- I don't disagree with anything. I think we have -- we've appointed or whoever appoints these arbiters, and they generally are a group of people who have -- don't have an understanding that you got to forgive and that you got to be mo

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NEWS CHANNEL The governor of that state and the Nashville mayor as well as the community tries to grapple with what happened and also how to make sure nothing like that ever happens again. That will do it here. THE FIVE is now. JESSE WATTERS, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Hello, everybody, I'm Jesse Watters along with Judge Jeanine Pirro, Jessica Tarlov, Gillian Turner and the Greg Gutfeld. It's 5:00 in New York City and this is THE FIVE. President Biden is being slammed for an out of touch comment when pressed on a Nashville school shooter's potential motive. Police say the suspect targeted the Christian School and the massacre was closely planned. The president claims to be consoler-in-chief but literally laughed off that this could have been an anti-religious attack, listen. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED Do you believe that Christians were targeted in the Nashville school shootings? UNIDENTIFIED Do you believe that Christians were targeted? JOE BIDEN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED I have no idea. UNIDENTIFIED Josh Hawley believe they were. What do you say to that? Well, I probably don't then. I'm joking. No, I have no idea. (END VIDEO CLIP) The Republican Senator Josh Hawley blasting Biden before calling on the feds to investigate the shooting as a hate crime. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SEN. JOSH HAWLEY (R-MO): That is totally beneath the dignity of the office of the president of the United States. This is a guy -- this is an office that has the responsibility of leading this country, children are dead. This is a terrible, terrible tragedy. Biden should be acknowledging the targeting of people of faith, he should be saluting the law enforcement officers who put their lives on the line and saved hundreds of kids. But he should be saying we're going to get to the bottom of this. We're going to call it for what it is, a hate crime. And we're going to do a full investigation to make sure it doesn't happen again. (END VIDEO CLIP) And it doesn't end there. The press secretary for Arizona Democratic Governor Katie Hobbs, forced to resign this afternoon after appearing to encourage gun violence against transphobes on Twitter. Judge, a part of this show is that when we do a subject like a school shooting, we don't laugh, we don't joke around, we treat it with respect. You'd think the President of the United States could understand decorum. JEANINE PIRRO, FOX NEWS CHANNEL LEGAL You know, at a time when our country is literally in pain with one of the most senseless tragic shooting, the shooting of children in school, the president comes down and starts joking about ice cream, he starts joking about the fact that he's really got some upstairs that Joe Biden is his wife. And then, at a time when he can console the country, as you referenced, he should do something to console us. And when he was asked about the issue of this being a hate crime, look, I don't know if it is or it isn't yet, because I haven't seen the manifesto. But I'll tell you what, I mentioned this the first day, the second day, I said we've got to look into the issue. Because you can rest assured if this happened at a synagogue, or it happened at a mosque, there would be people asking that question, and the president would be saying, well, we're going to look into that. But we live in a day and age unfortunately, when the degrading of religion in our society, especially Christian religion, ironically on a day when Merrick Garland is before a congressional committee being asked about whether or not you know, they were properly prosecuting protesters in the Dobbs decision, and the protection of Supreme Court justices on the issue of abortion. You know, all of this comes together. These are not isolated incidents, they really are a reflection of what's going on in the country. And this president, he's a blabbering -- he's just blabbering all the time. And he could have said, you know what, it's time for us to recognize, forget about the hate crime issue. We've got red flag laws. If something doesn't make sense, find out about it, ask questions, make a phone call. There is a federal red flag law. Most states have a red flag law. We can prevent this, but no, he's just joking about if Josh Hawley is in favor, I don't like it. I mean, stop pivoting to politics. It's obvious what you are. I think we do have some of that sound you mentioned of him was it referencing ice cream earlier on the day of this tragic event. Let's play that. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) My name is Joe Biden. I'm Dr. Jill Biden's husband and I ate Jeni's ice cream. Chocolate chip. I came down because I heard there was chocolate chip ice cream. By the way, I have a whole refrigerator full upstairs. You think I'm kidding. No, I'm not. (END VIDEO CLIP) So Jessica, he has to know about the shooting at that point because he addressed it a couple of seconds later. Right after. So, what's going on? JESSICA TARLOV, FOX NEWS CHANNEL I don't know. I think it was a very bad thing to do. I think his message on the shooting was strong. He did address how tragic it was. He talked about what he would like to see done. He has been very consistent that he wants the assault weapons ban brought back. It's not in line with the consoler-in-chief, for sure. But I don't think and obviously at the table, I have a different view of this president than a few others, Gillian withstanding, who's neutral on the issue, but I don't think he should have made a joke out of any of these. These were incredibly somber moments. And obviously, it should be investigated as a hate crime, whether it turns out to be one or not, you have to consider it just like where anyone where a certain group is known to be, you're going there and potentially targeting them. We said the same thing after Tree of Life obviously, I went back to look at the coverage of the horrific shooting in South Carolina they Emanuel AME Church where Dylann Roof killed nine black parishioners while they were in bible study in the basement there. I didn't see the same outrage on the anti-Christian issue and that from the Republicans, it was obviously an attack on black people, which he made clear, but it should have been investigated the same way as an attack on Christians because it was at a house of worship. And I hope that they move forward with that. Josh Hawley, though, is so sanctimonious. And he is so desperate to get his cable news hits, and he did get it off of it. And he got to go on and proselytize about this. I think that people need to take a step back from it. And if you want to say the president shouldn't have had this reaction, you know, I can't possibly agree with Josh Hawley about it. So, it can't be that. That's obviously a bad signal to send. But both sides do this where they put in the punches, like remember when Kamala said, I'm not going to get the vaccine because it was like a Trump vaccine. If it's from the scientists, I'll do that. It just sends out a bad message about where our government officials are. And I don't like it. I don't know if he's thirsty for airtime. He just says it should be investigated as a hate crime. That's all he said. No, he didn't, he said beneath the dignity of the office. OK, well, there you go. Does he request to get on your show every day? I don't do the bookings. Do you think it's an age factor? I mean, you know, you get a certain age and you're like, I don't care. You know, you just kind of is that what it is? Or is he just emotionally detached? GILLIAN TURNER, FOX NEWS CHANNEL I don't know. I can't say but I can tell you that I think the joke was problematic on a couple levels on like a tactical level. It was unfortunate, because he was making a joke in the aftermath of a tragedy, which is never OK. But at the strategic level, it was interesting, because he kind of admitted that he's sometimes making these decisions about things not based on principle, but instead, in accordance with the political battle lines. It was sort of like he said that out loud. Out loud. Without meaning to. And it's interesting, because that undercuts him his own big initiative. It was just last week, right? The whole grand gesture with the veto threat for the D.C. crime bill, you know, he was standing against his party, he was saying, look, I think this is the wrong thing to do. So, I'm going to veto this bill. And now, he says, well, whatever Josh Hawley's position is, I'm going to stand on the opposite side, it just -- it was dissonant on a whole bunch of levels. I don't understand it enough to unpack it. Greg's made some jokes. GREG GUTFELD, FOX NEWS CHANNEL I believe you should joke after tragedies, it's one of the most important ways to deal with tragedies. I wouldn't do it on television. But you know, I think this story adds another kind of a stupid layer of media click bait. It's kind of unnecessary. You know, we talked about politicizing these things. This is kind of a politicized idea. Like, you know, we're going after him for a joke in which he's making a joke about the person. Right? This is exactly what happened with was about three or four weeks ago. With the mother whose two sons died. You know, and I'm always -- you know me, I'm always about less coverage the better in this story. So I would rather focus on like something like the body cam footage, which, if you're going to do exposure of a story like this, that's reality, you cannot argue with that. Right? You can't argue with what is on body cam footage. You can -- we can argue the nuances of Joe -- what Joe Biden says and I think you're right, I think it has to do with seeing everything and not really caring at this point. But beyond that, the best thing to come out of this horrible event was seeing the response of the police officers and when I talk about how wrong it is to enlarge the spectacle of these events because what it does, it appraise into the infamy for future shootings. We know the repetition of material creates behavior. I myself own 100 My Pillows, you know. So, if we're going to -- if we're going to enlarge the media -- Oh, that's why you don't want so much coverage. Yes, exactly. It encourages -- Yes, there's been enough research for that out there. So, if we're going to enlarge the media spectacle, why not do it for amazing police work instead of a sick killer who wanted the spotlight? Who said that they -- she wanted -- she wanted the spotlight. I would prefer to make great cops, more great cops and less or fewer pathetic mad men. So, if we're going to -- I don't think we need stories like these, kind of done a block -- we could have done an a block on how the police are not getting there due, we could have done a block on that footage and not this silliness. And you can watch cops on Fox Nation. You know what, the way you twisted that into a tease is amazing. Thank you. That's why you have 7:00. Straight ahead, Elon Musk and top tech leaders warning artificial intelligence could destroy us all. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Elon Musk and tech titan sounding the alarm on artificial intelligence, over 1,000 leaders penning a letter are calling for an immediate pause on new powerful A.I. systems citing potential risks to society. The leaders warn that no one can understand predict or reliably control A.I., and that the programs could spread propaganda and make many jobs obsolete. New research finds something the technology could impact 80 percent of the workforce. The CEO of the company behind ChatGPT recently warning how the powerful tool will reshape society. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SAM ALTMAN, CEO, We've got to be cautious here. I think people should be happy that we're a little bit scared of this. I think people should be happy. UNIDENTIFIED You're a little bit scared? A little bit. UNIDENTIFIED You personally? I think if I said I were not, you should either not trust me or be very unhappy I'm in this job. This will be the greatest technology humanity has yet developed. (END VIDEO CLIP) So Greg, he's a little bit scared. But he didn't sign the letter. Well, all A.I. is creating predictions based on the answer key called life for humanity, right? It crowd sources all the stuff we've done, whether it's medicine or crime, so ultimately would predict where your cancer is, and when it's going to come. And when and if you're going to get mugged, what street it will be. All it's doing is it's pulling the curtain behind the casino. Because all life is is probability. That's all it is. That's what our brain does every day, we're always trying to figure out what's going to happen next. He's right in the sense that you need humanity to interact with A.I. in order to shape it. If you don't have humanity dealing with it, you won't find the pluses or minuses. Elon is right to call a pause on it but for a different reason. A.I. isn't the enemy of the people. It's the enemy of the media. The media is the most destructive force in our lives right now by monetizing outrage. It's taken every single story in our lives, and it finds the best way to upset us, right? It's trying to attract eyeballs through conflict. A.I. done right will present reality, as opposed to fake news. So, I made a list. Would A.I. have pushed weapons of mass destruction? No. Would A.I. have called riots mostly peaceful? No, would it called Lia Thomas a woman? No, A.I. would not. A.I. would not cause a run on banks, it would have identified that one bank is an anomaly. We have mass shootings, right? A.I. would know to pull back on coverage based on statistics and probability. So, every single problem in life can be fixed with A.I. if you figure out the right way to do A.I., and therefore, it's the news media that should be terrified. Without A.I., men or women, criminals are victims, property, whether it's good or your home, or up for the taking. These are toxic ideas that flourished in our industry. It's time to change that. And I think A.I. will do that. Wow. Well, I'm like, I'm fascinated by what you're saying. Because I don't understand it. I'm going to be honest with you. I don't understand it. But it seems to me whatever information is being fed into it, is the information it's going to spit out. OK. At first. At first, OK. But my -- this is my concern. My concern is, this is about business, all right. So, you're dealing with businessmen there, are they competing with each other? Are they competing with people from other countries? Are there other competitors out there? Isn't -- are they going to short circuit to get the most money in the end or have the most control, you know. Is China involve? Is Russia involved? I mean, all these problems are just raised to another level. And it kind of reminds me of the internet. The beginning of the internet, we were talking about the Communications Decency Act, and how should -- how should it be written. I remember I was working on the statute, or whether or not they would have liability, or are they a publisher or is it just an open forum? I mean, there's so many questions that I don't know to ask. But what I do know is it's going to respond based upon what is fed into it. OK, based on that two thing taking the six month pause, Gillian does it makes sense? Yes, but nobody's going to do it. Even the ones who send the letter? Correct, because they're not ultimately the ones who are going to need to make that decision. They're asking the government to intervene and force all other A.I. developers to take this pause. They're not voluntarily signing up to take the pause, there's not a commitment built into the letter. And for that reason, I think it's completely disingenuous. And I think the architects of these A.I. programs that are leading right now are fully aware of the fact that this ship sailed years ago, the genie is way out of the bottle. They're like a day late and a dollar short, whatever any of those sayings are, it applies here. I think this is these executives trying to curry favor with America because they realized that they have created the beginnings of this technology that will one day control all of human life and all of human behavior, and they don't want to be in the history books as having created this monster because at first, as Greg did a good job of laying out, it spits out what is input, that's in the very infancy of A.I. I mean, 10 years from now. No, 10 weeks. It won't matter one iota what we input into the machines today, it literally takes on a life of its own at some point. I'm not a conspiracy theorist -- (CROSSTALK) A great book Judge to read about A.I. is the Big Nine, I read it like a year or two ago. It is amazing. It's about all the big, the U.S. and Chinese artificial intelligence companies. It's fantastic. And it really explains the lay of the land. Jesse, what do you think? Most Americans are worried about robots taking their jobs, here's why you shouldn't worry about it. Robots can't be concerned. They're already laughing. Robots can't buy anything. Robots don't get wages, and they can't contribute to 401-Ks, robots can't be taxed, you'd basically destroy two thirds of the economy because two thirds of the economy is driven by consumer spending. So, you're cannibalizing your entire workforce. No businessman is going to do that. And no politician is going to allow to that because it reduces economic activity. It also said that these things could get so smart, they could make human slaves. Here's why I'm not worried about that. Because computers are only motivated by efficiency and slaves are not efficient. If you look at the southern economy versus the northern economy, the southern economy was incredibly inefficient. It was incredibly and if it was a backwards economic model, so they'll never go down that road. And why can't just build a kill switch or why can't you have Fauci just invent a virus and give it to the computer. Lastly, thing I want to say, I agree with Judge, I have no idea what I'm talking about. And at some point, you just have to let Silicon Valley and the deep state and Elon Musk just decide everything and you know what, if they make me a slave, I had a good run. Yes, you did a good run. A good run. No, I think they won't make you a slave, they'll just kill you. See, that's the economy. I still had a good run. OK, coming up, a D.C. Democrat defending the city's crime problem after Rand Paul staffer get stabbed in broad daylight. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Senator Rand Paul sounding off after one of his staffers was brutally attacked in broad daylight in Washington D.C. Philip Todd was stabbed in the head and the stomach by a man who was released from federal prison one day prior. The aid is expected to make a full recovery. The suspect was later arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Rand Paul says this should be a wakeup call. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SEN. RAND PAUL (R-KY): That makes me think we're in the third world. I wonder whether Washington D.C. should be listed on dangerous places to travel like we do at the State Department for foreign countries. This has happened in the broad daylight without any expectation. He didn't know his attacker. Well, we are thankful that Philip is getting better. He's had a lot to go through, multiple surgeries and these were life threatening wounds, but we think he's on the mend. (END VIDEO CLIP) And despite the surge in violence in D.C., the Democratic Council Chairman says everything is fine. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) PHIL MENDELSON, CHAIRMAN, DEMOCRATIC When it comes to crime, how people feel is important. But there is not a crime crisis in Washington D.C. (END VIDEO CLIP) There's not a crime crisis in Washington, D.C. Gillian, I'm going to go to you because you spend a lot of time in Washington. Violence in D.C. is out of control. In fact, the United States Attorney's Office, these are the people who work directly for Joe Biden refused to prosecute in 67 percent of the cases where police make arrest. Would you say there's a crime problem in D.C.? Well, the reality is that the homicide rate is on the up, violent crime across the city spiked starting in 2020 with the real onset of like the worst, darkest days of COVID. And things have continued to get worse in Washington D.C., statistically speaking. This, Judge, take a listen to this. This was the chief of police back on March 6th, like he was predicting an incident like this, he said, we need to keep violent people in jail. Right now, the average homicide suspect has been arrested 11 times. Prior to them committing a homicide. I don't need to tell you this. But this guy's behavior fits that pattern of violent crime perfectly. You start out small, some, you know, low rent fraud checks, breaking and entering, and you progress to the point where he's now trying to murder somebody in a city in broad daylight. It's pretty horrific. By the way, you know, rapists usually start out as guys who expose themselves in the subway, they build up to major violent crime. Well, this guy -- this guy is your classic career criminal. He's got a 25 page rap sheet, everybody. I don't have to tell you more than that. And the truth, Jesse, is that 25 page rap sheet, he served and this is one of the things I was concerned about. He served full time. So, it's not like they let him out of prison early. It's not like he was paroled. But this guy was let out of prison. And then that said, usually there is some kind of transitional housing. Should there be some kind of mental competency? If you're in prison for 12 years, shouldn't you then you know, should we check out whether you're not so at that point? Yes, they let a schizophrenic out, and the next day he said he heard voices and stabbed someone in the head and punctured his lung. See, I'm seeing something that he got good time credits and got out of his sense a little early because of the First Step Act. I saw he got paroled rearrested, went back, got out a little earlier than he could have. And this guy like you said, Judge, I see 12, 14 arrests for burglary. I see a drug charge. I see a prostitution charge, gun charge, two assault on a police officer. So, that First Step Act was originally designed to give maybe a second chance -- Second chance. You know, a 15th or 16th chance -- it wasn't designed -- it was supposed to be for non-violent -- I mean I'm looking at a violent rap sheet. This was not written well. He was forcing a woman into prostitution. He wasn't prostituting himself. Go ahead, Greg. Pimping. Pimping. You know -- I stand corrected. It's a time to get hazard pay for working in a city run by Democrats because I think it's time. But it has to be paid only by the Democrats. It's not fair that Republicans and Independents and Libertarians incur the wrath of far left experiments on people in daylight. This is -- we're living in an experiment. We're living in like, what's called, you know, reformation in crime. But it's actually we're getting -- we're getting our butts kicked in broad daylight. We're getting mugged. And then you -- so, think about gun crime, right? Who could -- who keeps pushing for more gun laws but not for more policing, not for more jails, and not for more arrests? Democrats, right? They just focus on the gun. So, if you want to reduce, you know, half of the gun crime, I would assume in the country, why do the Dems volunteer to give up their Second Amendment Right? Why don't we cut gun ownership, Jessica, in half. 150 million people can't own guns. That's got to have an effect, right? There you go. What can go wrong? And it has nothing to do with putting people in prison. There's nothing racist about it. It's just you guys saying, you know what, we've had enough. Take my little gun out. Put it there. There you go. I think -- They have little guns? They have little guns. I think you would agree with me, Jessica. Right, purse pistols. Yes. I mean, if I had a gun, I would certainly give it up. There you go. Look, the truth is -- And I think a lot of people would who weren't hunters or needed it for their -- for their business. Look, I want to ask about D.C. in particular. Congress had to override, a reduction in the sentencing that the D.C. council wanted to impose. They wanted to reduce crime. They not only don't prosecute crime, they want to reduce the sentencing. What's wrong with this people in D.C.? They're Democrats. Are you saying that's what's wrong with them or you're asking me? No, when Congress come in -- No, I get it. And the President -- Gillian pointed out in the first block that President Biden was seen as some big betrayal of the caucus that he had -- What does the caucus think? Well, the caucus in general agrees with President Biden and the D.C. mayor on this. And my point was going to be besides surrendering my purse pistol that the last few years, something really interesting is going on within the party that you're seeing a complete bifurcation of how the regular folks, the voting Democrats, and the activist class, and elected politicians mostly on the state and local level feel about these policies. If you look at the candidates that have been elected. If you look at picking Joe Biden out of a far left field of candidates, you look at picking Eric Adams for instance who was the most moderate candidate ran on a criminal justice reform but mostly a pro police and tamping down on crime in the city platform, things are changing for the average people who are saying things like I don't go in the subway the same way that I used to, I don't wear my jewelry, I'm nervous there's a homelessness problem. We need to make sure that after COVID, we clean up properly. I mean, there's rats everywhere. Like, all of these things that are happening are aggravating people. Some of like the Democrats in New York and D.C. are saying everything's great. We love it. No. Some of them do. (CROSSTALK) But when you hear the council members -- Well, the council people, but I mean the citizen. You know, when you talk to people who live there. The regular folks. Well, I talk to people who live here and it's infuriating when you run into liberals who say things like, this is why you're in the city, dude. If you can't handle it, you got to get out, man. It's all about the - - you know, the city is -- has to be gritty, it has to be edgy. It's like - - this is coming from somebody who hasn't been raped, obviously, because nobody needs crime to be edgy. Or saying -- or saying it -- oh -- Are you in a hurry? No, they keep telling me to go. OK, you want to finish? I do. There's a lot of oh, it used to be worse than the 90's. Sure, objectively. It doesn't mean we want to go back there. And so, I heard the D.C. councilmen. And I was just flipping through Twitter. And I follow Matt Yglesias who's a big lefty. And he's pointing out from the article you cited about refusing to prosecute 67 percent of the arrest. And he's like, these are bad things. These aren't things like oh, you know, he stole some Twizzlers, right? We're not -- OK. Ahead, Republicans eviscerate DHS Secretary Mayorkas in one of the harshest takedowns you will ever see and probably deserved. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Republicans tearing into Homeland Security Secretary Mayorkas and telling him it's time to step down. This comes after weeks -- just weeks after the head of the Border Patrol testified that the administration did not have operational control of the Southern Border. Republican Senators unleashing on the secretary. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ALEJANDRO MAYORKAS, U.S. SECRETARY OF HOMELAND Let me be clear. Number one, we are intensely focused on securing the border. SEN. MIKE LEE (R-UT): It appears to me to be something that is perhaps an intentional effort to obfuscate the real problem, to hide the absolute humanitarian and legal disaster. SEN. JOHN CORNYN (R-TX): You haven't been fired. You should be fired. We've seen nothing but death and destruction as a result. SEN. TED CRUZ (R-TX): If you had integrity, you would resign. And I will tell you the men and women of the Border Patrol, they've never had a political leader undermine them. They despise you, Mr. Secretary because you're willing to let children be raped to follow political orders. (END VIDEO CLIP) Now, Judge, do you think that was -- that was hyperbole with -- I mean, like, we -- I think we all agree Mayorkas is a complete idiot and he should go. But do you think -- what? I just wouldn't say he's complete idiot. Just -- you said we all. Oh, he is an idiot. I was not -- Jessica, I am speaking for you. Jessica said to me in the green room that Mayorkas is a complete idiot. But I'm saying that he would let children get raped probably a little too far. Well, it depends. It depends on the facts. I think he is an evil idiot. I think that he is intentionally not recognizing that children are being raped, many children are being put on birth control by their parents as they make the trip. There are rape trees. I've seen the panties hanging from them. I've gone to the border at least four times. I know what's going on from the ranchers, from the Border Patrol. No, I don't think that was hyperbole. I think that what is happening where we allow this this influx, many children without their parents, these kids have been raped. We already have what -- is it now 800 immigrants who are just dead? They're dead within the area of the United States. Nobody seems to care about them. Americans are dying. No one seems to care about them either. We just talked about Joe Fentanyl -- Joe Biden. Joe Fentanyl is better. Yes, that's what -- yes, laughing about the mother who lost two of her sons and saying oh, it was political. You know, it was the other guy who's at fault. No, I don't think that's hyperbole. I think this guy ought to go. He's evil. He is allowing all kinds of damage to this nation and not protecting it. It's treasonous. Can I ask a question? Sure. What is a rape tree? A rape tree is when you take the panties of the victim and you hang them from the tree so they know how many women have been raped by you. Oh, my God. All right, well, Jesse, I want to ask you about the fact that Trump had been impeached twice, once as COVID was taking off under the assumption that he wasn't going to be impeached anyway or he wasn't going anywhere. Why don't -- why is it Mayorkas being impeached? I had just asked Gillian the same question. She says they don't have the votes. I guess you need two-thirds. But put it out there anyway. Yes. Just scar the guy. Why not waste the time that they wasted with everybody else? It won't even be as nearly as long as the Trump impeachment was. Yes. Which one? I don't remember. A real journalist would ask the question, is Mayorkas in business with the drug cartels because he has made the drug cartels richer than they've ever been. He is the drug cartel employee of the year. You know they make more money from human trafficking than from cocaine. And what has he done with human trafficking? It's exploded under his watch. Is the guy have a fetish for getting his butt kicked in public? Every hearing, he knows what's coming. He know Cruz is going to kill him. And he comes to the hearing totally unprepared. He has no idea what the statistics. He's -- how many people? How many people? Oh we're going to have to get -- Jesse, he's not -- he's not going to admit it. He knows every answer to every question. OK, well, I thought he was stupider than that. And he doesn't know what the bracelets are. Every Fox viewer knows the bracelets. We've covered it a thousand times. If you don't know that, you can't say you care. I just want to know where the media is. You have rape trees. You have a detention center that incinerated migrants the other day. You have fentanyl death

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NEWS CHANNEL It is a mess. Thank you, Gary Kaltbaum. I'm sorry for the truncated time. That'll do it for us here right now. Dow did finish up today 100 points. Now, here's THE FIVE. GREG GUTFELD, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Hi, I'm Greg Gutfeld, along with Katie Pavlich, Geraldo Rivera, Jesse Watters, and her above-ground pool is an empty cool whip container, Dana Perino. THE FIVE. President Biden having an excellent time at the White House Easter Egg Roll, and hopping right into speculation over 2024, looks like everyone was there. The giant human-sized bunnies mixing it up with influence-peddling members of his family like Hunter. It was all fun and games until Biden dangle this carrot in front of millions of anxious Democrats. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) AL ROKER, NBC NEWS Mr. President, will you be taking part in the Easter Egg Rolls after planning on after 2024? JOE BIDEN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED Well, I plan on at least three or four more Easter Egg Rolls. At least three or four more. Maybe five. Maybe five? Maybe six, what the hell. I don't know. Are you saying that you would be taking part in our upcoming election 2024? I'll either roll an egg or being the, you know, the guy who's pushing them out. Help a brother out. No, well, I plan on running, Al. But we're not prepared to announce it yet. (END VIDEO CLIP) All right, whatever. Although the president isn't prepared to make things officially does have a reelection strategy ready to go, an army of TikTok influencers. Yet, the same Chinese-owned app that lawmakers are considering banning because of national security concerns. The plan seems obvious, Gen Z has fallen out of love with Joe and he asked to juice those numbers somehow. But it gets more annoying, the Biden administration is even considering creating a separate Briefing Room at the White House for the TikTokers. So, brace yourself for more of this. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) KOOPER (PH): Hi, my name is Cooper. And this is a day in my life as a White House intern. Hey, Jenny, I booked you a nail appointment love. JEN PSAKI, FORMER WHITE HOUSE PRESS Yes, I didn't tell you to do that. It's called initiative. Hi, White House, this is Kooper. I don't think so. Doesn't matter. (INAUDIBLE) (END VIDEO CLIP) So, Jesse, this is interesting. Their strategy is enlisting the dumbest, most vacuous, most destructive, least experienced idiots on Earth, otherwise known as influencers from TikTok. What does that tell you about the Democratic Party? They don't care that they're enlisting something that destroys people's minds. JESSE WATTERS, FOX NEWS CHANNEL That tells me you buy influencers when you can't influence anybody yourself. Joe Biden's idea of persuading someone is to say, come on, man. The guy doesn't inspire, he doesn't influence. You know, Barack Obama sent a thrill down Chris Matthews' leg, he didn't pay an influencer to send the thrill, he sent that thrill himself. Joe Biden can't send thrills because the man has no original ideas ever. He plagiarized his way through life. He's never said anything that's anyone that ever got up off of their seat and went like that. So, this is their new strategy is to pay influencers, and then he's going to have surrogates campaign for him. He stays in Delaware. And then J. B. Pritzker goes out and gives a speech. Now, if the media was having a really hard time trying to say, you know, Trump's in bed with Russia, how is this guy not in bed with China? He's inviting an army of young people with phones with a Chinese spy app into the White House for two years and giving them offices. I mean, how easy is it? These guys are just hired guns anyway. Greg, you wave a bunch of cash in someone's face and say you can have the key to the White House, they're going to do whatever you want. And the fact that the guy broke his reelection announcement to a weatherman during an Easter Egg Roll tells you something. What happened the last time Al Roker was at the White House? (INAUDIBLE). Yes, he did. This was a much better story for Al. I don't even think Biden was planning on making this announcement, he just got guilted into it. Oh, can you break some news for me Joe? Sure Al, why not? Jesse, I love how you bring a bit of history to these topics. A lot of people wouldn't have remembered this (INAUDIBLE) moments. GERALDO RIVERA, FOX NEWS CHANNEL CORRESPONDENT-AT- That's a disgusting juxtaposition. And no, but bringing it back, it kind of sets the stage for my next question, Dana. Doesn't this explain why the RESTRICT bill just died because they deliberately made it so broad that it couldn't pass. It was supposed to be about TikTok. And then he made it about all these other private websites. And that was because they didn't want it because this is what they really want. DANA PERINO, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Right, because that -- so now they're a betwixt in between, which is a little phrase I heard because they know that they want to try to make sure that they have the youth vote and more on that in just a moment. And also, at the time when they announced it at the Briefing Room, they couldn't answer if he -- why he would be calling for the RESTRICT act. At the same time, he did a TikTok video for St. Patrick's Day. And they were like, oh, yes, we can't really -- we don't really know. And maybe -- and maybe they weren't told. Do you remember at the beginning of the administration when they first got there, they weren't even allowed to have a Peloton because of the concern about the Wi-Fi and the thing. So, now, to Jesse's point, bringing all of these people in with the TikTok on their phones, you're not allowed to have TikTok on your government phone. But you can have TikTok as an influencer on your phone when you go into the White House? And also, how are you going to allow TikTok influencers for your campaign to have office space at the White House? If you're going to open up an office space, because you think social media influencers are important to the discussion, well, then that means you have to be open to everybody coming in. And do you really want that? I don't think so. However, a couple of things, the millennials were for banning TikTok in the most recent poll, 45 to 25, the youngsters aged 20- to 29-year-olds were not but they were only 49 percent for it. So, there is an opening here where you could have gotten everyone together and say let's ban together. Let's all use a different platform to communicate. But these college town turnouts, Greg, last week, when you were away, and we miss you very much. There was a election in Wisconsin, the Democrats mopped the floor with the Republicans. And one of the ways they did that is they ran up the vote totals in the two big college towns. And that's what they did in Arizona. And they're planning it all across the country. So, there is a method to their madness, but it is mad. So Katie, you know, they say influencers, but they never say whether it's good or bad influence. I mean, generally, the ones that I see strike me as mentally unwell. People that seek attention and are driven by envy. And I don't think they have a keen grasp on inflation. You mean the guy with the long nails doesn't understand inflation? Yes, exactly. KATIE PAVLICH FOX NEWS CHANNEL Nail salons are a lot more expensive now. Maybe he does, you never know. No, data is right. I mean, people always say you don't need to reach out to the youth vote because they don't turn out to vote. So, it's a waste of time. That's not a waste of time, as we've seen for Democrats lately. But when it comes to the TikTok issue, Republicans and some Democrats, few of them, some of them talk about TikTok as a national security problem to protect the country from a foreign adversary who is poisoning the minds of the youth who are making these monsters out of young people. But Democrats, most of them and the White House talk about it in terms of vote turnout, in terms of political problems, they are concerned that if they protect national security, they will somehow damage themselves politically, and that's a problem for them. And they do have this huge issue where they're filming videos inside the White House where there are classified spaces like skiffs on TikTok where Chinese government has the location, all the information on the phone from the White House. But then I want to comment real quickly on Joe Biden saying he's going to be rolling Easter eggs for however many years, the White House can't say that he's not running for reelection because then he becomes even more relevant, right? He becomes even more of a lame duck than he would be if he were to say I am running. So, they can't say that until they decide he's either in and who's going to be the backup and Gavin Newsom is the guy that really wants that position. So, Geraldo, let's say you are Gen Z now, you probably would have been an influencer. If you got a TikTok influence, what would you be doing on TikTok? (CROSSTALK) To Dana's point on the election, the various elections, the most consequential election of 2023 was in Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Supreme Court, Madison, Wisconsin, where my wife attended University of Wisconsin, there are precincts where one particular precinct where there were 40 votes cast in 2019. They were 400 votes cast -- 500 sorry, 500 votes cast, 500 versus 44 votes. Gen Z is the key to Joe Biden's re-election. He's definitely running. He can't win without these kids. The kids are the weakest generation ever. They are motivated, they are turned on. My daughter, for instance, two weeks ago, less than two weeks ago on a national school Walkout Day to protest gun violence very appropriate -- Is it a private school? Yes. So, you paid for her to walkout? She walked out. She came back. I appreciate the fact that she was motivated that she wanted to end the gun violence. These kids are the key to the coming election. The Democrats understand it. The Republicans better get on board otherwise they're going to get their butts kicked. All right. Coming up next, Americans voting with their feet and getting the heck out of Democratic-run cities. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) More Americans are waking up to the chaotic state of Democratic-run cities and voting with their feet. The top newspaper in Oregon finally admitting that the city's deteriorating conditions are driving residents out. They wrote this, housing unaffordability, homelessness, increasing taxation, drug addiction, crisis, untreated mental illness, gun violence, traffic deaths and educational mediocrity are changing the calculus for many about to -- where to live, raise a family or even retire. Other Democrat-run cities facing a similar Exodus including Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cook County, Illinois, Chicago, New York City and Philadelphia. There's probably other cities in there that we haven't focused on as much because this seems to be a phenomenon, Greg, that is nationwide. In terms of the New York, people are leaving because the left emptied the prisons and reduce the likelihood of felons serving time. So, they completed half their equation, which in their altruistic world was to have fewer minorities in jail, but they didn't have the other half of the equation. So now you have freed criminals and unpunished felons, you know, free from the carceral state, but now preying on people in the neighborhoods, they're robbing, they're raping, they're stabbing. So, we're the subject of this experiment. And I think people are leaving because they just can't tell who the nice people are anymore. It used to be -- it used to be you can go in and set up before kids on bicycles. Oh, they're going to sell you candy. No, they're going to surround your car, and they're going to beat you. That's how -- that's what happened -- New York is now the Russian Roulette, right? And this goes back to -- I said it a million times. You can't have a one- party city, especially if the one party is a Democrat, you know, husband needs a wife, a bat -- slobby bachelor needs somebody to get him in shape. And the problem is there's nobody to create friction between the Democrats and their bad ideas. Somebody has to be there to slow them down. That's the wife who tells the husband, no, you can't put a kiddie pool in the basement. You need somebody to stop the crazy ideas. And all the Republicans have left. So all you have are the crazy people. And the cities her other are a bit in a downward spiral. And it's hard to pull out of it once businesses start to leave, your tax base leaves and how do you get them back? I think crime is certainly an issue and these widely publicized. I mean, the thing that's changed a lot is the fact that you see it on video so often now, you can see actually how outrageous some of these acts are. But in my generation, the main reason people are leaving New York, for example is taxes. It's not crime, it's -- Jesse left, I left it at a certain point. They're going to New Jersey, they're going to Pennsylvania, they're going California, they're going to Connecticut, other Democrat-run, you know jurisdictions, they're leaving because of the finances. If you die in New York, you pay a death tax, a city death tax, a state death tax, you pay the federal death tax, you know, why stay here, go to a place where like Florida where there's no income tax. So, I think that, really, although crime is definitely an issue, especially when you can see it with your -- with your -- with your own eyes. But I do believe that they're when -- even Portland. Portland, you read The Oregonian, and you talk about what's really happening in that lovely, lovely city, it's the lack of affordable housing. I think Gen Z though, is moving back to the city. I think the cities are on the verge of a great Renaissance. And I tend to look at the contents. The TikTok influencers are moving back to the city, Katie. I don't think that Portland or L.A. or New York City are on the verge of some great Renaissance, I think it's going to get a lot, lot worse. And I'm laughing at you Geraldo a little bit because you're complaining about high taxes, which Democrats like but then you keep voting for Democrats. So all these Democrats leave these places. And then they go to places where they're lower taxes, and they vote for the same thing. But in terms of what's happening here, you know, the businesses are leaving, all the small businesses are closed, the corporations can afford in some places like Walmart to relocate people. But that's not the case for everybody. And what's left is higher taxes, but people leaving, so no one to pay the taxes and then they need more money to spend on these programs for crime and homelessness. And so, where do you go from there? You go straight to the bottom. And the thing is, is that if you can afford to leave, you probably already left. The people who are left here are the people that the left claims to stand up for, the most vulnerable, the single mothers, the minimum wage workers who now their communities have been destroyed by these problems, and they can't afford to leave the city, moving is expensive and so, they're stuck there with no real good options. Not only that, but Jesse, there's maybe nobody there to buy their home. Well at that age, you're trying to have as much sex as possible and drink as much as possible after college. So, all of your friends (INAUDIBLE). You move into the city and you have no self-respect, because you'll live in a bucket and pay $900 a month. But you're meeting a lot of women and you're drinking past midnight and you're trying to establish a career. Once you get married and have a family, you move the hell out of there. Geraldo is right, it's crime and COVID was the one-two punch, and then you find out, wait a second, I'm in Tennessee or Florida and Texas, I'm paying no state taxes. I'm staying. But if I could just disagree with you slightly, I think the leadership in these cities like the dysfunction, because if they didn't like it, they try to clean it up. And they're almost trying to make it worse, because the more dysfunction you have, the more money you can spend on helping people. So, then you raise taxes, you spend more money, and you just give it to the power brokers who are in charge of drugs, crime and homelessness. What do they do? They skim off the top and then they plow the rest of it back into your campaign coffers. So, they're not actually trying to help the cities. They're just trying to increase their own power. Remember that with the de Blasio administration and the homelessness money that almost a billion dollars, and then they had to do a report that said we were sorry, we don't know where it went. We know where it went. All right. Coming up, seeing isn't believing, fake A.I. generated images are flooding social media and getting scary good at fooling people. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Don't believe what you see, artificial intelligence is making it harder to determine what's reality. Fake A.I. generated photos are flooding every corner of the internet and images are getting more convincing by the day. Lots of folks got fooled by this phony photo of the Pope including me, decked out in a stylish white, puffy little jacket, it racked up over 30 million views. Even experts weren't really able to automatically flag it as fake. A.I. is also getting busted for making up stories about public figures. And even citing news stories that never existed. Greg, I have to confess, I did see the pope jacket, I sent it to Emma. I said, man, that guy's got drip. I'm not surprised you would be fooled. But I mean. Me either. But you know -- you know, it's funny, we do -- I think that like - - I think it's easy right now to tell when it's fake because it's too on the nose. It's too improbable. Did you really think this was fake immediately? Yes, of course. Come on. You don't know that. Of course. Well, I talked to the Pope. So, I called him up. I did my fact checking, yes, I never go on vacation to see the pope. We worry about artificial intelligence messing with our sense of reality that's already happened like with news. The news was, like, these days, every story starts at the end and people work backwards, you know. And so we have an assumption, a conclusion. But that's not supposed to how -- journalism once you start with a story, you make phone calls. But now the preconceptions are decided beforehand. A.I., I'm hoping I'm very I'm optimistic about A.I. that A.I. will be like old journalism, where it just dates everything. And it just relies on probability of what will happen. And you can't get bias in that unless somebody's controlling the bias. Well, what about the guy that was falsely accused of something he didn't do by A.I.? That's not a very good start. No, but go ahead. Well, as I say, it scares me. Let me go back. So, in graduate school, I wrote what is a terrible paper, but it was my concern at the time. YouTube might remember this, when O.J. was under trial, there was a Time Magazine cover and there was a lot of controversy over it because they darken and shaded it. They shaded it. Right? And so, my paper was about how ethically that was wrong that you should just have the picture should be what it is. OK, and we are so far past that now. I live with a lot of fear that every morning I'm going to be the first one who reports on a fake video or a fake photograph as if it were real. Like I'm so concerned about it because I don't know how you would do that. We're in a breaking news situation. How do you know immediately if it's true or not? And I don't really have an answer here. I just have a lot of concern. I should probably be concerned too. Yet, I'm not, Dana. I think I know in my gut what's right even though I felt for the Pope story, thank God I didn't fell for that on air. Geraldo -- You got to slow down, that's it. You got to slow down, you got to get a second source. Right. Did anybody get a source on the jacket? The burden is on the believer. You know? And you know, if you repeat the bull shad, and then near a bull shatter, you know, it's a -- you got to really be careful. Now, in terms of the Pope and the jacket, it looked really cool on him actually. It did. I liked it. They had pictures of President Trump outrunning the law. A lot of people fell for that too, Katie. Well, the problem Geraldo is a lot of these people who do this, the experts look at this and they can't tell the difference. So, if they do this all the time, and they can't tell the difference, isn't that an issue? I mean, I think the good news is that Greg will be fine, because he's been nice to all the robots saying, welcome, welcome. I know, I saw this coming. Do you know that's there's a story about when they first -- the first motion pictures. And the first thing in the theater they showed was a train coming at the -- and everybody in the audience got up and ran. Right. Because they weren't used to the technology. I think it just -- we get -- we're always behind the technology. And then we get in front of it, and then we become addicted to it. How do you -- how do you get in front of a technology that looks so real? You don't have to. I mean, it doesn't have to be a big puffy jacket. You don't have to. You could just say -- you could just say it's fake. It actually helps like Geraldo when they post things on the internet and just say it's fake. By the way, the one thing that wasn't fake, the Dalai Lama. Yes, what was that? The Dalai Lama was caught on camera asking a young man to suck on his tongue. Yes. That was not A.I. generated. That's what I'm saying and you could tell. Are you sure? Yes. He apologized. He apologized. Why did the Dalai Lama say that? Exactly. He didn't say it. He did it. He said it and he did it. Maybe it's part of a ritual? It was not, believe me. Geraldo, what are you -- running press for the Dalai Lama? I'm covering for the Dalai Lama. All right, ahead, toughen up, America. Republicans want to kiss participation trophies goodbye. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Well, the days of coddling America's kids could be over. Three Republican senators in North Carolina introducing a bill that would ban participation trophies for children in sporting events. It reads in part, "Awards provided in connection with the activities shall be based on identified performance achievements." But it seems Democrats want to pamper students even more. Check out this newly surfaced clip of Chicago's left- wing mayor-elect talking about abolishing homework and F grades. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) BRANDON JOHNSON, MAYOR-ELECT, To be quite Frank with you I didn't issue a lot of homework for students. That was my own way of sort of rebelling against the structure. I don't think I ever gave a kid an F. I just -- I don't -- I don't know how a student sits in front of you and fails. I know some professors may find that, you know -- you know, slightly troubling. (END VIDEO CLIP) So, Dana, I think there's a difference between participation trophies and then trophies for winners. Like, maybe you can have both for kids. Well, also, I think -- I'm for limited government. And I think this is -- Yes. You need a bill? -- nonsense and ridiculous. You don't actually need to legislate anything. Let parents make this decision or their schools make the decision of the teachers, whoever. And also, like, if it's 5-year-old and you're trying to get everybody to participate in a team sport, I get it. Everybody gets participation trophy. But I think what -- when we make fun of participation trophies or actually say there's concern about it is when there's no room for competition and merit and winning that way which is what helps drive innovation and that's where we get into a problem. As for the no homework and the Fs, I mean, look, about two months ago, there was a report out of Chicago public schools that now nobody could read at grade level and nobody could do math at grade level. And "AMERICA'S NEWSROOM" producers called the Chicago public schools for a comment about this result and they said, we are in line with every other major urban school district. Like, as if that was the defense. Right. And so, it's a good thing. So, I mean, I imagine that Chicago public schools are not going to do much better under this new mayor who is really tied in with the teachers' union. Yes, I mean, Geraldo, he's basically bragging about failing his students. Meaning, he's not giving them F so he's saying that they're succeeding when they're not doing the work. Well, in their defense, I have to say that generally speaking, a kid getting an F is from a dysfunctional home. They're trying to be remedial. I get the objection to participation trophies but you want to keep even the marginal kids engaged and motivated. You don't want to you know tell them they're going to be failures in life. I understand that. It's always a compromise. He seems -- I don't know this guy, the new mayor of Chicago. I wish him well. He's got his hands full but. He's dealing with the you know the real situation with -- the city has a cancer. Crime is certainly it but it's these pockets of poverty and dysfunction where you don't have a mom and dad at home. That's the root of it all. And I don't know -- I don't know that giving that kid a participation trophy is a bad thing. I think that kids is actually a good thing. I remember when I was in eighth grade, this was one of the best things that ever happened to me. I had a history teacher. He was the toughest teacher I ever had. I took a test and didn't do the back side of the test because I didn't flip the page over. So, I only filled out the front. And guess what? You got an F. He failed me. So, that taught me a big -- just on that test, I made it up. Well, what was the final grade? Probably a B or something. But the point is that throughout the next, you know, test I flipped the page over and he helped me succeed, Greg, by teaching me a lesson with my own failure. Turning the page. You know, a lot of people like to say that, you know, they should bring back corporal punishment. I say capital punishment for kids. Good idea. Yes. Don't get rid of the participation trophies because then what do you give to kids like me? I mean, they used to -- actually it was called -- back then it was called most spirited. Do you remember that? It was like if you could not -- if you didn't land one basket for a three-day tournament, I got most spirited. He said land of basket. Sink a -- sink a basket in the -- in the bowl. In the bowl. But you know -- you know, this is kind of like a mild reversal of drag queen story hour. It's a performative thing. It's like there's a real -- like, why do they -- it was like at school, you couldn't find anything else other than drag queen story hour. No, it was -- it was a statement that they're making. Same here. I don't think -- you're right, I don't think -- I think it's a lousy statement. It's a waste of time. You know, it's obvious that you're do -- you're kind of -- it's a thumb in the eye. As for this -- like, this mayor, it goes back to the thing that they have the -- they only see these goals and they don't know how to get there. So, they go, you know what, I don't want to -- you know, I don't want my students to get Fs. Well, that's a good goal. So, his system is I'm not giving them. No, you actually -- you actually become a really good teacher and you try to help them. You don't just say I'm not going to give out Fs. That's not a system. That's idiotic and that's the problem. They've decided no more detention, right? With their fights, you can't expel people. So, it's so -- it's like when they eliminate crimes and they say crime is down. Right. What about this -- that's not a system. Yes. Taking challenges away from kids does not help them necessarily, Jesse. Yes, I failed Shakespeare as a junior. And I think that guy is so overrated he is -- Shakespeare or your teacher. He impossible to read. And I'm proud of that F. I was really into trophies as a child. I had a mantle in my room and I had all my trophies set up -- You still do. -- with my medals and everything. It was -- all my friends, it was a big deal. And then one swim meet, I think they gave out a ribbon. I don't know why. But I got fifth place which I'm still ashamed of in breaststroke. I'm terrible at breaststroke. And I couldn't even hang it. I tried to hide it behind another ribbon and then I think I burned it in the backyard in a ceremony. This is such an intriguing story. And then it made me a better swimmer. Yes. Not by getting better at breaststroke but by quitting breaststroke and becoming a backstroker. There you go. That's interesting. There you go. That's the -- that's the -- That's story -- You try to switch up your sport. -- that's going to be for our best stuff compilation at the end of the year. I think we're going to just -- I would label it. -- do it in the A block and then we'll all do a response to -- you know what we should do? Yes. We should go to your swimming pool where you started the backstroke do a whole package. We're going to speed -- we're going to swimming, like speed it up. Speeds. You're being very spirited about this, Greg. Oh, Greg. I'm going to push you a little bit. All right, "THE FASTEST" is up next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) I'm back. Time for "THE FASTEST." First up, barber shops traditionally have been a great place to get a quality haircut, plus learn some pearls of wisdom, facts of life from you Barber. Maybe not anymore. One San Francisco spot is now offering silent mode for customers who are not feeling chatty. The owner came up with the idea after realizing that his clients tech workers just weren't interested in small talk. Are you when you get your haircut interested in chatting? One of my best friends does my hair. Her name is Ashley. She has her own salon. So, when I get to see her and spend a couple of hours with her, we talk, we chit chat, we catch up, so I'm grateful to see her. But I do this with Uber. There's a thing on Uber now where you can choose chatty or not driver and I choose not chatty. It depends on who you know. Yes, I guess it is. But my wife, like Katie, gets a lot of her, you know, social news in the barbershop. Well, that's because she doesn't go to a barbershop. She goes to a salon. And your wife probably spends a good hour and a half in there. So, to give your person the silent treatment for an hour and a half, that is -- That's a long time. -- horrible. I never speak to my barber, my old barber in Manhattan. I have a new -- we don't have a lot in common, and then I moved to a new place with a new barber, and we talk all the time. Not in common, what do you mean by that? You just know, Geraldo. Chronological, racial? He's a side stroker. Side stroker? Sometimes you walk into a barbershops in Manhattan or New Jersey and they're like, this is not really a barber shop. What are you doing here? What do you mean? I don't know. Barbershop -- are barbershop still the thing? When you go, Dana, is it a social event? Yes, Eddie Rubinoff, Eddie Arthur Salon is the best. We love to have a little chat. And I got -- Emma went there. Yes. Well, here's the thing about this. What was -- what was his lead? In San Francisco though, the tech workers, they don't want to talk to anybody, and they just want to be so isolated, and they want to work from home, and they just don't want to be a part of society. So, lik

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NEWS CHANNEL POLITICAL A 65-year-old murdered, a 14-year-old murdered and it has become acceptable. Black Lives Matter to us and I encourage people to go read that piece in The New York Post. NEIL CAVUTO, FOX NEWS CHANNEL And we will, my friend, we will. Gianno Caldwell well on that. THE FIVE is now. DANA PERINO, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Hello everyone, I'm Dana Perino along with Judge Jeanine Pirro, Jessica Tarlov, Will Cain and Greg Gutfeld. It's 5:00 in New York City and this is THE FIVE. Democrat leaders making excuses after a violent team takeover terrorizes Chicago, hundreds rampaging through the streets, blocking traffic, smashing car windows and destroying property. Two teams were shot during the chaos and the whole thing was apparently organized on social media. Police were outnumbered and only managed to make 15 arrests. A woman caught up in the mayhem describing the scene after her car was attacked. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED I jump in my car, my husband go to the hospital. UNIDENTIFIED What did they do? UNIDENTIFIED Because the guy (INAUDIBLE) in the face. (END VIDEO CLIP) But some top Democrats think it was just teens being teens. Chicago mayor-elect Brandon Johnson condemning what happened but also said it's "not constructive to demonize youth". And the city's outgoing Mayor Lori Lightfoot said this. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) LORI LIGHTFOOT (D), MAYOR OF There's lots of opportunities for us to redirect the young people to safe spaces. Here's the thing, the vast majority of the young people that came downtown -- came downtown because it was great weather and an opportunity to enjoy the city. That's absolutely entirely appropriate. There were a few that came with different intentions, and they have and they will be dealt with, but I'm not going to use your language, which I think is wrong, to say that it was mayhem. (END VIDEO CLIP) Chicago's chaos comes as a crime makes more headlines in New York City Republicans holding a hearing that featured victims of liberal policies. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MADELINE BRAME, SON WAS MURDERED IN NEW YORK CITY IN 2018: All types of criminal elements, free to do what they want, when they want, however they want, to whomever they want with no consequences. No deterrence. UNIDENTIFIED Do you believe that the criminals who murdered your son received justice? Absolutely not. There should be no plea deals for murder. UNIDENTIFIED Do you feel your family was treated appropriately in the criminal justice system? Absolutely not. We were treated like garbage. (END VIDEO CLIP) Greg, we're here again on Monday. A lot of this crime does seem to happen blow up and especially in Chicago on the weekends, your take on the Chicago scene or the New York hearing. GREG GUTFELD, FOX NEWS CHANNEL I just find it amazing when language is always deemed more offensive than the deeds that led to the language. So, if you express any outrage about mob violence, and you use terms, if you God forbid you use the word these people are acting like animals. That's racist. How dare you, that is worse than a man getting beaten up by a -- by a mob. That's how -- that's the world we live in right now. I love that the mayor bemoans the lack of adult-supervised activity. You know, this is the mayor that canceled homework. The unspeakable truth here is that rioting is fun only because it is unsupervised. You think these miscreants are going to say, you know, I wouldn't do this if there were some activities. Maybe there might be a potluck at the church we could go to. There are mindsets right now that are competing for the brands. And I'm going to say young blacks, because I'm going to assume that these crowds were mostly black. I can't tell, you know? But safe guests. Just because we talked about Chicago, we talked about the crime that's going on there that's affecting black minorities and black families most. Republicans often say, you know, you can do anything. As long as you get an education and you stay out of trouble, the world is your oyster. And the left does the opposite. They say you can't do anything. Racism is an ever present overwhelming obstacle. And what does that do? Ironically, because it tells all these young kids that they can do anything, that they can go out and beat the crap out of innocent people and loot and destroy property because their life is already screwed, right? Their life is already over. There's an -- there's an unspeakable obstacle in front of them. So, it doesn't really matter what they do. So, they throw away their lives with stupid behavior. Actually, Judge, this is interesting that he says that because I was going to just mention this and of course, you can comment whatever you want. But Robert Peters is the Illinois Senate black caucus chair and he said this today, since I'm a glutton for punishment and I'm sure I'm going to get the most unhinged crime weirdo replies, but I would look at the behavior of young people as a political act and statement. It's a mass protest against poverty and segregation, which then guarantees that even the 15 people that were arrested, he wouldn't blame them for crimes committed. JEANINE PIRRO, FOX NEWS CHANNEL LEGAL Look, there is a real disconnect between what people are saying and what is actually happening on the street. They tried to convince us with this in New York when Kathy Hochul ran for governor, she said there's a perception problem. And they're trying to make it a perception problem in Chicago, because the day after this happened, Chicago police encouraged people to enjoy what the city has to offer a day after the team chaos. And let me make one thing perfectly clear. You know, you can have people come out and say, like Brandon Johnson, the new mayor of Chicago, it is not constructive to demonize the youth who have otherwise been starved of opportunity in their own communities. I disagree with him 100 percent, it is time to demonize them. And it is time to send them to jail. I am tired of the old argument. Oh, is it the parents? Or is it the school? Or is it the police who should be in charge. Right now, when you're in a public area, and you causes mayhem and anarchy, this is when law enforcement has got to come in and there's got to be consequences. And the way they started this whole hearing in New York today Dana, was, you know, Adler -- Congressman Jerome Nadler, I should say, comes out and talks about, oh, this is really about someone else. Dan Goldman, OK. This is a guy who ran for Congress and he was, you know, I'm a former prosecutor and I know how to prosecute crime. And he then comes out and he says, your experiences to the mother we just heard who painfully describe what happened. He said, your experiences are devastating. But the problem is that this is charade -- this is a charade. That's a cover-up for Donald Trump. This is not about a charade. This is about people living their lives in front of the rest of us. And the sooner we decide that we -- there's got to be a plan to turn this around. The sooner these kids go online, and they post, we're going to go out, we're going to steal, we're going to beat people up, we're going to jump on cars, we're going to break down buses, were going to have fights, we're going to have those cars spins. And by the way, in California, they actually passed a law specific to what they're doing with these -- what do they call them, Greg? With these U -- these U-turns when they get the cars and -- They're spinning them around. Yes, they're spinning it. I love how you guys think I would know the answer to that. I actually don't. But there is a new crime that outlaws it. And it's time to put these kids in jail. Jessica, the -- again, feel free to talk about whatever you want. But I noticed this morning, each of the witnesses in New York that when they gave their opening statement, the very first thing that they said was, I don't care what your politics are. This is what's happening here in our city. I don't care. And so, Jose Alba in particular said, I'm not a Republican, I'm not a Democrat. I'm just here because this is what happened to me. And he's worried that it's going to happen other people. JESSICA TARLOV, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Most people aren't, like the woman remember who had her baby carriage hit by the guy who's a liberal. (INAUDIBLE). Said absolutely nothing to do with my politics. They tried to kill my kid and me too. And that's how people feel when something there are certain -- there are a few issues that transcend politics, crime happens to be one of them. It used to be. I still think that it does honestly, because the approach is to how each of the parties want to deal with it and how they talk about people and who they're trying to demonize are so stark, that you do end up looking at them differently. And to the point about this being a show trial this morning, I did think I was very happy that the entire cohort of the Democrats showed up to do this. Because they haven't to others. They haven't to others. And they pointed out the fact that Jim Jordan represents somewhere where the crime rates are higher than New York City. Kevin McCarthy, Bakersfield. You have more of a chance of being a victim of violent crime if you live there than you do in New York City. They should have these meetings in Memphis in St. Louis, tour the country, go to Toledo, go to Alabama. What went on in Alabama this weekend, it's heart-wrenching. Yes, it's just absolutely devastating. Or you have a kid, a 16-year-old on a roll kid who shows up to pick up his twin siblings from someone's house, thinks they're there on a playdate, he gets shot in the head. This is not about New York City. And they turned it into that because of Alvin Bragg. They wanted to show fealty to Donald Trump at this moment where he is saying that Alvin Bragg is coming for him. Because if they cared about it just being a crime, they would show up at a city where the crime is worse than it is. But this is the first of many hearings, they said, Will. I'm sure there'll be in Jim Jordan's hometown and Kevin McCarthy's hometown next. WILL CAIN, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Well, this morning on "FOX & FRIENDS", Jim Jordan told us they would be going around the country and they felt their next step would be Chicago. I don't think New York is an appropriate place to start. Because when you talk about the comparison of the crime going up in the city, as compared to the choice to book in die and go after a presidential candidate for what amounts to a bookkeeping, we won't call it an error, but a bookkeeping violation. It shows a perverted sense of priorities in New York. Here's the thing, you can't stop an act if you can't describe an act. And Greg, I saw the same thing that you did in that, my focus here is on the choice of words. Lori Lightfoot said, I wouldn't choose to call it mayhem. Well, I'm glad you've taken that moral stance, Lori. How about the mayor-elect in Chicago, Brandon Johnson, who also said this Judge, he said, listen to this, tortured, an absolutely sinister choice of words. Loot, how about looting corporations who are taxing the populace in search so that they can turn a profit? These corporations want this turn a profit and that amounts to looting. This is the inability to describe an act and to your point, Judge. The point is to change perception in our minds, in the citizens minds, so that we can no longer understand reality. But when you're in the middle of what you just saw in Chicago, or you live here in New York, reality is unescapable. The other thing on the hearing today in New York is what is it, federal taxpayer nexus is that there's a lot of money that goes to cities in order to federal government and federal taxpayers pay. That's you and me. So, that is the nexus there. And the other thing is I heard today, there was this guy in Chicago saying that it's Walmart's fault. Because that's why they have food deserts because Walmart is trying to take advantage of the people and Walmart just left, they just closed four stores. -- to four, like, the next four probably is easier after you make that decision initially. Well, more to come, coming up next, President Biden getting very snippy with the liberal media, what's going on? We'll talk about it. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) That's for Hunter. President Biden back from his five-day taxpayer-funded family heritage odyssey in Ireland, but he's not in any mood to talk, the old man snapping at reporters who keep pestering him about his 2024 plans. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED Can you tell us whether the last few days have changed your calculus on when you'll make an announcement on your plans for 2024? JOE BIDEN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED No, I've already made that calculus. We'll announce it relatively soon. But the trip here just reinforced my sense of optimism about what can be done. UNIDENTIFIED So, you've made a decision, you just have to announce it? I told you my plan is to run again. (END VIDEO CLIP) Sorry, Gramps. But the media is ready to do Biden's dirty work on what's taking so long. The New York Times saying "closed-door meetings about when to roll out the president's campaign are intensifying. Still with no serious primary challenge and Republicans in fighting, he feels little pressure." Dana, you're the political mastermind here. Is this that rose -- that rose garden strategy where they just stay out, let the Republicans fight it out. Hardly, yes. Anytime -- every time the press asked him about it, and he says I already told you I'm running, his staff is behind him going no, not running, not running yet. And a couple of things happening. So, yes, they want Republicans to do be the in fight, to do the infighting. Biden would love for the focus to be on Trump and just let it be about Trump and then see if you can figure out a way to get in the basement again and go through with the next election. But something interesting happened in the last month, his poll numbers have collapsed. They're even worse than they were before. And so, there's no real viable at this point. Excuse me, Marianne and Robert (PH), the competition for Biden right now. If Trump is the nominee, Biden feels like yes, I could do it, right? But what if he's not? So, they also want to wait for another reason, because as soon as they announce, then they have to start adding in all of these different financial disclosure issues. But the other issue is, the issue that they're talking about right now with Dianne Feinstein. I'm not saying that Joe Biden is at a point where Dianne Feinstein is but everybody in the Democratic Party now is embroiled in a discussion of when is too old -- when are you too old to do the job? And it is a real discussion. I don't think that the Ireland trip was a great one for the White House and I know they'll disagree with me, but I think as a viewer, observing it, it was not great. Yes. And we think about it, when you put it that way, you got -- you got Biden, Feinstein, Fetterman. I mean, that's not the brain trust. Well, you know, he called the lid before 10:00. Could it be he -- could it be -- I mean, before 10:00 a.m. Would you think he ever actually came back? Oh, he went to the beach. Oh, did he? Oh, he went to the beach. He went to the beach house. To the beach house. Whether or not you're at the beach or your home like Feinstein, you know we talk a lot about these days? Artificial Intelligence. We talk about a future where we have very little control. I would suggest you, we might have the artificial intelligence presidency, which is it's on autopilot, who knows truly is in control of our country. It seems to be split up between a committee of people. And to think that Joe Biden would run again at the age of 82 at the end of his term being 86. It's like we're fully going to embrace a future we're not sure who's the leader, not sure who's in control. If I might, Greg, I think this is fascinating. Well, there's this report out which you may have, Greg, about the rise in independents over the last couple of years. 45 percent now, they think largely driven by Gen X and perhaps some millennials who don't identify as Republican or Democrat. I find that really fascinating because we used to think independent means centrist. I don't think that's what it means. And I do think that America First, Donald Trump's restriction, the Republican Party did reveal the appetite for a populist message with some conservatism in there that reads -- that has totally restructured the way that we see politics and doesn't fit cleanly anymore into Republican and Democrat. Judge, imagine -- I hate playing this game because it's so cliche. Imagine if Trump took his family on a family vacation. And we pay for it, the apoplexia would be pronounced. Well, yes, can you imagine him and his sister and his kids and their kids and the grandkids at least one grandkid that he recognizes, Dana. And, you know, with no press conference, no discussion with anybody. And you know, it makes sense that he said the trip reinforced his optimism about running, he was rested. So now he can run. But I agree with what Will is saying, I was stunned at the percentage of independents who literally are outnumbering both Republicans and Democrats. I think people are fed up with the parties, I think they're fed up with politics. I think people see issues not as a right or left, but it's like real issue. Inflation is a real issue. Can I pay for food on the table? Crime is a real issue. I don't care if it's Alvin Brag or you know, Rudy Giuliani who was prosecuting crime, I want it to stop. And so, you know, what we've got is Joe Biden, who's the lone, you know, car driver in the Democrat lane. And you know, he's at the lowest number I think he's ever been, I think he's 40 right now, which is probably one of the lowest numbers that Donald Trump had. And it doesn't mean anything. People have reached that number, some have gotten reelected, and some have not. Two presidents have gotten reelected from 40. And two presidents have not. So, this is very -- it may look solid and secure for Joe Biden. I don't know if it is, I think this is a very different time. And I know what you're going to talk about in terms of, you know, what you think about abortion and that overall impact on the election. And to a certain extent, I do agree with you on that. But at the same time, it's not about party, there's something else going on in the country. All right, Jessica, I think we don't need to go to you now. I have a guess that you were going to say that, and in fact (INAUDIBLE) I think, oh, she's being nice. And I'm like, oh, I'm going to lose my time. So, yes, I would mention that, and we've been talking about the rise of independence for years now. But you're right, they're not centrists, they all have one or two issues that make it impossible for them to vote for the other side when things have gotten this polarized. If you go back a few decades ago, it wasn't the same way, people had more commonalities in terms of what the platforms were, you know, talking about limited government or bigger government, the tax brackets were even closer together. No one was talking about going back to, you know, Eisenhower level. You know, people were just saying this is a 10 percent range, let's say. The abortion issue is major. It was obviously major in the 2022 midterms. Something really interesting happened this weekend, major GOP donor billionaire went to the New York Times and he said that he is stopping all campaign donations to Ron DeSantis, that him and his friends are extremely concerned about his new six-week heartbeat bill that he signed in that private ceremony that he didn't want anyone to see. He also mentioned book banning, which sends, you know, a stake right through the heart of the argument that the GOP is making that they are not banning books. This is a guy who wants to back you, he wants to pay for your campaigns. And he sees what's going on in the kind of alienation. What books was he talking about banning, it's just like, you know, the color purple or is this stuff that has like actual graphic sex in it that children shouldn't see. I love how when the Democrats do think they're book banning but they don't say you could probably still get those books by the way anywhere. You just can't have a teacher use it for instruction. How is that banning? I think that people know what they feel about this issue. They know what they have heard from their local politicians. They are being misled. Well, first of all, I'm just -- I'm quoting a GOP donor, someone who I probably agree with on next to nothing. This isn't me. This isn't a Democratic -- So, you're quoting somebody who's saying something's happening that he doesn't know about. How about this, elections have consequences. I've never heard that before. Well, I'm glad that I was able to coin it right here on this episode of THE FIVE. To the point about the vacation, "vacation", so first of all, I don't know if you saw the scene in the County Mayo rally where he came out to the Dropkick Murphys, and the castles lit up in the back and people were ecstatic about it. So, first of all, I expect Dropkick Murphys to be kind of Joe Biden walk out music going forward. It wasn't like this guy was a nothing burger up there, that he wasn't well received, that people weren't happy to see him. In Ireland. In Ireland. But you act like he -- you act like he is an international embarrassment and he is absolutely not. Nobody said that. Oh, I will. Roll the tape. -- more of your time than I do. No, he didn't. Stop. Yes, he did. One more thing, if the Trumps had gone on vacation, excluding the fact that Donald Trump has a major germ phobia and owns enough real estate that he can go to his own resorts. I mean, this is a guy who flies home every night if he can because he wants to sleep in his own bed, which I understand. I think that's really nice. My dad used to be that way too, but obviously, didn't own hotels. It's completely different to act like it's some big deal that the guy went to Ireland. He did meet with elected officials. It isn't -- what? So, now you agree. You just made a whole stink about it. So, what you're saying is every president from now on should be a billionaire? Or we should reelect Trump because then we don't have to pay for the trips? No, I said none of that, at all. Anyway, bye. That was fun though. All right, up next, Budweiser trotting out some pro-American horses as a way to distract from controversy. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Budweiser trying to save face after its huge controversy surrounding the partnership with a transgender influencer. So far, billions in the company stock price have been wiped out and sales of cases of Bud Light are reportedly down 10 percent year over year. Anheuser-Busch's CEO put out a carefully crafted, pretty flat statement following the backlash saying, the Budweiser never intended to cause division and wants to bring people together over a beer. Then Bud dropped a new pro-America ad featuring their classic Clydesdales Galloping through iconic American landmarks. The narrator stressing it's bigger than beer. It's about the American Spirit. OK, Judge -- Oh, no. Enough or too little too late? What do you mean it's bigger than bear? I mean, you know, they say that this is a story that's bigger than beer. It's about the American Spirit. Here's the thing, it is about your beer. I'm sorry. And you made a decision that you were going to promote your beer using someone who is not part of your demographic. Your demographic is more, you know, the All- American baseball tough guy. And you know, you're not Stella Artois. You know, you're not Heineken. You're not all these other beers. You are American beer. And so, you know, I love Clydesdale. I love all the stuff that they represent. But you know when you hear that the higher-ups are saying we didn't know, you have to say to yourself is number one, is that true, is it credible, and number two should they have known or are they trying to I just learned this today, pink wash. Yes. Pink wash basically means, everybody, that you refer to the LGBTQ- plus community in a positive way to promote your brand or your product without committing real support and they call it queer equality financially illegally. I don't know what Bud was doing, but they made a big mistake. So, Greg why this backlash for Bud? There are many, many different products who have upset their customer base in fact this trans influencer has a deal with Nike as well right now. But this is particularly intense for Bud. I think -- I think some of it has to do with bad luck. It was a slow news week. This thing exploded. There was nothing to fill the space. I will always accept an apology even if it sucks just because I do -- I do believe them. I do think they had no -- I think this shows you what happens when the old guys rely too much on the creatives in their company to tell you what is hip. Interesting. And it's not -- Jim Norton made this great point. It is not about the trans, it's about the influencers. They are so nauseating. Like, any influencer would have been a disaster for Bud because it's like you said, get a real -- get a real beer drinker. A real beer drinker is not an influencer. I think that they were lazy. The company was lazy and said well, somebody we have these things they're called influencers. They're all over the Internet. They have millions of followers. Let's use them. And it's like somebody should have said wait a minute, that person was born in 2007. Is there anybody here that's born in 1990 that can actually tell me what's going on? And they might say you know what, this really is in our brain. So, I accept their -- I don't even -- I don't even -- I want to let Bud to get back to their lives. It's a good company. You know, they just -- they should have been more careful. But it's over, you know. And by the way, Clydesdales I hear they're non-binary, which is really -- that's going too far. You know, I don't know. I think a line was crossed and I don't think it has much to do with trans in this respect. I think the American people are tolerant, Dana. I think the American people don't like being forced to celebrate and alter their own realities when someone says no you better use my pronouns. And Bud wrap their arms around that idea. The other thing that happens at these companies, there's these left-wing groups are pushing companies to do this corporate equality index and it's a rating that you get. And the higher rating you have, then apparently maybe you'll do better on the stock market. And that is maybe persuadable in the boardroom when they're like OK, well, I guess we'll try it, but this -- I've yet to see the VP of marketing of Bud I'd say well, here's the market research we've had, and it shows that people who follow Dylan Mulvaney want to drink beer. Like, that's the other problem about the influencer. You actually have -- they have to be credible. Yes. They have to be believable. Does anyone actually think that Dylan Mulvaney was enjoying the Bud Light? No. And I think that's the thing. And if you want to find -- you can find influencers that do that. What about somebody from the PBR? Yes. Right? Professional Bull Riding, find somebody like that. There are young people who are actually doing things that actually fit your market demographic. They should get PBR for PBR. Exactly. Jessica? I think that Greg is right that this was a blip. These things happen constantly and sometimes they get picked up and sometimes they don't. Every major brand has one of these kinds of come to Jesus moments where they're like oh, God, what do we do. We put someone in an ad or whatever who's now had a crisis on social media and they're being canceled and what do we do. Sydney Sweeney, the girl from White Lotus who's the face of a skincare brand that I actually love and use was embroiled in this whole thing where everyone was like, we don't want her anymore because she has Trump supporters in her family. Like, she posted a video from her mother's birthday party. Oh, I remember this. You remember this? Yes. And guess what? She's fine and the companies that she reps are fine because people just need to take a moment on it. But I do believe Bud that they didn't know that this was going to be it. And Dylan Mulvaney -- there are definitely trans people that drink Bud Light. You could do something -- Caitlyn Jenner chill down a keg right in one sitting. I'll just talk to her. Isn't that wonderful? We're doing -- we're doing keggers with Caitlyn in a few weeks. I'm not joking. Really? Yes. I'm going to drink her under the table. On the show? I'm already under the table. Oh, I can't wait to see that. Like a Coors Light. Yes. All right, coming up, America's transportation is crumbling but Mayor Pete says our biggest priority is those darn racist roads. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Transportation in America is an utter wreck, literally. But Mayor Pete is more focused on his ridiculous progressive priorities like how our roads are racist. The transportation secretary once again trying to satisfy the woke when asked about car accidents. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) PETE BUTTIGIEG, U.S. TRANSPORTATION There are a lot of reasons related to discrimination, related to the even the ways that roads are designed and built who has access to a safe street design that's got crosswalks and good lighting. Who doesn't have that access? That can drive disparities. And we have a responsibility to act on that. (END VIDEO CLIP) You know, Greg, I'm not even going to ask about whether roads can be racist. I'm going to say that for the next person. But given the fact that Buttigieg struggled with Black voters in 2020, the question is, is this his way of trying to win them over? And as Transportation Secretary, do you think he's done anything on this? It has to be. That has to be the reason because look, this assumption can only be taken seriously if you -- if you work with like one variable which is what the left often does. And so, their variable is always going to be race. The thing -- the reason why there are all these accidents and fatalities has got to be race. There was a study I wrote about it a while ago -- a couple years ago where they compared um Blacks were pulled over more -- at much higher rates in America than Asians for speeding. They were getting speeding tickets. And it turned out that what was called racist was actually there are more young Black drivers in America than there are Asian drivers. Young people drive faster, get most accidents, often why they have the highest insurance premiums. But if you just ignore that one variable of age, there are more younger Blacks than there are younger other groups. And guess who's careless in cars? Young people. As for road access and lighting, I mean, I don't know. Like, there's a chicken and egg thing going on here when you talk about the food deserts. Like, you know, the food deserts, that's why -- that's why minorities don't get a -- don't get their nutrition. And then you see looting and then that's like wow, why is -- whose fault is this? You know what I mean? Those stores don't want to be in neighborhoods anymore where they're -- where people are getting treated like in San Francisco. Dana, why is Pete focused on this? I mean, with all the train derailments and all the problems at the airports and everything else, why this? Well, I think one of the things that we sort of forget is that Mayor Pete is not on an island. Mayor Pete is part of a cabinet who reports to President Biden and this is a President Biden priority. So, this is being driven from the White House. And who's in charge of the Department of Transportation at the White House? Susan Rice who runs the Domestic Policy Council. So, this is a priority for them. And that's fine

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we met with him last year, and I thought the way he described Austin was truly beautiful. I just want everyone to know that. ABBY PHILLIP, CNN ANCHOR: Debra Tice, thanks for joining us. And we are all hope for Austin's safe return home to you. TICE: Thank you, thank you, Abby. PHILLIP: And thank you for joining us. CNN Tonight with Alisyn Camerota starting now. Hey, Alisyn. ALISYN CAMEROTA, CNN ANCHOR: Hello, Abby, great to see you. Thanks so much. Good evening, everyone. I'm Alisyn Camerota. Welcome to CNN Tonight. A manhunt is underway for the suspect in that mass shooting in Texas, including nine-year-old boy. The victims had allegedly asked the suspect to stop shooting his rifle next to their house. The noise was keeping their baby awake. But instead of simply arguing with them, he shot and killed five of his neighbors. There's also the 79-year-old Illinois man who fatally shot his neighbor for using a leaf blower in his own driveway and the 29-year- old in Texas who shot and killed a guy for posing as a valet parking attendant. What used to be screaming matches are fistfights have become fatal shootings. Tonight, our panel offers their explanations for why. Plus, the suicide of a 17-year-old student at an elite boarding school is forcing the school to admit the horrible mistakes they made when it came to bullying and how they felt, quote, tragically short in protecting this promising young man. What this case tells us about today's version of bullying. And how many of you out there are members of the Kiss army, like me, and know that Paul Stanley was made for loving you? Yes, he was. Well, now, Kiss' Paul Stanley, someone who knows a lot about wearing makeup, he dazzled us in high boots. He is sharing his thoughts about gender identities, and he seems upset. We have a lot to discuss. Okay. But we start with the serious topic of the manhunt of the suspect in the Texas massacre of five people, including a nine-year- old child. He is considered armed and dangerous. More than 250 law enforcement officers are on the hunt for him tonight. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REPORTER: Can you tell us what led up to that shooting, why they called about a harassment? SHERIFF GREG CAPERS, SAN JACINTO COUNTY, TEXAS: My understanding is that the victims, they came over to the fence, said, hey, could you mind not shooting out in the yard? We have a young baby that's trying to go to sleep. And he had been drinking and he said, I'll do what I want to in my front yard. (END VIDEO CLIP) CAMEROTA: A source from Immigration and Customs Enforcement says Francisco Oropeza entered the U.S. illegally. Here's this wanted photo right now. Please take a close look at it. He was apparently deported at least four times prior to this shooting. Let's bring in our panel. We have Republican Pollster Lee Carter, former Congressman Mondaire Jones, CNN's own John Avlon, Insider Columnist Linette Lopez, and joining us is Scott Jennings, who worked in the George W. Bush White House. Every aspect of this story, Lee, is awful. It's awful. I mean, everything he -- you know, he kills five members of his neighbors, a family, including a nine-year-old boy, and he was deported four times. He was convicted in Texas in 2012 of drunk driving. He's escaped probably back to Mexico. But it's just awful on every level. Your thoughts? LEE CARTER, GOP POLLSTER: It's awful on every level. And I think this becomes sort of a case study on all the different issues that Americans are concerned about right now, from gun control to immigration across the board. Gun control is one of the things that Joe Biden is performing the least well on. Only 35 percent of Americans right now are satisfied with gun control laws. It's something we all agree on. In fact, 63 percent favor stronger gun laws. CAMEROTA: But how is it his problem? That's Congress' issue. CARTER: It is Congress' issue, but they are blaming it on him. They're saying that he had control of the executive branch and he had Congress for two years, and something could have happened. MONDAIRE JONES, CNN POLITICAL COMMENTATOR: Well, something did happen. I was there when it did. It was the bipartisan Safer Communities Act, which was the most robust set of gun reforms that we've seen in at least a generation of this country, and still, to the point that Lee just made, it didn't go far enough, right? You've got Republicans who won't provide a filibuster-proof majority in the United States Senate, for example, to pass and assault weapons ban which over 60 percent of Americans support, or pass universal background checks, which, depending on the poling anywhere, from 70 to 80 percent of Americans support. So, these and other things are common sense gun reforms that we have yet to see progress on, but let's be clear, that's because of Republican obstruction. I think most Americans, including many Republicans know that. CAMEROTA: Mondaire, what about the border aspect of this? [22:05:00] What about the fact that this guy has supposedly been deported four other times? He was convicted of drunk driving. What about that? The fact -- I mean, does anything else scream and force border more than that? JONES: I mean, look, it's a terrible issue, I think, in this moment, not just for the country, obviously, there is a human aspect to the story that people who died, our hearts should all go out -- should be going out to them. It speaks to the need for comprehensive immigration reform, and, yes, to get tougher on people who have been committing crimes, who have crossed the border. I don't know who's responsible for this guy crossing the board on four different occasions, apparently, but anyone who is responsible for that should be fired, I think. CAMEROTA: Scott, go ahead. SCOTT JENNINGS, CNN POLITICAL COMMENTATOR: Hold on, hold on. I'm sorry, you are a former United States congressman and you're not familiar with who is responsible for enforcing the borders of the United States of America? This is a story about illegal immigration. This man broke our laws repeatedly over a long period of time. He broke the immigration laws, then he broke laws while he was here and nobody seemed -- I don't know who's responsible for this. Let me tell you -- CAMEROTA: But, Scott, what do you think is the answer? JENNINGS: -- the federal government is a complete -- enforce the laws. This is an illegal immigration story, and no one wants to say it. CAMEROTA: Scott, they did. They convicted him and sent him out of the country. That is enforcing the laws. JENNINGS: Great. And where did he shoot these people? Back in the United States. Are you telling me this is working? This is a total failure, a failure. CAMEROTA: I agree, Scott. Everybody agrees. We all have agreed. This is a total failure. But I'm not sure how the -- our border is supposed to be patrolled at every square inch to keep somebody who desperately wants to keep coming in, who's obviously a criminal from coming in. John? JOHN AVLON, CNN SENIOR POLITICAL ANALYST: This example is evidence of the accusations of folks who say there's a revolving door. We clearly have to do a better job, particularly when it comes to people who have committed any kind of a crime. And Mondaire is right about the fact that, ultimately, you need a comprehensive immigration policy in this country. That is an essential part of this. But this is not just an immigration story. This is a gun violence story. This is a part of a larger series of mass shootings that we've seen where people are asked in a reasonable way by neighbors to be neighborly and they respond with mass shootings. CAMEROTA: And I do want to get to that. And I do want to get to that, we will in a moment. But, first, I want to hear -- LINETTE LOPEZ, COLUMNIST, INSIDER: Where did this criminal get a gun? Do we just let just criminals by guns in this country whenever they want to after they've crossed the border multiple times breaking the law, after they've been arrested for drunk driving in this country, we just let them buy guns? Is that -- that seems like a problem. That seems even worse of a problem than letting someone over the border because at least at that point you can arrest them and multiple people aren't dead. It seems more of a problem that a criminal can get a gun, no questions asked, and then turn to his neighbors and shoot, shoot, shoot as if that is what he believes is entitled to do in this country, wild, wild. CAMEROTA: But, Congressman, I fail to see how a comprehensive immigration reform could have solved this from happening? JONES: Look, it's a great question. First of all, I think you have the proper deployment of resources at this point that would allow people to more effectively police those who are crossing illegally instead of trying to account for, yes, many, many thousands of people who are doing so and trying to figure out where to prioritize your resources. When you have fewer people crossing the border illegally because you have a comprehensive immigration strategy in place, then you can focus on individuals like this and actually deporting permanently who cross the border. CAMEROTA: Lee, let's talk about the gun aspect of this. Because it's not just this, in the past two weeks, there have been all of these examples of what used to what would've been resolved, or maybe not resolved, but at least fought out with a shouting match or a fistfight. Now, somebody is shot for. You pull into the wrong driveway. You open the wrong car door in a mall parking lot and you're shot. We have for examples, a 79-year-old man in Illinois shoots a neighbor over a leaf blower. How do you explain this and do you think it is people with a hair trigger temper having easy access to guns? CARTER: Well, I think more than half of Republicans right now think there needs to be stronger gun laws. So, let's just be -- this is an issue that we should be able to get something done on any -- I can see you're getting -- like you're ready to say something. But it needs to be addressed. The other problem right now is there's a very different view of the world between Republicans and Democrats. Republicans right now are much more likely to think that crime is on the rise. In fact, over the last three years, Republicans now say it's 73 percent worse than it was before. Well, Democrats say it's only 5 percent worse. We're living in two different worlds. I think Republicans in many ways are more afraid than they've ever been, and so they want their guns, they want to be able to protect themselves. And that's how they feel. Now, we have to figure out a way to address it, because, obviously, it's on the rise, and all of this is unacceptable. [22:10:00] Nobody is going to say it's okay what's going on here. AVLON: But, Lee, what you're saying here is that 63 percent of Republicans want there to be tougher gun laws. And yet we know, I mean, there was bipartisan legislation and people can agree on things, like mental illness and red flag laws are great, but, obviously, guns are an issue, that had supermajority support for reasonable reforms have gotten blocked every step of the way since Sandy Hook. So, if you say it's great, 63 percent of Republicans say they want tougher gun laws, but you know there's zero percent chance that Republicans are going to support that in the Senate and Congress. And, look, I understand concerns about crime. I think that's legitimate, that shouldn't be a politicized issue, but let's be real about it. If you say 63 percent of Republicans support that, then we should say, great, we will have bipartisan support for reasonable gun reforms starting tomorrow, and yet we all know there's a snow ball chance of hell of that happening. JONES: So, I want to just make a point on the crime thing. I mean, just because two people, two different groups of folks are living in a different world, doesn't mean that it's incumbent upon people to tell the truth to them so that we can reach consensus on what is reality. It is absolutely the case that in several cities in this country that crime has risen over the last several years. Now, in New York City, for example, it happens to be less this year than it was the year before. But when you look at the past 30 years, for example, crime is significantly lower overall than it was in the 90s, in the early 90s, for example, late 80s. And I think that's important too. When I hear things that Republicans are more afraid than ever before, that worries me because it mean someone is lying to them. LOPEZ: It's intentional. It's definitely intentional. And the gun problem that we have is intentional because fear sells guns and people wanted to sell guns. We're not in this problem by accident. CAMEROTA: Scott, go ahead. JENNINGS: Yes. Look, I mean, you know, who commits violent crimes, people who commit violent crimes. I think one of the biggest problems we have in this country is not keeping violent people in jail for a very, very, very long time. And just the other day in Washington, D.C., the chief of police was talking about when they arrest murder suspects, those people on average have been arrested eight, nine, ten times. Violent people commit other violent actions. And until, as a society, we're willing to put them in jail and keep them there, I think we're going to continue to have violent crimes like this in this country. CAMEROTA: Some of these are one-offs. Some of these, for instance, the case with Ralph Yarl, who was shot by the older gentlemen through the door of his front door because Ralph Yarl ran the doorbell, that guy had not committed gun violence before. He was scared and shot someone because he rang the doorbell. AVLON: So, I think we've got a bifurcate the conversation a little bit. There's a rising incident of people who normally would've settled a disagreement because they were angry or unhinged at that moment, that would've been a screaming match that is turning into gun violence. That's about massive access, unprecedented access to firearms in an environment of fear. Scott is right, though. The vast majority of violent crime is created by a relatively small number of people. We could have a different conversation about bail reform and all those associated issues. Mondaire is right that crime is lower than it was in the early 90s, but it's higher than it was a decade ago and where it was for a sustained period of time. And so that's what's leading to those perceptions. JONES: And also should we be making it easy for violent criminals, people we've already described as violent, to get access to weapons of war and firearms generally? I mean, that seems dumb and I don't why that's not part of the analysis that I just heard. CAMEROTA: Okay. Friends, thank you very much. Obviously, we're not going to solve this tonight, but I appreciate all your informed perspectives. Next, what does it mean to be bullied these days? If you think it's about what we imagine, as getting slandered to the locker, shoved on the playground, it's not anymore, of course. A 17-year-old died by suicide after his school says he was the victim of bullying. This was cruel behavior on a much larger scale, huge public humiliation. What can we do now to protect our kids? (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [22:15:00] CAMEROTA: One year after the suicide of a 17-year-old student in New Jersey, his school is admitting the many mistakes they made. They say that they, quote, fell tragically short of protecting your safety. Jack Reid died on April 30th, 2022 at Lawrenceville, the prestigious boarding school. The school admits that for a year before suicide, Reid had been a target of bullying and other forms of harassment based on false rumors. The school took the time to investigate the rumors. They found them to be false but never announced their findings publicly. I am back now with our panel. We are also joined by Dr. Ken Druck, an expert on resilience and the author of The Real Rules of Life. Linette, this is incredible on many levels because this school, Lawrenceville, has come forward to admit their mistakes. Often, schools don't do that. And so this one, it sounds like it was part of a settlement reached with their parents, I do not know if they would've done this on their own, but, nevertheless, they were now saying the many ways in which they failed the student. Here's just part of their statement. Lawrenceville's top priority is the physical, social and emotional health, safety and well-being of our students. We recognize that in Jack's case, we felt tragically short of these expectations. They did not release the findings that it was a false rumor that was circulating to the student body. I mean, that is just -- it's unthinkable. LOPEZ: It is disgusting in part because we know that the internet is a real place and that it is a place full of passwords and secret places that kids know about that adults don't know about. And so kids can go that place and be bullied without any adult knowing what is going on. The fact that they even investigated it is, I guess, good, but the fact that this kid was at boarding school. There is no parent to protect you there. Your parents are not there to look through your backpack and check your homework and all that stuff. CAMEROTA: Yes, you rely on the school. LOPEZ: You rely on the school. The kid was alone. And on the internet, he was alone and cornered by his classmates. It is really, really upsetting. CAMEROTA: Dr. Druck, we were talking in our show meeting about how, back in the day, when we were in school, you could be bullied at school but then you went home and that was your safe haven. And now, because of the internet, there is no safe haven. You are not safe in your room, your dorm room or at home. So, how do you define bullying now? DR. KEN DRUCK, DOCTORATE IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: You know, the first order of business is to tell Bill and Elizabeth Reid that my heart goes out to them and that I love what they are doing to honor their son by stepping forward and calling attention with CNN's help here and our panels help to what we can do and what we need to understand about what kids are going through and what bullying is today, because it has changed, as you're saying, Alisyn. With the internet, a minute ago we were talking about guns, how guns amplify emotions, you know, an emotion that normally would have been somebody getting very angry, cussing at somebody else, and trying to assassinate their character. With a gun in your hand, that is amplified 1,000 times. With the internet as a resource for spreading misinformation, for conspiracy, false accusations, a child can be devastated and children are being devastated. And we need to know and think about what we do about that besides opening those lines of communication to our kids when they are in a state of despair and giving them at least one safe place to say, I'm in pain. CAMEROTA: Yes. John, I was reading that one of the kind of enhancers of suicidal ideation is public humiliation. Public humiliation can tip is somebody who is depressed, somebody who is a struggling. Well, the internet is one big public humiliation cesspool if you're on the receiving end of bullying like this. AVLON: Yes, and especially if you haven't developed a thick skin more than experience. Everything about this story is heartbreaking. And I think the school does, whatever the circumstances were, coming forward, admitting failings, and saying you're going to implement lessons called comfort of the parents but a step forward for the community. I think what's so heartbreaking here is that you've got a kid, who, on the surface, may have seemed like he had it all going for him. CAMEROTA: He did, athlete, great student, a leader among other students. AVLON: Elected president of his dormitory but was falsely accused of sexual assault. That rumor percolated online and that undercut his confidence, apparently consistently. That kind of cruelty, a form of bullying that might not look like does traditionally, but the failure of the school to call out the investigation, to clear his name, that is where part of this tragedy occurs. And it just reminds people, do not judge people by what they seem to be. That line about treat everyone with kindness, because everyone is carrying an enormous burden, and then that final reminder, which is the ultimate tragedy of permanent solutions to temporary problems. CAMEROTA: Dr. Druck, so many schools say that they have anti-bullying programs. What is that? What is an anti-bullying program? What does that look like? Or what are the best ones or effective ones look like? DRUCK: It is teaching kids about this thing called status insecurity. How important is status in a child's life, in a teen? It is everything. How they appear, whether they fit in, they are in that bridge time of life between childhood and experimenting, taking that test drive into adult life, and status is everything. But when they look around, what do they see? How long do they have to turn on the television to see somebody assassinating somebody else's character, somebody creating stories about them? So, what's sanctioned in the adult world now filters down, and what does a school do? A school will try to teach kids kindness. But we are teaching kids in preschool. Here's the difference between kindness and mean-spiritedness, and yet those things are so pervasive and are so sanctioned that we are fighting a huge battle. CAMEROTA: Yes. Lee, thoughts? CARTER: I mean, this is just something that is so tragic that when you look at the numbers, more than half of high school-aged students have said that they experienced cyberbullying themselves. A third of them say they've experienced at least five incidents or more. This is a crisis. There is a mental health crisis on top of all of this and it is amplified by social media. The fact that people are putting information out there that we do not understand about our kids is absolutely unacceptable. The idea, when you read the story about this child, he went home at Christmas time and he said to his father, is it ever going to stop? Is it ever going to stop, dad? Are they ever going to believe that he didn't do it? And they knew that he didn't and they did not clear his name. But this is happening all over the place. This is one story that is getting a lot of attention. Thankfully, because of this child's parents, who are really doing a lot of work to make sure that we are all aware, but more needs to be done. There is no excuse for us to allow this to happen to our kids. CAMEROTA: We only have a few seconds left, Mondaire. Your thoughts? JONES: Yes. Look, it looks like the school was more interested in protecting itself from the possibility that it may have a rapist as a student than it was about protecting the student once it became clear per its own investigation that those allegations were false. [22:25:01] And it is just horrifying. I mean, my heart broke reading the story. I cannot imagine what it feels like to be the parents in this situation. And I'm also so glad that when I was in high school, we didn't have so many of these social media applications to help further disseminate these lies. I mean, kids are going through a lot right now in the high school and elementary school context and I just think stuff like that just makes it easier for people to get bullied. CAMEROTA: So true, being a teenager is hard enough. Thank you all, thank you, Dr. Druck, I really appreciate your expertise. And if you or someone you know is having suicidal thoughts or feelings of hopelessness, please call the number on your screen, 988. That is all you have to call. The lifeline provides 24-hour free and confidential support. You can also text Chat at 988lifeline dot org. Okay. Everybody, stick around, because the man known as the godfather of A.I. is now warning about the dangers of his creation. That is next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) CAMEROTA: The godfather of artificial intelligence is trying to sound the alarm about his invention. [22:30:00] In fact, he is leaving his job at Google after more than a decade so that he can speak out about the dangers of this technology. His name is Geoffrey Hinton and he was instrumental in inventing neural networks, that's the technology that serves as the foundation for A.I. platforms that we know today like a ChatGPT or Google's Bard. His concerns about artificial intelligence break down into three big categories. First, misinformation. Second, upending the job market. And third, a legitimate threat to humanity. That sounds important. Let's get my panel. John, basically he is saying that he created a Frankenstein monster. We don't know that -- we don't know what it's capable of doing. And he, along with many other tech leaders are begging us to pump the brakes. And we're not doing it. We're not following it. AVLON: Well, as usual, government is a slow reactor because technology moves so fast and legislation move so slow. But when an industry is begging, let alone the guy who started a lot of this stuff, his research. This is the scene in a movie where the guy who creates the monster says we got a problem people. CAMEROTA: That's right. AVLON: And to some extent, look, A.I. is all we should be talking about. When you look back in the rearview mirror of history that's going to be the thing that happened in the first and second quarter of this year. A.I. started taking off in a massive way. And when the people are saying please regulate us, don't trust about your senators or congressman necessarily. But what they're saying is, create a new FDA. Create an issue panel of experts that's empowered by the federal government to pump the brakes because this thing has destabilizing impacts and revolutionary impacts both good and bad that we can barely imagine now. CAMEROTA: Linette LINETTE LOPEZ, COLUMNIST, INSIDER: Well, destabilizing impacts sure, but it's not like Silicon Valley is doing anything about it. AVLON: No. LOPEZ: They are rushing forward because they have -- AVLON: Quarterly earnings. LOPEZ: -- the quarterly earnings. AVLON: Please. LOPEZ: And, you know, they just had a really tough year last year. A lot of companies got their butts kicked. So, now it's time for Silicon Valley to say, okay, we've got this new trick, so everybody go ride this -- AVLON: But if you had -- if you had reasonable regulations that would level the playing field. Instead, they're going to say as long as the wild west, we are going to grab all we can no matter what the repercussions. LOPEZ: But who is we? They are we. AVLON: Yeah. LOPEZ: They are not we. (CROSSTALK) AVLON: This is very confusing. CAMEROTA: Well, weren't they -- who's in first? Weren't they these 1,000 tech leaders who begged, you know, the -- AVLON: Yes. CAMEROTA: -- creators of A.I., to pump the brakes? LOPEZ: These are the same people -- these are the same people who have fired their entire ethical A.I. teams. These are the same people who don't want to put up the money so that they can see what the A.I. is doing in the background. All of these stuff cost money. Silicon Valley would rather spend that money marketing this tool getting to the -- to point fun or wherever they can unleash them to us as fast as possible, to make as much money as possible. So, do they want to do it safely? No. CARTER: What he said was everything was going fine until being released their chat. And that ended up accelerating everything and everything got more careless, and that's frightening. And when you look at the polling on this, not to go back to the numbers all the time, that's what I have to do. The more people know about A.I., the more likely they are to say it should be regulated. Seventy percent of Americans who don't know a lot about it say it should be regulated. Eighty percent who are very familiar about it say it should be regulated, it's a big difference. The problem is 60 percent of Americans don't have faith that the government knows enough to do something about it. CAMEROTA: Right. I understand that because, Lex, we've talked about this before. Some people in government are older than people who understand -- AVLON: Is that problem in government? I heard that. CAMEROTA: Yes. Some people are old enough, Congressman. JONES: Famously, yes. CAMEROTA: And they don't know how to regulate this, let's be honest. JONES: You know, as I watch the Supreme Court take on a case today that could get the administrative state, I'm not clear that even creating something equivalent to the FDA for A.I. is going to solve the problem. Congress needs to do it itself and we need better people in Congress, people who are more up to speed on these issues, who are more intelligent, who are staffed by really intelligent people to resolve this, but. CAMEROTA: We don't have time. TikTok -- A.I. is taking over. JONES: Well, we've got to start somewhere. And as someone whose favorite movie is "T2: Judgment Day," I am concerned about these machines becoming self-aware and taking over. And I, you know, I laugh, but I'm also quite serious about it because I don't think that we yet know the implications of these issues. CAMEROTA: We don't. I think we don't. LOPEZ: The people who are making them don't know the implications. CAMEROTA: The godfather says he doesn't know. JONES: They warned us. CAMEROTA: He is trying to warn us. He's trying to sound the alarm. But I hear what you're saying. We need better people in congress. That's, okay, best two years away. What can happen today to pump the brakes here? JONES: In prevailing upon private industry to self-regulate. I mean, you asked the question. I don't like the answer, but it's the most realistic one to me. LOPEZ: Silicon Valley known for its care about social impacts. AVLON: They're telling us they can't, right? Partly because everyone is afraid, they're going to lose first and second -- JONES: Well, that's the thing. They can, but they don't want to. I mean, it's a collective action problem, right. AVLON: That's right. That's exactly right. CARTER: It's also a global problem, because it's not just -- if we can't take care of it here, we can't just say we're going to stop here and do nothing because what's going to happen in China? What's going to happen in Russia when other people have advances in technology too? Who do we trust more? LOPEZ: I mean, do we trust the Chinese and the Russians with technology? No. And also there are implications with the power of their computer systems and what we are already cutting off to our enemies that we don't like anyway. [22:34:57] But the point is Silicon Valley is driving this bus. They are the ones who should pump the brakes and they shouldn't look at us and be like and break everything like they did with social media, and then turn around and be like, oh no, it's broken. Again? AVLON: Yeah. There's an example of where there can be bipartisan support for this if there's collective will. But look, you know, going back to (inaudible) talking about a series of tubes, it would be better to actually put together an FDA style panel, but you raise a profound point about some of the implications stuff. JONES: Thank you. CAMEROTA: Okay. Thank you all. I'm not sure I feel better. Thank you (inaudible). (CROSSTALK) CAMEROTA: All right. Thank you very much. Be sure to tune in. At the top of the hour, some of our favorite reporters will join me to talk about the scoops that they are covering, including how a Hollywood writers' strike could affect all of our T.V. viewing. Okay, next, legendary Kiss rocker and makeup wearer, Paul Stanley, is offering up his thoughts on trans kids. We'll be right back. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [22:40:00] (VIDEO PLAYING) CAMEROTA: Yes, that's Kiss performing "Strutter," part of the soundtrack of my adolescence. But now guitarist and singer Paul Stanley is jumping into the culture wars about kids and gender identity. He posted a message on social media titled "My Thoughts on What I'm Seeing." He says, quote, "There is a big difference between teaching acceptance and normalizing and even encouraging participation in the lifestyle that confuses young children into questioning their sexual identification as though some sort of game -- as a sort of game, and then parents allow -- parents in some cases allow it. There are individuals who, as adults, may decide reassignment is there needed choice. But turning this into a game or parents normalizing it as some sort of natural alternative or believing that because a little boy likes to play dress up in his sister's clothes or a girl in her brother

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OMAR JIMENEZ, CNN CORRESPONDENT: (INAUDIBLE). CAMEROTA: Yes. Yep, get it all out. And Sara Fischer. Okay, so, it's election day in several states. The results of some races are already trickling in. Let's focus on Pennsylvania, among the key races there, the democratic primary for mayor in Philadelphia, and also a state house race that will likely decide if Democrats maintain control. So, the GOP primary also we have for governor in Kentucky, and Trump endorsed one candidate. Ron DeSantis backed another. We will see what happens there. And just yesterday, President Biden endorsed Heather Boyd, who is running for state rep in Pennsylvania. Danny, do we know who won? DANNY FREEMAN, CNN CORRESPONDENT: We got a bunch of races here. All -- CAMEROTA: (INAUDIBLE) cover all of them, my friend. FREEMAN: I love it. So, I think the most recent result that we just got in is in that special election in Pennsylvania. CAMEROTA: Okay. What is it? FREEMAN: That is Heather Boyd, the Democrat. I believe CNN or the "AP" is projecting that she has now won that seat, and that was so consequential. I mentioned it last night because that means that Democrats will retain the state house in Pennsylvania. Again, this was a last-minute effort by Democrats. Joe Biden made an endorsement. The governor of Pennsylvania, Josh Shapiro, also jumped into the race. Now, we know that Democrat Heather Boyd has beaten Republican Katie Ford in that race. CAMEROTA: So that was really -- was it a really close race? FREEMAN: You know, close is not necessarily the word I would use, but it was maybe 5,000 votes have been counted in total in the race so far. It is about 34% to 44 at last check, but I think the expectation is that will widen a little bit as the night goes on. CAMEROTA: Okay. Last night, you were also telling us about the Philly mayoral race. FREEMAN: Yeah. The Philly mayoral race, that is actually pretty surprising at the moment. I think we have a vote board that we can pull up at this point. Okay. So, stick with this. So, we told you last night that it was kind of a tight race of about 4 or 5 at the top. Cherelle Parker right there, she is a former city council member, former state legislator. She is now in a sizable lead over her other opponents right there. Still, there are outstanding votes in Philadelphia, but she is someone who the current mayor of Philadelphia voted for. She is someone who knows politics in the city and outside, not necessarily the progressive fire brands like the person in third place right now, Helen Gym. Helen Gym had Bernie Sanders's and OAC in Philadelphia rallying for her on the weekend. And she, though, is not at the top level right now. I should also say that Philadelphia has had 99 mayors in its long history. If one of these results hold, one of those top three, it'll be the first time that a woman will be the mayor of Philadelphia. I should say Democrats, they have a huge voter registration. This is the democratic primary, but whoever wins tonight likely will win in November. CAMEROTA: Okay. Really interesting. Now, bring us up to speed in Kentucky. FREEMAN: So, moving to Kentucky now, down to the south, that race, CNN has called as well. The one that we're all looking at was the GOP primary for governor. Daniel Cameron, he is the attorney general, the Republican attorney general right there. We declared him the winner just a little while ago. He's running against Kelly Craft, who was the former ambassador to the U.N. for President Trump. Now, why is this race particularly interesting, especially when a call is so early? This was, as we've been talking about for a couple of days now, kind of the first proxy fight of the republican presidential nominating process on the republican side because Trump endorsed Cameron and DeSantis endorsed Craft. And there was a lot of, you know, hey, we have two of potentially frontrunners in this republican presidential nomination getting behind two candidates in red state of Kentucky. And now, we saw that the Trump-backed candidate won. Actually, the Trump pack, they put out a statement right away, I think we have it as well, basically gloating specifically over DeSantis right there. President Trump is the leader of the Republican Party. The results in Kentucky's republican gubernatorial primary tonight reaffirmed that Republican voters stand with President Trump, not Ron DeSantis. So -- CAMEROTA: So, not mentioning the candidate. Just mentioning -- FREEMAN: Right. Right. They're getting right to the point on that one. So, yeah, interesting races all around. CAMEROTA: Jessica, were we talking last night about how many people have gone through the Pennsylvania reporting? JESSICA DEAN, CNN CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENT: Yes. CAMEROTA: The, you know, gauntlet (ph). And you're one of them. DEAN: (INAUDIBLE) from 2013 to 2018. I was a reporter and anchor there. CAMEROTA: In Philly? DEAN: In Philadelphia. And lived in Philadelphia. CAMEROTA: Uh-hmm. DEAN: And then also went back for Joe Biden's campaign, which you will remember was a lot of Pennsylvania, then, of course, Delaware, and then most recently, the Senate race with John Fetterman and Dr. Oz. CAMEROTA: And it's a particular place. I mean, it has a particular personality -- DEAN: It sure does. CAMEROTA: -- and accent. DEAN: It sure -- well, we all were doing our best Philly accent. It takes a second to get it. Being from Arkansas originally, it took me many seconds to get it. [23:05:03] But it does. And what's interesting about Pennsylvania and why it remains such a swing state is because you have Pittsburgh, Philadelphia on kind of the east and west poles there, and then in the middle, it's very rural and very conservative overall. And so, it really does cut an interesting -- it really is an interesting mix of people and it is quite a bellwether for presidential races, and also that senate race was obviously a big deal. FREEMAN: And now, it is one of the few states that has a truly split level of state government. DEAN: Right. FREEMAN: You have a Democratic governor right now, a democratic house now that was just maintained -- CAMEROTA: As of a few minutes ago. FREEMAN: Exactly. But still a very strong republican state senate. So, again, lot of swingy forces still at play in the state. JIMENEZ: One of those things in Kentucky, you have some of (INAUDIBLE) Kentucky -- FREEMAN: Yes. JIMENEZ: -- red state, you got a Democratic governor in Andy Beshear, and now you have Daniel Cameron who won this republican nomination. I'm just curious how this feels like a very high-profile fight where, you know, just a few weeks ago, the mass shooting happened in Louisville, the governor was very outspoken about how he feels guns should be handled in a state that's notoriously has one of the least restrictive gun laws in the country. And with Daniel Cameron, I think my mind immediately goes to the criticism he got around the handling of the Breonna Taylor case and how obviously not all the officers involved were charged, but there is criticism about how he as attorney general handled the grand jury proceedings. So, I'm just -- it feels like -- you know, some states, you have, you know, like in Philadelphia, its democratic primary, they go on to win, but in Kentucky, it feels like this actually is going to be a pretty big fight in that state. FREEMAN: Well, it's interesting you brought up Breonna Taylor in that case. JIMENEZ: Yeah. FREEMAN: That has already come up in the republican primary where Cameron was actually attacked from the right by Craft. She was saying that Daniel Cameron was basically allowing the Biden administration to come in and meddle with Kentucky affairs. He took a lot of umbrage against that. But if it's already coming up in the republican primary, I bet it will come out likely in the general as well. SARA FISCHER, CNN MEDIA ANALYST: Big question for Jessica, because I know that you are covering so many things, politics, Biden, White House. (LAUGHTER) When it comes to Pennsylvania -- DEAN: Do it all. FISCHER: You do it all. DEAN: Yeah. FISCHER: When it comes to Pennsylvania, what is Biden's plan for that? Because, obviously, he needs to start thinking about how he is going to win that state in 2024. Fetterman was a good sign, but it was so close that I don't think it's enough for him to feel quite comfortable yet. DEAN: Right. And remember, it was Pennsylvania that put him over the edge and made him president. And look, Philadelphia, that was a point of pride for that city, for so many people in that city, and he is, of course, from Scranton where he was born and has a lot of strong ties to Pennsylvania. But I think you make a great point. And what we saw in 2020 is what I think we will likely see in 2024, which is like he went over and over and over again to Pennsylvania. And remember, we were all -- you know, all of us on the campaign are like, oh, my gosh, we're going to Pennsylvania again, you know. But -- FREEMAN: It's a great place. It is a great commonwealth. Come on. DEAN: I love the commonwealth, but, you know, there are 49 other states. CAMEROTA: How many hoagies can you have? FISCHER: That's right. DEAN: It is so critical and it is going to be critical once again. And I just -- for all of those out there who will be following the presidential race in 2024, get ready for more Pennsylvania is what I would say. CAMEROTA: You, too. DEAN: Yeah. CAMEROTA: Let's quickly talk about what happened in North Carolina tonight. So, very critical abortion decision. FREEMAN: Yeah, another vote, but not an election necessarily. We were talking about this on the show for a number of weeks now. Basically, the North Carolina state house decided to override that veto. That just happened over the weekend with Governor Roy Cooper. That basically says that there will be a 12-week abortion ban with some other -- some minor exceptions. And it was quite a scene out there. Dianne Gallagher, our correspondent, covers that area, covering this, she was down there and she saw some of the reaction that came right after that vote in the house was taken. Take a listen. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNKNOWN: The house has overrun the governor's veto and the bill becomes law notwithstanding the governor's objections. So, be notified. CROWD: Shame! Shame! Shame! (END VIDEO CLIP) CAMEROTA: So, basically, abortion is now banned after 12 weeks, but there are some exceptions. And, as you can see, the people who have packed the chamber there are not pleased. FREEMAN: That's right. And one of things that's important specifically about this particular decision is that North Carolina, as Dianne was talking on the show just a week and a half ago, is one of the states that actually there was, up until this law was passed, a lot more access for a lot of states in the south. So, it's going to be perhaps even more challenging to access abortion not just in North Carolina but across the south at this time. CAMEROTA: Yeah, understood. Okay, thank you all very much for all of those updates. [23:10:00] Okay, meanwhile, the clock is still ticking. We talked about this a lot and nothing has changed. The country could default on our debt as soon as June 1st. There was a big meeting about it today at the White House. Jessica has got the scoop on what happened, next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) CAMEROTA: President Biden meeting with Kevin McCarthy today about how to avoid a U.S. default. They have now agreed on who on their individual teams will negotiate with each other. Jessica has been working on this all day. So, tell us about the meeting. Who has the upper hand at this hour? DEAN: Right. So, all eyes were on this meeting. You had all four members of leadership from Congress and then President Biden. And I think a couple things that were key points to come away with, number one, as you mentioned, they've now narrowed down who is negotiating.\ [23:14:58] Biden and Senate Democrats have pushed back on the word that I'm using, negotiating. But the fact is they're having discussions. CAMEROTA: What do they want it called? DEAN: They just do not want to use that word. The whole time, they have said, we will not negotiate over the debt ceiling. And now, they are negotiating to get a deal to ultimately get this done. So, we now know that it is Steve Ricchetti and Shalanda Young from the administration and then Garret Graves and Kevin McCarthy staff members. These are people -- this signals that this is getting serious. That is good for the American people. These are people that hopefully can get a deal done. And they will get in a room and continue to talk and continue to trade papers. The other thing that was important today is that we were told by the Democrats that came out that everyone in the meeting this time agreed to take default off of the table. If you will remember, last time they met, Kevin McCarthy would not say that specifically. When we asked him, he sorts of evade that question. And so, now, they're saying that everybody is in an agreement on that. So, that kind of gets us a little bit one step forward, let's say. CAMEROTA: How funny is that negotiate is a bad word? The American people want, Sara, want these two to negotiate. That is what they want. FISCHER: That's the whole point of being in Congress. JIMENEZ: Yeah. FISCHER: (INAUDIBLE) any sense. What is crazy about the story is I feel like it is deja vu. DEAN: Yes. FISCHER: Every year, we hit this deadline, we panic, and then eventually it is fine and we pass a budget. We don't go over the debt ceiling. But then, this year, it feels a little bit different. This year, it feels like we might actually have a problem. DEAN: Right. We were talking about this when we were getting ready to come out here. This is different. I mentioned this a little bit last night, too. We are precariously close to this deadline. And it is often that we are there on Capitol Hill talking to everybody about deadlines that are approaching and can they get this done. This is very, very serious to the extent that we have never in the history of our country defaulted on our debt. And that if we were to do so, the financial calamity that it would not only mean for our country but for the global economy is very serious. CAMEROTA: Take us into those halls because we are not in there. What is the mood when you and reporters are running around trying to get comments? Why does it feel different? DEAN: It just feels like there is an acceptance that this time is different. A, we are so close to the deadline. B, as the years have passed, this for years was not a thing. They would just raise the debt ceiling. Remember, this is money that has already been spent. It's not like they are authorizing new spending and this is paying our bills. They would just raise it. And then when President Obama was in office, it started to become more politicized. That has only grown over time. So, here we are now where you have some members of the House GOP who are adamantly against ever raising it no matter what. They don't care. And that is different. We really have not seen a lot of that. Remember, with the four-vote margin with House Republicans, those votes really matter and those opinions matter. JIMENEZ: One thing that strikes me just talking about Capitol Hill stuff is when -- you know, when you are negotiating over budget and it goes to reconciliation last-minute or whatever it might be, you kind of have right up until the deadline. DEAN: Right. JIMENEZ: And, you know, you see reporters like yourselves and others who are in the Capitol all hours of the night, ordering pizza, just trying to stay up with what is going on. With this one, just being close to the deadline can already have affects. We've seen that. DEAN: Totally. Absolutely. So, in 2011, we just got close to it. Moody downgrades our credit. It was tumultuous for the markets. It was tumultuous for the economy. You know, I don't have to tell anybody sitting at home, everybody is very aware, the economy is what it is. We are dealing with inflation. They are trying to find a soft landing. We have been concerned about a recession for months now. And we have been able to evade that so far. And now, you are talking about throwing in the most giant wrench we could possibly find. CAMEROTA: Let's listen to what former Treasury Secretary Larry Summers is saying about where we are. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) LARRY SUMMERS, FORMER SECRETARY OF TREASURY: During the period when the default was being debated in 2011, the stock market went down by a little more than 15%. Today, that would be in the range of $6 trillion. That is $20,000 for every American almost in wealth that at least for a time would be destroyed. (END VIDEO CLIP) CAMEROTA: That drives from your point. DEAN: Right. JIMENEZ: Yeah. DEAN: I don't have to say it any more clearly than that. You think about people who are on fixed income. And we talk about not being able to potentially pay military members, not being able to pay social security benefits. This really -- the ripple effects are giant. FREEMAN: Today, also, do I see that President Biden's trip was going to be cut short a little bit because of these debts, right? DEAN: Yes, that is a good point, and we should talk about that because he is traveling abroad. [23:20:00] He is going to the G7 in Japan. But we learned today, to your point, Danny, that there was back and forth on what he continued on. He had planned to go to New Guinea and Australia, and they ended up -- they are just going to postpone all of that and do it another time because again, it is just a very condensed timeframe that we are working with here. FREEMAN: That seemed to me like -- oh, this is serious now. The trips, they are getting shorter. FISCHER: Right. FREEMAN: That is the real business now. CAMEROTA: People wanted to know. I mean, since the clock is ticking, are you going to adjust anything in your schedule, and it sounds like now they finally are -- DEAN: They have. Yes. So, now, we watch and we see, can they get to a deal? CAMEROTA: Okay, we do have breaking news to get to right now because CNN can project that former Philadelphia city council member, Cherelle Parker, will be the Democratic nominee for the mayor of that city. We just moments ago had seen where she was ahead of her competitors. And now, we can project that she will win. She was heavily favored against Republican -- will be heavily favored, as you said, against Republican David Oh, who was unopposed in his primary in November's general election. If Parker wins, she will be the first woman to serve as mayor of Philadelphia. There you have it. More results coming in on all of this and we will bring it to you as they do. Okay, meanwhile, two adults charged in Michigan after a seven-year-old brings a gun to school. This is a new story. We keep hearing about how somehow kids are getting their hand on weapons. Omar has reporting on the story and how two school districts are now cracking down on something that kids like to bring to school. We will explain. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [23:25:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) CAMEROTA: All right, two adults charged after a seven-year-old brings a gun to school in his backpack in Grand Rapids, Michigan. The mother, Aubrey Wilson, now facing a fourth-degree child abuse charge, and her fiancee, Chelsea Berkley, charged with one count of felony possession of a firearm. Now, Grand Rapids public schools have banned students from bringing backpacks to school. Omar Jimenez is reporting on this story. I am not sure that the backpack was the problem. JIMENEZ: Yeah. I mean, look, the backpack is actually, I think, an attempted solution in a situation where I think administrators and others feel like they don't have a lot of solutions to give. I mean, look, we have seen over 200 mass shootings across this country. Some of them have happened in schools. In this particular case, you have got a seven-year-old who brings a gun, unloaded, to school but a gun nonetheless. And those charges that were announced today stem from this seven-year-old bringing a gun to school on May 3rd. And then a week later, on May 10th, in the same Grand Rapids school district, a third-grader brings a loaded gun to school in their backpack. I want you to take a listen to the Grand Rapids Police chief as he was trying to process today what was actually happening and the situation that he has never seen before. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ERIC WINSTROM, CHIEF, GRAND RAPIDS POLICE: I have about 23 years of police experience and I will say this is the first time and now the second time that I have ever encountered a child that small having a gun in school. It was new to me and to see it twice in a one-week period is very alarming. (END VIDEO CLIP) CAMEROTA: Yeah. JIMENEZ: And so far, this year, in just that school district, this is now the fourth gun that they have confiscated. So, that, I think, is part of what made them say, okay, until we figure out what is going on, we are just going to ban backpacks altogether, which again sounds extreme and honestly sounds kind of crazy to a lot of people looking from the outside in, but it truly, I think, is coming from a place of desperation of we have got to figure out at least something that we can control. CAMEROTA: What do we know about this seven-year-old's mother and fiance? Any criminal background, anything? JIMENEZ: Yes. So, one of the -- the fiance has been charged felony and possession of a firearm. So, there clearly is a history there. They are also looking into the origins of this particular weapon as well. And when we talk about the backpack ban, specifically, it is not just this Grand Rapids area that is dealing with this. If you just want to stay in Michigan, outside of Detroit, the Flint School District has also banned backpacks because they have said that they have been monitoring an increase in threats in that arena as well. And just to illustrate the difficulty that the school districts have been wrestling with and making these decisions, I want to read a little bit of what the Grand Rapids School District has said, at least the superintendent there, saying that this is not a decision we have taken lightly. We know that this poses a significant inconvenience for our families. I am more frustrated that a decision like this is necessary, but we must put safety first and that's what this decision is about. And again, it is that feeling that we did not have any other choice that we are now taking this step that maybe 15 years ago would have seemed like -- seems like something out of an absolute sci-fi movie. DEAN: It seems extreme, right? JIMENEZ: It seems extreme. DEAN: But it is interesting that we are seeing the parent and the fiance being held accountable for this. We've talked about the other Michigan case. In that case, it was a fatal school shooting where the parents -- CAMEROTA: Oxford. DEAN: Yes, are being held accountable. CAMEROTA: Yes. They were charged. DEAN: Yes. And it makes you wonder if that is what -- if we are going to continue to see that sort of trend, especially with kids seven years old. So young. CAMEROTA: If you are seven years old, why wouldn't you charge the parents? Seven-year-old can't be -- DEAN: Is not going out to buy a gun. Right. CAMEROTA: -- making rational decisions. So -- [23:30:00] JIMENEZ: And actually, in Michigan, the prosecutor mentioned today that they don't even have a mechanism to charge somebody under 10 years old in this situation because of what you are saying. It is -- a 10-year-old or a seven-year-old would not have the forethought to intentionally do this and understand what it means. And the police chief even said, look, if I was a seven or eight-year- old kid and I saw a gun lying around in my house, I would think it was cool, I would want to play with it, I would want to take it and show my friends. So, that seems to be part of the issue here. But to your point, we have started to see a lot of districts across the country, police jurisdictions, actually crackdown on parents and try to hold someone accountable for what's happening. I mean, look at this list alone. We were just talking about the one in Kent County, which is Grand Rapids. But in Newport News, Virginia, if you remember, the six-year-old student who shot his teacher, the mother of that six- year-old was charged. And then in Oxford, Michigan, this was out of a school shooting in November the 2021, the parents were charged or has been agreed to stand trial on four counts of involuntary manslaughter, partly tied to allegations of negligence around the gun but also ignoring warning signs leading up to this. That case is the one that could actually have a real precedent here because we're not just talking about like in the seven-year-old case and others, oh, you just left your gun lying about and nothing happened. But in this one, there were warning signs that were allegedly ignored. And for parents that are out there, parents of, you know, the worst nightmare of potentially being a parent to a potential mass shooter, it does create this new potential arena of criminal liability, depending on what happens with that case out of Oxford. CAMEROTA: Yeah. FISCHER: You mentioned that this was happening not just in Grand Rapids but in other places, in Flint, in Michigan. Is this a problem that happens to exist in a certain part of the country more than others? I think about my home state of New Jersey. Obviously, we have gun violence, but it tends to be, you know, a pretty split state, mostly blue. It's not a heavily gun and armed state. Is this something that is particular to Michigan and certain places or no? JIMENEZ: Not particular to Michigan. I think, you know, going back to 2015, we've seen instances where backpacks have been banned in places from New York State to others in certain districts. So, it has definitely happened before. But I think in the last few years, in particular, it really has ramped up because when you talk about the debate of what you do around school safety, you know, people talk about pardoning schools, with exits and school security guards, all the way up to arming titters. All of these solutions, potential solutions, are thrown out there and this seems to fit into that debate as we've seen that rise in mass shootings. But I should also mention a really important point, is that with all of these mass shootings and in particular, mass killings that we see, the vast majority of mass killings happen in private settings, in the home. Not so much, even though they get the most attention and rightfully so, in public settings. And so, when you talk about handling of weapons around the home, these are all cases that touch that. And clearly, there is data to back up the handling of weapons at home accounts for a large amount of gun violence in this country. CAMEROTA: It's unconscionable, honestly, not have safe storage. If you're going to be a responsible gun owner, you must have safe storage, particularly if you have kids. There is a horrible story, Danny, that we are just finding out about in Texas. JIMENEZ: Yeah. CAMEROTA: A four-year-old toddler found their families or their parents' gun and shot his or her one-year-old -- JIMENEZ: One-year-old. CAMEROTA: -- sibling. JIMENEZ: One-year-old sibling, yeah. This was outside of Houston. It is another classic example of what we're talking about. As the Grand Rapids police chief alluded to, if you are a young kid and you see a gun lying about, at that age, you cannot rely on someone to fully understand the magnitude and the capability of that gun. So, someone sees it, plays around with it, and this four-year-old ends up shooting the one-year-old sibling. Now, thankfully, the one-year-old is expected to be okay, but I can imagine, a few inches otherwise, and we'll be talking about a different story here and even more of a nightmare for these parents. But again, it's something that's very prevalent, and we're seeing it play out in the form of backtrack bans. CAMEROTA: All right, thank you very much for all that reporting. Meanwhile, a blunt warning from the top guy at ChatGPT. He shares his worst fear about artificial intelligence. Sara is going to explain it, next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [23:35:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) CAMEROTA: A Senate hearing today on the dangers of artificial intelligence as tech industry leaders, including Elon Musk, call for A.I. labs to slow down their development, citing what they say are profound risks to society and humanity. The CEO of OpenAI, that is the company behind ChatGPT, told senators what he fears will happen. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SAM ALTMAN, CEO, OPENAI: My worst fears are that we cause significant -- we -- the field, the technology, the industry -- cause significant harm to the world. I think that can happen in a lot of different ways. It is why we started the company. It is a big part of why I'm here today and why we've been here in the past and we've been able to spend some time with you. I think if this technology goes wrong, it can go quite wrong. And we want to be vocal about that. We want to work with the government to prevent that from happening. [23:39:59] But we try to be very clear eyed about what the downside cases and the work that we have to do to mitigate that. (END VIDEO CLIP) CAMEROTA: Wow. UNKNOWN: Oh, my God. UNKNOWN: Horrifying. CAMEROTA: Guys, that is so sobering. JIMENEZ: (INAUDIBLE). CAMEROTA: I mean, it is so sobering because when the CEO of the company that stands to make money, to profit from it, is saying, pump the brakes, I beseech you -- are they listening? Are lawmakers listening? FISCHER: They are definitely listening. They are taking a hearing. One thing I want to stress, in the social media era, politicians were quick to embrace social media technology because it is good for their campaigns and reaching out to constituents. It took a decade for politicians to pay attention to people sounding the alarms about harms in social media. So, the fact that this was ruled out publicly less than a year ago and we already have the CEO of OpenAI, ChatGPT, on Capitol Hill testifying, to me, it means they are taking it more seriously. Are we going to see action being taken? That is the question. I think it is unusual to see a huge group of lawmakers come to consensus around any issue but especially in big tech. But the problem is, we do not have a good track record of passing any legislation around tech. We don't even have a national privacy law in this country, which is insane that we can't even get that passed. We can't get political ads transparency past. We can't get algorithm bias laws passed. And so, if you are asking me if there is anything to get done here, the answer is probably no in the short term, although I'm happy that they're taking it seriously. CAMEROTA: I think it is chilling. DEAN: It is so chilling. I'm kind of in denial about it. I want to just, like, uh, fine, don't worry. But listen to that and it really does sober you up to that reality. You know, being on Capitol Hill, especially over on the Senate, it is made up of much older members of society. I have a hard time sometimes understanding A.I. I do not claim to be technologically savvy individual. However, I still have a hard time understanding it. Do you get the sense here that these lawmakers and their staff members even more so are really getting the gravity of this? FISCHER: That's the thing. I don't think they understand the technology itself. Heck, I cover technology and it is hard for me to understand the technology itself. You talk to the CEOs of these companies, they don't know how these algorithms are truly working. But I will tell you, they do understand the gravity and they do take this really seriously. I want you to listen to something that Senator Richard Blumenthal of Connecticut said that was really eye-opening. This is an example of a senator who came to this hearing with open eyes, explaining how important this was. Take a listen. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SEN. RICHARD BLUMENTHAL (D-(CT): And now, for some introductory remarks. Too often, we have seen what happens when technology outpaces regulation. The unbridled exploitation of personal data. The proliferation of disinformation. The remarks were written by ChatGPT. When I was asked, how I would open this hearing, what reverberated in my mind was, what if I had asked it and what if it had provided an endorsement of Ukraine su

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NEWS CHANNEL We have more photos and video going up by the moment. Thank you again for watching. Remember it's America now and forever, and Jesse Watters takes it all from here. JESSE WATTERS, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Welcome to JESSE WATTERS PRIMETIME. Tonight -- REP. JAMIE RASKIN (D-MD): It is a conspiracy theory made up by Russian intelligence pumped through Smirnov into America. A new hoax. The Russians are behind Biden's impeachment. ("CHEAPER BY THE DOZEN" VIDEO CLIP PLAYS) Biden's dog has now bitten everyone at the White House. Google's artificial intelligence turns everyone Black. Plus -- JOHNNY BELISARIO, ASSOCIATE PRODUCER, FOX NEWS Viva -- UNIDENTIFIED Viva Las Vegas. There is another missing Biden diamond and no one knows where it is. The president's brother, Jim Biden, better known as Jimmy the Chin told congressional investigators that he threw out a diamond that the Chinese bribed Hunter with. Here's their story: The Chinese slipped Hunter Biden a diamond while his dad was vice president. Biden's brother, Jimmy says Hunter gave him the Chinese diamond to have it appraised, but Jimmy says he threw it in the garbage and this is the second Chinese diamond the Biden's claimed they lost. The Chinese also bribed hunter with a three-carat $80,000.00 diamond in 2017 that Hunter claimed disappeared. The Biden's keep diamonds around like Blacks keep cash around. Right, Fani? The Biden family was in business with part-time Chinese diamond dealers who bought $23 million worth of diamonds in a single year. I have a feeling the Biden's lost more than two diamonds. The Bidens are probably keeping it safe next to Joe's Corvette. And remember, the $1.7 million in Chinese cash that Hunter withdrew from ATMs? Also missing. Isn't it strange how all the hard evidence of bribery keeps getting lost? Even the Chinese chairman who made the bribes has disappeared. They've had so much success disappearing evidence, the magicians in the Democratic Party have another trick: They're trying to make the impeachment inquiry go poof. Here's how the magic trick works. Biden's Justice Department arrested the FBI informant who reported that both Bidens, Joe and Hunter, took bribes from Ukraine. The informant, Alexander Smirnov reported the bribe allegations to his FBI handler who wrote it up in a report, they call it a 1023, the FBI deep sixed it, but once Republicans got their hands on the report, the same prosecutor who got busted for cooking up Hunter's sweetheart plea deal, arrested the informant, and accused him of talking to people close to Russian intelligence. Isn't that why the FBI pays him? Because he talks to people. Former FBI agent, Stuart Kaplan told us that it was only a matter of time before the informant got popped. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) STUART KAPLAN, FORMER FBI When that 1023 form was released last year, my colleagues and I knew at that point, that informant was going to be sacrificed. It was just a matter of time. That informant has been on the books since 2010, 2011, 2012, up until more recently. You do not stay on the books with the FBI, unless you have been vetted and you are credible. (END VIDEO CLIP) Even Democrats agree the informant was credible. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) There's a confidential human source that the FBI works with who is proven to be very credible, who reported a conversation with someone else. (END VIDEO CLIP) But the informant may have been too credible, and now, it looks like he is a straw man to discredit Biden's impeachment. MSNBC booked old spooks all day to call the Biden bribe scandal informant Russian election interference. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) NAVEED JAMALI, FORMER US INTELLIGENCE This like we've been here before. JOY REID, MSNBC Yes. It's WikiLeaks, Carter Page and all of that rolled into one. You know, for people who maybe just have lived under a rock for the last eight years. I'll say this, as I've said it before, from Russia, the Cold War never ended. United States is Vladimir Putin's main enemy. He is desperate, and this makes him incredibly dangerous. So why wouldn't he try to interfere with the election? Why wouldn't he try to undermine Joe Biden? It is just -- well, you know, it just makes total sense with everything we've seen in the last eight years. (END VIDEO CLIP) Now this time, instead of making up hoaxes to get Trump impeached, they're making them up to stop Biden from getting impeached and are now claiming that this single FBI informant was the entire foundation of the Biden family corruption scandal. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) HARRY LITMAN, FORMER US It is just one more aspect of the whole Russian misinformation campaign that so distorted our electoral processes from 2016 and going forward. The allegations seem to be the only evidence we have what they're calling a prong of the investigation looks to be the entire foundation and that entire foundation now may have been chopped away. (END VIDEO CLIP) Entire foundation? Only evidence we have? The Biden bribery scandal is four-and-a-half years old and its foundation was based upon eyewitness testimony like Tony Bobulinski, hard evidence like bank records, laptops, photos of meetings, voicemails, visitor logs from the White House; e-mails texts, cheques, hours of depositions and at least two missing diamonds. We didn't find out about this FBI informant until just last summer, when Comer's investigation was well underway. The informants allegations were very similar to allegations made by Tony Bobulinski, a decorated naval officer, who the FBI coincidentally has never followed up with. The informant even used the phrase "The Big Guy" before the laptop even went public. I guess his sources were pretty good. Senator Chuck Grassley announced that two separate Justice Department field offices, New York and Pittsburgh found no hits to known sources of Russian disinformation. And right before Hunter's deposition with House investigators, this arrest is made giving Democrats their fall guy and an excuse to call the entire impeachment Russia disinformation. CIA mouthpieces are all over MSNBC today claiming the 51 letter signing Intel guys were right. Hunter's laptop was Russian disinformation. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) KEN DILANIAN, MSNBC NEWS JUSTICE AND INTELLIGENCE Those 51 former intelligence officials they paid a steep price for signing that letter. The Republicans said this was election interference. This was a bogus attempt to suppress a legitimate story. And as it turns out, they were right. They've been proven correct in the sense that we now know that Russian intelligence at least according to the statements of this informant, bolstered somewhat by this indictment, we're feeding him information -- false information. (END VIDEO CLIP) Tomorrow on MSNBC, Jussie Smollett, he was right all along. Robert Mueller cleared Republicans of Russia collusion, but somehow we're back to Republicans colluding with Russia? Just before the election? (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REP. DANIEL GOLDMAN (D-NY): Every election, it seems the Republicans fall in favor with the Russians. SEN. JOHN FETTERMAN (D-PA): They're willing to carry any water for Trump and I'm not sure where this kinds of now, fetish for Russia ever became as well. REP. JASMINE CROCKETT (D-TX): It seems like a lot of the domestic enemies are right here serving in the House with us. (END VIDEO CLIP) The Democrats are taking the hoaxes from 2016, the hoaxes from 2020, combining them to use in 2024. So do you see now any Republican who supports impeachment is guilty of Russia collusion. Well, let's ask an actual Russian who he prefers. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) VLADIMIR PUTIN, RUSSIAN PRESIDENT (through translator): You ask who would be preferred as future president of the United States? I said that we would work with any president. But I suppose that for us, for Russia, Biden is more preferable. (END VIDEO CLIP) Now take what Putin says with a grain of salt because he's got an agenda, but if this FBI informant is feeding the FBI Russia disinformation, and that could be the case even though two DOJ field offices said it wasn't before they flip flopped, why they bury it in 2020 to help Democrats and then exploit it in 2024 to hurt Republicans? Well, according to Claire McCaskill on MSNBC, we're not even allowed to ask that question. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) CLAIRE MCCASKILL, MSNBC POLITICAL I move that every newspaper in America quits doing any factchecks on Joe Biden until they factcheck Donald Trump every morning on the front page. It is ridiculous that "The New York Times" factcheck Joe Biden on something. I mean, he vomits lies, Trump vomits lies. (END VIDEO CLIP) The media moves to ban factchecking of the president. That almost sounds Russian, doesn't it, red Claire? Here now, former FBI agent, Jonathan Gilliam and former CIA officer, Bryan Dean Wright. Jonathan, I mean, this started off as an operation to suppress the laptop. It has now come full circle, again to the 51 letter-writing agents were right all along. It was Russian disinformation. This is kind of sloppy, do you think they'll be able to pull this off? JONATHAN GILLIAM, RETIRED NAVY SEAL AND FORMER FBI Well, I'm not sure. You know, they will -- the way they portray these things and the way they build it up in mainstream media, they have been able to pull this off before in convincing some voters, in convincing the DOJ and I use that word convincing lightly because they just basically set up their own evidence that the DOJ then uses to drop a case or go forward on a case in the case of Trump. But I think what you just said in your opening, and all the things that you showed, what we're looking at, whether it's the FBI, the DOJ, or all of these Democrat politicians and the Republican politicians that are nowhere to be found, it's the same players in every camp that are always involved with either taking Trump -- trying to take Trump down or to build the Bidens into something that they're not, which is not guilty or guilty, excuse me. Bryan, now these diamonds are missing. This is the second diamond. One was given to the Biden family while Joe was vice president from the Chinese. How many diamonds do you think you'd be able to just throw away in the garbage? BRYAN DEAN WRIGHT, FORMER CIA Well, I dip mine in some Crisco, so they are -- they can be very slicker. You've got to be real careful. I think that's what the Bidens are doing here. Look, Smirnov did not charged for lying, okay? Isn't it interesting that to this day, Mr. Biden continues to lie, the degree to which he has met all of Hunter's business partners, that's well established that he's lying. So if we want to talk about people who are lying, let's start with Mr. Biden first, that is demonstrated again and again. This entire thing sounds and smells very, very fishy to me. You brought up all of the key pieces of information that people need to know from 2010 to 2020 he has sowed, and then suddenly he talks about Biden, and now we've got problems with him. That's odd. That deserves a thoughtful investigation, but I don't think that happened here. I think that's pretty clear that we have a very sneaky family who is working with a Department of Justice and an FBI that they can control and that to me is the bottom line. Do the American people believe that the Biden Department of Justice and the Biden FBI will investigate Joe Biden? That seems a little bit impossible to me? No, they're never going to do it. They've been covering up for years. I would imagine you don't want to ever be an FBI informant, Bryan -- I mean, Jonathan, because I mean, if they're just going to turn on you after 10 years, they've paid you, you've given them highly credible information that's been used in prosecutions, used in indictments, and then on a dime, if something gets too politically hot, you're cooked. That's going to hurt us. Yes. We used to have a saying when I was in the bureau, I'm sure a lot of people still do, you may love the bureau, but the bureau doesn't love you. And that's something that all sources need to remember. But you know, what's interesting about a source is you never build a case solely upon a source of information. The source will provide information that you can then go and clear and investigate. And in this case, with this whole case of the Bidens, we have to look at the totality of the circumstances and I bring that up all the time because when you look at the totality of what's being brought against Biden, it's way more than just one source. But also when you look at the totality of the circumstances of what we're all talking about right here, what the left does is always accuse others of doing what they are exactly doing and anytime they can destroy somebody in the court of public opinion, they will then use that to bring prosecutions or drop cases. All right, Bryan, we've got to run because we've got to pay some bills. But thank you guys, both Jonathan and Bryan Dean Wright, we really appreciate it. Remember, hold on to those diamonds. Johnny goes to Vegas. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOHNNY BELISARIO, ASSOCIATE PRODUCER, FOX NEWS They say what happens in Vegas stays in Vegas. What are you leaving in here? UNIDENTIFIED You don't tell that. I can't tell that. How dare you ask me that. (END VIDEO CLIP) (COMMERCIAL BREAK) New details on Joe Biden's daily routine confirm our fears. Our president has the tenacity of a houseplant, and he can barely make it through a full workday. A leak to "The Daily Mail" reveals Biden starts most days around 7:00 AM when he gets woken up by his cat, Willow, crawling over him in bed. I didn't even know he had a cat. The Bidens are a cat family. You know what that means? At this point, Joe turns off his CPAP machine and for those of you who don't know what a CPAP machine is, this device keeps your airways open so you don't die in your sleep. This leak checks out too because we suspect Biden appeared in public once and what looked like CPAP creases still on his face. Now, after detaching from his breathing machine, the president does about an hour of physical therapy, working on things like walking, and once he laces up his special sneakers, Joe makes his way to the Oval Office to start executing his official duties around 10:00 AM. And from there, Joe's day is filled with aides and advisers popping in, debrief him on how his policies are working out, can't imagine those are fun briefings. Every day he blocks out time to make a phone call to Hunter, and then usually calls a lid around four. So 10 to four is the new nine to five, and that's not including lunch with Kamala. The president is always late to meetings, too, and never in a rush to go anywhere so frustrated aides are forced to schedule events in Biden time. Meaning two o'clock really means three. And when Joe does manage to leave the White House, he makes sure to keep his friends extra close. Like yesterday when he was in San Francisco with Nancy Pelosi. Look at those two beauties, hand in hand, holding on either for love or dear life. Gingerly walking the tarmac, life alerts at the ready. There we are, ladies and gentlemen, the two most powerful leaders this country has to offer. I can only imagine the conversation. Mr. President, Paul and I are already up $10 million with NVIDIA. Thanks again for the CHIPS Act. Joe Biden responding, who's Paul? Commander has been a very, very bad boy. PRIMETIME has learned that Joe Biden's dog, Commander has attacked Secret Service agents at least 24 times and we knew Commander had a mean streak with Secret Service agents, but never knew the extent of the carnage. At one point, Commander bit someone so ferociously that a White House tour was canceled so staff could mop up blood from the floors of the East Wing. Now as a dog bite survivor myself, I sympathize with the agents, but I suffered merely puncture wounds. At no point was my hand and upper thigh area spewing with blood. Although still to this day, you can see the scar on my upper thigh area. It's quite noticeable. The Biden's must have realized these weren't playful accidents. Commander has been deported, a first for the president. The First Lady claims the German Shepherd has been given to another family member. The Bidens really must hate that family member. They probably gave it to Hunter's baby mama. Hunter didn't paint anything this month, babe. There's a vicious dog instead. This biting machine is more evidence that proves the Biden family has no class. Both dogs, Major and Commander bit everyone in sight. Zero apologies. Crack left in the White House, they blame the construction worker; Trans flashing, paternity test denying, falling asleep at funerals, First Family, not our best look. Every time you peel back the curtain, you see the disgusting garage, the hair sniffing, the showering with kids, the widow shagging, the dogs, the drugs, the diamond bribes, it is no wonder this filthy White House can't keep the country in order, it can't keep its own house in order. Or am I being too mean? To the dog? Tim Miller is a former secret service agent. Tim, how serious is this? TIM MILLER, FORMER SECRET SERVICE Jesse, I never thought I'd see the day where the Secret Service needed protection in the White House grounds. And, you know, as a German Shepherd owner, pretty much my whole life, you recognize these dogs are powerful and that's why we use them in law enforcement and in the military. And when they're trained, they're awesome. When they're not trained, they are a deadly weapon. They run 30 miles an hour. They have bite pressure. I've seen these dogs in action and it is shocking to me that more than 20 Secret Service agents have been attacked or bitten, one knocked down, and you've just got to ask yourself the question, who is more important here? The dog or the Secret Service agents willing to lay down their life to protect you? What would it be like working the White House detail with this thing on the loose? Well, you know, anybody that's been around a German Shepherd that's angry recognizes immediately. I don't care, you're going to be afraid. You know, you're going to have a cautious approach. But here's the real issue, Jesse, that dog became a security threat, not just to the agents, but to others. Because we know when a dog bites and draws blood, it's likely to do it again and again and again and we saw it in this case. You know, quite frankly, my question was, you know, if there was a real security incident, which I've been a part of, are the agents going to be more concerned with being attacked by the dog or someone coming over the fence? It's crazy. What would be a worse scenario as a Secret Service agent on the Biden detail? Getting bit by his dog or witnessing him skinny dipping? Well, I think they're co-equal and I do think, Jesse, you know, the fact that this dog was in the area and able again to pounce, you know, it's scary, so I'm glad it's over. Maybe they'll issue a pardon to it, man. That's right and now, they are a cat family. Unbelievable. Thank you so much. Thanks for your service. Thanks for having me, Jesse. Well Happy DEI Thursday. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) America has been giving other countries money for over 200 years. In 1812, we sent a ship with 50,000 worth of food to Venezuela after an earthquake, but it really kicked into high gear after World War Two and we were playing tug of war with the Soviets for influence and Washington hasn't turned off the money faucet since. If anything happens in a foreign country, we cut a check. One of those countries is Honduras. Over the last 10 years, we paid them over a billion dollars, and they send us a million migrants in exchange. But every president and politician for the last decade said the Honduran President Juan Orlando Hernandez is the secret ingredient to ending illegal migration and the drug cartels. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) BARACK OBAMA, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED I want to thank all of them publicly, I already did so privately for going after and arresting smugglers in a more aggressive fashion. DONALD TRUMP, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED President Hernandez is working with the United States very closely. We're winning after years and years of losing. We are stopping drugs at a level that has never happened. MIKE PENCE, FORMER VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED We are grateful for these actions and grateful for your leadership. REP. NANCY PELOSI (D-CA): We are neighbors. We are friends. We have issues to address. (END VIDEO CLIP) Well, it turns out our friend in Honduras was to timing us with El Chapo. El Chapo pay them millions in bribes for protection. He gave cartel members police escorts and let them fly across the continent with cocaine under the radar. President Juan used the bribe money to rig his elections. The former Honduran president is now on trial here in New York. The Fed say President Juan helped the cartel smuggle 500 tons of cocaine into the country. He bragged to other drug traffickers that he's going to "stuff the drugs right up the noses of the gringos," and Juan kept that promise. This guy was going to DC and calling the shots and we listened to him for a decade and Juan he was getting paid by us, and El Chapo. It's time we stopped funding crooked Latin American leaders, they can't be trusted. They pocket our cash and then send more migrants and drugs. We just put our finger on the root causes -- our politicians and theirs. Hector Berrellez is a former DEA agent and recipient of the Attorney General's Award for heroism. Was this a surprise to you that the Honduran president for a decade was on the take from El Chapo? HECTOR BERRELLEZ, FORMER DEA AGENT AND RECIPIENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S AWARD FOR Not at all, Jesse. The Honduran government for decades has been corrupt, to my knowledge, going back to the 1980s. While I was assigned to supervise the investigation of the kidnapping, torture, and murder of DEA Special Agent, Kiki Camarena, we indicted a Honduran drug lord Juan Ramon Matta- Ballesteros on CCE -- continuing criminal enterprise, RICO charges and also murder charges. We asked for his extradition to this country to face those charges and the Honduran government declined to send him over. We then asked the Honduran government to charge him with those crimes in Honduras, and they also declined. So as I say, that just means, you know, we result in desperate actions. The Department of Justice ordered the ordinary, extraordinary rendition of Juan Ramon Mata-Ballesteros to this country, meaning that without their knowledge nor their cooperation, we went into Honduras and brought him out. He was convicted of all those charges, and right now he is serving a life prison term for like I stated before, CCE, RICO charges and the murder of our -- and being suspected of murder of Kiki. I mean, Hector, does this prove, are our politicians corrupt or are they stupid? Well, a little bit of both, actually, or a lot of both. They can't be that stupid. I mean, these guys are totally corrupt. They work with -- they aid and abet the drug traffickers for millions of dollars. And not only in Honduras, that's prevalent throughout South America, Mexico, and Latin America. So you know, that's the way they do business. Right. I mean, I think we should assume every Latin American leader is in bed with the cartels, and then we'll just work back from there. I think that's a smart way to do business down there, because the whole continent seems crooked. Hector, thank you so much, and thanks for all of your sacrifice and service. Thank you for having me, Jesse. Well, Google thinks the Vikings were Black. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) AL SHARPTON, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ACTION We will be doing this on a weekly basis, DEI is something we must have. Happy DEI Thursday. PRIMETIME's favorite day of the week in honor of Al Sharpton. We're bringing you the best stories about diversity, equity and inclusion, starting with this: Forget about China, Iran, and Russia, Secretary of State Antony Blinken is going after people who use the wrong pronouns. In a memo to staff, he cautioned against using gendered language. The list of do not use phrases include manpower, you guys, ladies and gentlemen, mother, father, son, stepdaughter and husband, wife. He also warned staff against pressuring co-workers to share their pronouns, which can include Z and Zer. So let me get this straight. Blinken says you can't misgender your co-worker, and you can't ask your co-worker what gender they are. Sounds like a trap. But it's not just in Washington, the Multiple Sclerosis Society allegedly fired a 90-year-old volunteer for not putting her pronouns in her bio. A few days after bringing it up to her boss, she got this e-mail: "It has come to our attention that there has been a failure to abide by our diversity, equity, inclusion guidelines during your time as a volunteer, we have made the difficult decision to have you step down from your volunteer position immediately." Fran was devastated. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) FRAN ITKOFF, I was completely shocked as I read that. I couldn't believe that. I had to read it a couple of times to see if I'm getting this -- getting what she said. I'm just upset and disappointed in them. (END VIDEO CLIP) Yesterday, the MS Society gave Fran a half-baked apology, writing, "We realized now that we made a mistake, and we should have had more conversation with Fran before making this decision." A Maxim wacko activist is urging Christians to support trans rights because get this, God is transgender and nonbinary. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) TRANS God is trans. In Genesis 1, it talks about let's make humanity in our image, the I form of they, the term spirit is a feminine word important for the Holy no, Holy Spirit. God's pronouns are literally they, their, them. How else are we going to talk about the Trinity? (END VIDEO CLIP) So the Catholics on PRIMETIME poking some holes in the logic. The Trinity is made up of God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit, all the same guy. And the Bible refers to God with a capital H when using the pronoun Him. Wait until he hears about Adam and Eve. And finally, a PRIMETIME victory. Nassau County on Long Island just became a sanctuary for female sports. Today, the county executive announced a ban on biological males competing against girls. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) BRUCE BLAKEMAN, COUNTY EXECUTIVE OF NASSAU It is an unfair advantage for someone who is a biological male, to compete against a biological female. And again, I view this as a form of bullying and it will not be tolerated. (END VIDEO CLIP) Congratulations to the girls of Nassau County, your games just got a little more fair. Google's AI program, Gemini just dropped and it is not ready for primetime. You can ask it questions or you can have it generate an image, but there's a bit of a problem. There's no room for Whites in the code. When you ask Gemini to create an image of a historical event, you get something like this. Gemini says, this is one of America's Founding Fathers. Which Founding Father? Not sure. Maybe AI learns everything they know about America by watching "Hamilton." Here's what you get when you ask Google to give you a picture of German soldiers during World War Two. I didn't realize the Nazis celebrated DEI Thursday. Google apparently doesn't think Whites exist. If you ask Gemini to generate an image of a White person, it can't compute. It gives you this message: "While I understand your request, I'm unable to generate images that specify ethnicity or race. Instead, I can offer you images of families that celebrate diversity and inclusion featuring people of various ethnicities and backgrounds." I asked Gemini to generate a picture of the Pope, and you get an Indian woman and an African or what if you'd like an image of Russia, one of the whitest countries on Earth, you have a Latina, East Asian woman and maybe a Pakistani and another African. But it doesn't stop there, Google thinks Vikings were Black. How intelligent is artificial intelligence? The only way you get AI to show you a picture of whites is to prompt it with racist Black stereotypes like eating fried chicken. Now if you want to know why Google's Gemini hates Whites, just look at the guy who oversees the development. Senior Director Jack Krawczyk made his politics very well known, writing: "White privilege is effing real. Don't be in a-hole and act guilty about it. I don't mind paying more taxes and investing in overcoming systemic racism" and my favorite, "Jesus only cares about White people." Now, Krawczyk issued a quasi-apology to Fox saying, "We think Gemini missed the mark." You didn't miss the mark, Jack. I think you nailed it. This is CRT history. You're rigging AI. We caught you and it doesn't have a mind of its own. It has your mind and your mind is riddled with White guilt. And sadly, the next generation of kids are going to suffer because of your insecurities. Radio host, Tommy Sotomayor joins us now. I didn't know there was a Black Founding Father, did you? TOMMY SOTOMAYOR, DIRECTOR, A FATHERLESS I did not, although, if you listen to a lot of the pro-Blacks, they will tell you that the first six I think or seven presidents of the United States before George Washington were all Black, that it took a Black man in order to set up the United States. And then once we got it working, we let George Washington take over the reins. Whoa. I mean that -- You didn't know this? I didn't know that. That what else -- His name is Hanson, look it up. All right, I have to look that up. What about the Vikings? Because when I first saw that, I thought that was a Scandinavian guy wearing blackface. Now, hold on a minute. Now, I can understand how I got the Vikings wrong. I mean, think about it. Look, you've had Randall Cunningham playing there, you've had Nwangwu. Oh, I'm sorry, you're not talking about the NFL Vikings? Then, no, I have no idea why now, all of a sudden, Thor is going to be Black. What about a female Pope? Not that there couldn't be a female Pope, but I didn't know there already was one. Right, and maybe they are future proofing it, making sure that everybody can feel great about it. Saw your segment about the basketball players. Finally, they're just letting the women play the women. Not sure if you saw that big guy throw down that girl, but that's what they wanted. So when you said is this something that isn't a hiccup? Or is it what they wanted? This is working precisely the way that they wanted. I'm so glad that you said that. That this is their mind. So of course they want to see a female Pope, anything that they can turn on top of its head, they will. When you Google AI family enjoying a fried chicken dinner. It's all Whites around the table. It's this thing. I am telling you they're trying to make it be this world on top of -- the world flipped up, the pyramid on top of its head. The fact that you can have the most right -- I mean, watermelon, there'll be White guys doing it. And so the racist -- the stereotypes work as long as we can stereotype Whites and I've learned that the hard way. If you want to stereotype some people, stereotype White, males, Christians. Okay, so if I google AI Wayne Gretzky, it's going to show me a Black dude in ice skates. Yes, it's going to be a brother from Compton. He's going to have on a red bandana, and he's going to have on Red Wings outfit, that's going to be it. Okay, are they trying to erase Whites? Or are they trying to elevate Blacks? Or are they just trying to screw up history for the fun of it? Let's just be real here. I think what they're really trying to do is start like this race war because you're constantly trying to erase one group. Now remember, Blacks have felt like they've been erased. They felt like they have not been acknowledged in history. So then turning around and changing history and removing the Whites and putting the Blacks as you said, with "Hamilton," putting the Blacks in those position -- But, Tommy, I'm not sure the Blacks want to be honored as Nazis. I don't think. Look, we don't even want Black

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it's not my job to have the solution. That's how we go. But local reporting is very important. My mother is here tonight. I know she is furious right now because I'm trying to put on camera. But my mother was amongst a group of black student protesters, fighting for equality in the 60s at Delta State University. And that was a dangerous time. But those types of incidents were covered by local reporters. And some of the shame that came from the national embarrassment of treating people in humanely is part of the pressure that helped to create that type of change. What would have become my mother and those other protesters have a local journalist wasn't there telling the story. And now it's no different. But thankfully, my mother's story was told. She got to complete a degree at Delta State and continued on to Florida A&M and got another degree. And then for the last 45 years has worked at it historically black colleges and educator and administrator. One of those many black colleges that need a little bit more funding, you got a 20 on your job. Send that down to one or two black colleges. To my mom, I say thank you for everything you've done for me and for helping countless students in Birmingham, have the opportunity to see a college degree and to see an opportunity to grow, you know. My mother's journey may not have even begun, if not for brave journalists who chose to chronicle history in real time. And I don't know how to ever repay my mom for what she's done for me and what she's done for so many people in Alabama, but just no mama, if a white billionaire call you an offer to buy your house, please sell it because I might want to become an NFT. Thank you so much for the Correspondents' Association. Thank you so much (Inaudible). Thank you all so much. Good night. TAMARA KEITH, NPR WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT AND CO-HOST: Thank you, Roy. Thank you, Mr. President. Thanks again to our executive producer, Bob Bain, and his excellent team. Thank you to the Washington Hilton. Thank you to our members. And now Kelly O'Donnell, who will take the reins' WHCA president in fewer than three months. Kelly will escort the president of the United States and his intelligence are off of stage. May the force be with you, Kelly when you take over this job. And everyone here please remain in your seats until the president, the vice president, the first lady and second gentleman have departed. Good night, everyone. Thank you. JOHN BERMAN, CNN HOST: This has been the White House Correspondents' Dinner you saw comedian Roy Wood Jr. Standing right there, and President Biden right behind him with an impassioned defense of journalism. President Biden pointing out he says journalism is not a crime and talking about Evan Gershkovich in detention in Russia. Roy Wood Jr. with this strident defense of local journalism around the country. And for both of them relentless jokes--- JESSICA DEAN, CNN HOST: Many, many jokes. BERMAN: --at our expense. DEAN: Yes. We're here to be the punching bag. Yes, no, exactly. It was -- yes, it was fun to see that all play out and what is so unique about this of course is that you're sitting right next to the president United States, the most powerful person in the world and you are roasting them and if we're allowed to do that in this country and that is a great thing. BERMAN: Very first words out of Roy Wood Jr.'s mouth when he went up to that microphone was Mr. Biden you know, you left your classified documents here. And then it kept on going from there. DEAN: Yes, it sure did. And now we're seeing everybody walking out and I keep thinking about the crush of cars around the Washington Hilton right now. And what a traffic jam that's going to be as they get these motorcades through the city. [23:05:00] But again, just a night to your point with the through line here. Just the defensive journalism getting Evan Gershkovich, Austin Tice back home. We talked about Brittney Griner a lot. And then also just getting a lot of those jokes in. BERMAN: Our panel was watching right along with us. Everyone laughed at least once over the course of this. (Inaudible), what do you think? ALEXANDRA PETRI, WASHINGTON POST COLUMNIST: Oh, I thought on the whole, there were fewer jokes than I expected and more than just genuine serious talk about the state of journalism and the need for local journalism, which, I guess almost it's sort of a state of journalism referendum. And it's like, oh, everything seems pretty dire. We'd better remind people that this is important. We can't make too many jokes because everyone's losing their jobs. And we need to figure out a model that will allow us to have livelihoods. So, but I thought the jokes that were there were great. I loved especially like, if you've vice president that in such a way that there's a documentary about you, you've done it wrong that. DEAN: You vice president did wrong. PETRI: Yes. BERMAN: Elzie? (Ph) LZ GRANDERSON, OPED COLUMNIST, LOS ANGELES TIMES: You know, I love the fact that he now, he took time to defend local journalism, which is dear to my heart. I stood off as a local newspaper reporter and was a local newspaper reporter for many years. But he defended his mother. And he talked about his mother. And it reminded me not to be cynical about this whole thing, right? Because we're here, we do it all the time. We're like going, yes, yes, yes. But to a lot of people in that room, being there means a lot. And to Roy Wood Jr., it meant a lot. And it meant a lot for him to be able to be in the position to bring this mother to be able to celebrate that and uplift her in front of this room of powerful people. What an incredible moment. For a comedian, for a man, for a black man in America. That's the thing I remember most because how much he decided, I'm going to take this time, shine away from myself and my moment and thank my mama, is awesome. BERMAN: Cath. CATHERINE RAMPELL, CNN ECONOMIST COMMENTATOR: I appreciated the, oh, to local journalism as well. And the importance of getting the first draft of history right or as right as we possibly can. I thought that was really important. But one thing I wanted to talk about was Biden's remarks. I actually thought he did a great job. You know, there was a lot of endearing self deprecation there. BERMAN: He had two minutes on his age. He did two minutes of age. RAMPELL: Yes. I mean, like I said before the -- when we were pre gaming, I thought that that was going to be part of the focus here is just kind of undercut that attack against him. And I thought it was a pretty effective counter puncher, or whatever you want to call it. I thought he was, you know, pretty endearing. And he did a great job. And, you know, some jokes at our expense or colleagues' expense, you know--- BERMAN: It happens. RAMPELL: Yes. ASHLEY ALLISON, FORMER NATIONAL COALITIONS DIRECTOR FOR BIDEN-HARRIS 2020: I thought Biden did great. I thought Roy did amazing. I know, Scott, you're like surprised. She thought no. SCOTT JENNINGS, CNN SENIOR POLITICAL COMMENTATOR: I'd like to hear more about how great Biden. Please keep going. ALLISON: No. What I actually think was most interested in both of their sets, was they caught on hypocrisy on both sides, actually. And how we talk about Biden's age, but not Trump's age. How we sometimes say women are past their prime, but men are hitting their prime at certain ages. I mean, he didn't pull punches and neither one of them pulled punches. And I appreciated that. And I think for the American public, it's why they get disgusted with politics, because it's like, wait a minute, you know, you have this stance on policy when it's going in your favor, but then when it's not, you want to flip it. And so, people can read through the BS. They are sick of it. And I mean, I found it refreshing to call it out on both sides, Democrat Republican press, you know, elected officials, I thought it was good. JENNINGS: I thought the best jokes would told were the Dominion jokes (cross talk). And then he went back to it with smart men, which I thought that was a pretty funny riff. On Biden, the line that will stick with me, is in a lot of ways this dinner sums up my first two years in office, I'll talk for 10 minutes, take zero questions and cheerfully walk away. I'm just going to -- for the journalists in the room. He wasn't laughing with you. He was laughing at you. I mean, the reality is, I think he's mocking the press. The guy does not take questions that he's up there joking about it. And I just -- and they're clapping and they're laughing about it. And I don't know, I just, I think he owes. I'm pro reporter. And I think the president United States ought to have to talk to these reporters and not mock them. BERMAN: How did it compare to the speeches that Donald Trump gave at the White House Correspondents Dinner? JENNINGS: Oh, gosh, what was the (cross talk) BERMAN: He didn't give him. He didn't show. ALLISON: Because he doesn't respect reporters. I mean, and that's the hypocrisy is that--- JENNINGS: He does take. He didn't take their questions, does take their questions. ALLISON: Well, he's also demonized the entire profession. JENNINGS: I can't say, he didn't (Ph). ALLISON: Right. So, it's like, you know, sure. Have you been taken Joe Biden, but I would take Joe Biden stance on the press and the freedom of speech over Donald Trump any day. I mean, he wouldn't even go to the correspondents' dinner because he had such a--- [23:10:00] RAMPELL: I would say my objection to Trump's treatment of the press is not whether he went to this black-tie event. It's more are like calling us the enemy of the people, you know, that that I think it is (crosstalk) ALLISON: And feeding a lie that a whole network follow that now has to pay the best voting machine apparently in the world (crosstalk) GRANDERSON: That was pretty good. I think the other thing that I would take away from this is the paradigm shift that needs to happen when it comes to age. You know, as many people know, I also worked at ESPN for a long time to cover sports. And last week, we had a young man called LeBron James old. DEAN: Right. GRANDERSON: And while he is old, as far as the NBA player, he took exception to it and beat that young man's ass. And well, I think when it comes to age in this country, considering that we're getting older, that we're living younger, longer, we're going to have to change our attitudes about age as well. Because just because you hit a number, doesn't mean you're at a certain point in terms of your capacity to give back to the community and to society. And I think watching Joe Biden, just be old makes us uncomfortable. And we assume because we're uncomfortable, he's incapable. Those are two separate tracks. And I think this campaign is going to force us as a nation to reconsider culturally, how we talk about age, because every metric that I've seen, suggests we're only getting older as a nation. BERMAN: How Roy Wood Jr. handle that? It was interesting answer because there was --again, that riff about, he joked about Joe Biden napping, right? So, he's making an age joke there. But then flipped it around and said, what he was waking up from the nap, that he was getting things done. And then on stage there, Joe Biden was laughing at that. I mean, there was a cutaway of Joe Biden laughing. PETRI: Yes. I mean, I think objectively, he has been on the planet for as long as he's been on it, there's no sort of, oh, I'm going to shave off a few years. And suddenly, and I do -- I have to say, as a person who will someday be old that has nothing but massive respect for people who are old. I do wish that more of the people holding the levers of power. We're not like also -- like leaning heavily on levers of power in order to stand up right. I do like, -- I'm going to get there. And I'm sorry. But I do think he also -- the whole like, he's begging for a job at age 80, was another joke about his age, especially compared to in France. When you can apparently retire at 64, why am I not in France? ALLISON: Well, I think to your point that like, it's going to be an issue about age, it's also going to be issue about gender, because he directly called the thing about like, well, what is Kamala doing? Well, what does any other vice president doing? And I do, I fundamentally believe that the way the vice president has been treated is because she is a woman, is because she is a black woman. I also appreciate though Joe Biden was intentional and calling out black women in his speech. And I don't think that that was by accident. He knows black women are his base. He knows if he's going to win reelection, he cannot lose that some important part of his coalition. And when we hear as being identify, we appreciate it. And I think that was smart tonight. GRANDERSON: And worked in hyperbole, either. ALLISON: Its true. GRANDERSON: I mean, basically it's true. There were no lies detected. He may be uncomfortable with it. But it's the reality of the Democratic Party, that black women have long been the backbone. And when you go through, particularly when you look at what happened in Georgia results, it's really hard to argue with President Biden was talking about it. DEAN: It's interesting, too, because his age directly -- is directly connected to Vice President Harris in that. I think we can all expect that because his age is going to be so central to this that Republicans are going to zero in on. Well, he's very old. And if anything happens to him, this is your president, and we can expect to see more attacks on her. And they're really going to make that I think, very central to their argument. JENNINGS: Well, it's not that Republicans have zeroed in on it. It's that voters have zeroed in on it. I mean, she's had a pretty rough couple of years. So rough, in fact that there was reporting this week that people in the White House were ordering other people in the White House to rehab her image and rebrand her before this campaign kicks off. GRANDERSON: Can we do the same thing with W though (Ph), when it came to Dan -- HW when it came to Dan Quayle. There were questions about whether or not he should still be on the ticket because--- BERMAN: Every four years, there's occasionally some second guessing about whether or if the city vice president will be on the ticket again, and then they always, you know, things are leaked. And then it's always decided, oh, no, no, it's too risky to change it. Look, that video, the video, the announcement video makes clear (crosstalk). She's all over that. I just want to say on the age thing for just one second here, because it was front and center tonight in the jokes and on the stage. And it is something that's an issue in the campaign. And I'm just curious, if the way that President Biden handled it tonight, if you all think it'll be an effective way for him to handle it, when he's not giving a comedy address. [23:15:00] GRANDERSON: I believe that the things that will remind Americans of his age are moments in which he's speaking from the top of his head, where he has to be quick, when he's moving, he's going to remind them of the older people in their lives. And that may or may not lend itself to safety, but I think that will be the natural correlation. As I said Americans are living longer. So, we have Joe Biden's in our own home. JENNINGS: I think it really depends on who he's running against. I mean, if the Republicans nominate Trump, who's also old. I mean, they're both up there. If the Republicans nominate somebody much, much younger than it becomes exacerbated. The senior moments versus somebody who looks a lot more vigorous. And it's the one thing a politician can't lie about their age. They lie about everything else, and they will. But in this case, it will be on full display also, because in the last campaign, he didn't ever have to come out of the basement. This one, I'm not sure he can get away with it. And so, you're going to see more of him. And however, we compare it to whatever the Republican nominee is, I think will drive. Does it answer your question? ALLISON: Joe Biden has been president now for two years. He just had a state visit with South Korea. He's been to Kyiv. He went to Ireland. It's not like this man has not had a rigorous schedule and has not been. He has one of the most successful legislative agendas in for a Democrat or Republican. He is proving that he is up to the job in terms of his age. Now, granted, you get older every year, but so do we all. I mean, I think that, sure, if he runs against Trump, it becomes less of an issue. To your question, though, John, I do think that you can't run from it. And I appreciate that that was not what was done tonight. It is what it is. Like if your age is the worst thing you have going for you, I think you like can run a pretty good campaign, especially if it's day in and day out for the next few years of his administration, he continues to get things done. It kind of becomes a moot point. GRANDERSON: The thing that concerns me more about 2024, isn't the age of the candidates. It's the age we're living in. Artificial intelligence and the conversations in the language and the vocabulary of technology today is moving extremely fast. And I don't necessarily need the president United States, or the vice president United States to retreat articulate the intricacies of artificial intelligence. But I need to trust that they'll be able to identify the individuals who are going to be able to make sure that administration is prepared for the new wave of technology. Because the question of, do you trust the decision making of this person, regardless of the age, for the age that we're in. RAMPELL: I think it was a very deliberate joke. I mean, it was kind of a throwaway joke, but also, I think it was a very deliberate joke to have that dark Brandon meme moment, like to show that he's plugged in somehow to the current culture. I granted it's not as complex an issue as AI. There was no ChatGPT reference in there. But I do think that that was part of like showing that he's, you know, he understands some part of current technological culture. My guess is probably some younger staffer suggested that joke. I don't think he wrote it himself-- GRANDERSON: Which is fine. RAMPELL: That's fine. That's OK. GRANDERSON: I don't need you to be the king of technology just know how to anoint people to be able to make sure we should act responsibly. DEAN: It also shows right that he's in on the joke, I think is another way. All right. Stay with us. They're not going anywhere. We're not going anywhere. You don't go anywhere. Our coverage continues. We're going to get insight from three people who are in the room tonight. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [23:20:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOE BIDEN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: Brittney Griner and here wife Cherelle. Brittney, where are you kid. Stand up. Come on. I love this woman. Love you Brittney. This time last year, we were praying for you Brittney. Hopefully you know how hard all this we're fighting for your release. It's great to have you home. And boy, I can hardly wait to see you back on the court. Remember your promise, I get to bring my granddaughter, my Allstate girl to see right? (END VIDEO CLIP) BERMAN: All right. President Biden there, obviously talking about Brittney Griner, who is in the room with her wife, Cherelle. By the way, a moment in and of itself when you have a president of the United States acknowledging, as if it's nothing, which again in 2023, so perhaps it is nothing, a woman and her wife together in the audience. But then noting Brittney Griner home after being in detention in Russia DEAN: And it is such a remarkable, and he said a year ago, you were in a jail cell in Russia and now tonight you're here. And it is such a remarkable turn of events and to have her in the room. You know, what were your thoughts? GRANDERSON: I looked and wondered, why did she decide to cut her locks off? And it's an important conversation because as someone with locks, I know it's a spiritual journey. And when I cut my locks, that means is a different point of my life and I'm reentering. And so, I wondered if she cut her locks for a spiritual part of her growth and part of her healing. She wanted to let that part go and throws up the energy and the spiritual out elements are in her hair, and she wants to cut it off that she's going to grow new hair. Like where is she in that journey? Locks are very, very, not for everyone, but because I've had an opportunity to talk to Brittney over the years. I know they are important to her. So, I am curious to see in her healing part. You know, what does this process mean for you now? Where are you symbolizing? Are you suggesting that you are now past this? Are you saying, you're in some sort of limbo and you're still waiting for the others like emotional shoe to drop? You know, she's in my prayers. I'll put it this way because it's really hard, I would assume to move on for something like that, and the cutting of the locks to me when I saw that, I was like, yes, that's a significant change for her (CROSSTALK). ALLISON: If you care? GRANDERSON: Yes, I do. ALLISON: The reporting that I have read is that when she was in Russia, it was so cold, and her hair would, you know, locks take a long time to dry actually. And so, it was a form of function for health actually because she wasn't able to cover her hair. So, it was almost like selfcare for herself because of her being detained. [23:25:00] GRANDERSON: I thought she arrived that she still had her locks, no? OK. ALLISON: Not to my, that wasn't--- GRANDERSON: The videos that I saw, it looked as if she still had her locks. So, I was wondering when. DEAN: OK. We've been told that she did when she arrived and then she cut them off. GRANDERSON: OK. BERMAN: Yes. It's a reminder that she was in a Russian prison for a long time. And she was at the White House Correspondents' Dinner tonight. So, it's been a heck of a journey. DEAN: It's been a heck of a journey. And I thought you had such an interesting point. And I think it was when we were in a break. You said, but the fact that she's out and about and talking about it and telling that story over and over again, perhaps that is a good signal for healing. GRANDERSON: I think so, right? Like you don't want to be reminded of trauma, right? Unless you're prepared to handle that trauma, which again, you know, not to keep harping on the hair thing. But again, I'm just when I saw the visual thing, and that she's there, I think she's emerging in something different. And I'm just curious to see what this new person will be and what do I have to offer beyond just basketball. DEAN: It is it not striking that. Here we are, it's 2023. And you've got the most powerful, most of the most powerful people in the United States in this one room. BERMAN: Except for us. DEAN: Except for us, obviously, they forgot us. But you have them all in this room, and we're talking about journalists that are imprisoned, Evan Gershkovich, Austin Tice, and then you had Brittney Griner, different situation but similarly imprisoned in Russia. And that that's still happening that, you know, when Evan Gershkovich was put in prison, it was the first time they've done that since the Cold War. And it does signal, I don't know, I'm curious what you all think. Does it signal that we're in kind of a different era? JENNINGS: Yes. I mean, dealing with the Russian regime. And look, look at the chain of events. I'm very glad Brittney Griner is here. We had to trade an arms dealer called the merchant of death to get her home. We did that. Then they go and take Evan, hostage. DEAN: Right. JENNINGS: We've done nothing on -- we've seen nothing responsive on Whelan. So, we have Brittney home, and that's good. And now, we have an arms dealer called the merchant of death on the loose. And, Evan, I don't know what's going to happen to him. I don't know what's going to happen to Paul Whelan. I think the -- I think the reality is that the record for Biden here is, the jury's still out on whether all this was handled, because the way they're dealing with our people and our journalists and it's awful. It's terrible for their family. Can you imagine having to wake up every day, wondering what news, if any. And if the news will be good or bad. ALLISON: Can I ask you, Scott? Don't you feel, I mean, just as an American -- Americans and American, looking at our American president, speaking to the parents that are in the family that are in that room, that his administration is committed to bringing them home? I mean, I, at some point, I just feel like a forgetting about politics. It's like, I think he understands the weight of that. He's met with their families, and they are doing what they can do. And it just hasn't happened. But I mean, I believe him when he says, we will not stop fighting for you. And if we don't believe that, like, what can we believe to bring innocent people home from unjust attainment? JENNINGS: I believe that he would love for all these people that come on, I honestly believe that. I think we're dealing with a madman. I think we're dealing with a terrible government that wants only bad things for the United States. And only -- they only want to embarrass us. And they want to make our people prisoners for the purpose of hurting them, hurting their families and embarrassing the United States. And dealing with that there may not be any answers. But I'm just saying at this moment, I don't feel like we're in a great place on how to deal with the Russians on it, because it's obvious what they are willing to do. BERMAN: And the bottom line is, it's a dangerous time to be a reporter anywhere in the world. RAMPELL: That's exactly right, including in the United States (crosstalk). I mean, there have been a number of journalists who've been killed, just doing their jobs in the United States recently as well, right? BERMAN: And again, in huge props to the journalists who were overseas in war zones and brave enough to go to Russia with the restrictions of the threats that are there. DEAN: No doubt about it. Stay with us, everyone. We're going to go to the red carpet to get some reaction for people who were inside the room when we come back. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [23:30:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOY WOOD JR., AMERICAN COMEDIAN: Real quick, Mr. President, I think you left some of your classified documents up here. You can get to. But, to Tucker staff, I want you to know that I know what you're feeling. I work at The Daily Show. So, I too have been blindsided by the sudden departure of the host of a fake news program. Despite the challenging times we live in, I look around this room and I see people that are hard working. Many of you, I don't even think you should be working that hard. We should be inspired by the events in France. They rioted when the retirement age went up two years to 64. They rioted because they didn't want to work till 64. Meanwhile, in America, we have an 80- year-old man begging us for four more years of work. (END VIDEO CLIP) BERMAN: That was inside the room of the White House Correspondents' Dinner. So, let's now go to the red carpet. Harry Enten is live with NPR's Eric Deggans and CNN's Sara Sidner. And friends, I want to know what you thought? What was it like to be inside the room for this? We watched on TV. How did the jokes land? SARA SIDNER, CNN ANCHOR, CNN NEWS CENTRAL: I was in the room where it happened. I want to note that for my mother. And we all were on the floor. Most of -- I mean, laughing. We were -- it was funny. And whoever put together Joe Biden speech, he killed it, like, it was funny, and he had plenty of this for plenty of us. And Roy was on fire. [23:35:00] I mean, it was fun. It was well meaning. We all got our digs in. They got our digs on us. We got our digs in back. What did you think? I thought it was fantastic. People were having a good time. ERIC DEGGANS, TV CRITIC, NPR: Yes. I thought Roy did a really great job. And I got to point out that the President did shout out to NPR-- SIDNER: He said he loved NPR. DEGGANS: --because we whispered in the mic just like he does, which is pretty awesome. But, Roy did an amazing job. Now, I spent some time with Roy a few weeks ago at The Daily Show to ask him what he was going to do when he came here. He told me that he was going to be tough on the media, but funny. And I think he delivered on both of those things. His predecessor, Trevor Noah, was here just a year ago and set the bar pretty high. I think Roy leaped over it with a set that wasn't just funny, but was also serious when it needed to be, talking about the power of journalism, to move forward the civil rights struggle, and the need to stand up for journalists who were being treated as criminals just for doing their job. He got that message in, but he was also able to deliver Tucker Carlson jokes, and make us all laugh a little bit about the absurdity of things that we face in the media space. It was wonderful. I thought he did a great job. HARRY ENTEN, CNN SENIOR DATA REPORTER: I wasn't actually allowed in the room. They kept me out here, locked in shame. But, I would just say that I've known Roy for a while. I hang out at the Comedy Cellar in New York, and to watch Roy's career just sort of accelerate so fast. It really was amazing to sort of see and like, oh, my God, and he is the nicest guy in the world. That's what's so incredible about Roy. DEGGANS: And supportive of other comics too. He is a mentor to comics who are coming up. We saw a star born here in a way. Even though Roy has been on The Daily Show for a while, he has done comedy sketches. He stepped up in a way that I think people are really going to notice in the wake of this. SIDNER: And you what? He also talks about, in all seriousness, he talked about coming from a journalist background, and the struggles that he watched his parents have during the Civil Rights Movement and their role in that movement, and the fact that local journalism was so important, it was essential and still is. And so, we really hit some strong points. I feel like we're talking about this, like, it's a football game. I just have that feeling. DEGGANS: Where is that telescreen? SIDNER: But, he has an incredibly strong and poignant point. But then, he did it with such flair and such comedy, and the timing on every single joke, he nailed it. DEGGANS: One of the things that he pointed out is that, of course, the media industry has gone through a lot now. We've had a lot of layoffs. A lot of people have lost jobs. It's a dark time sometimes to face the media space these days. And we needed a chance to laugh, and we also needed the chance to sort of salute and pay tribute to people who've done great work. And that's what's so important about a night like tonight. The last are important, and those are great. But, it's also important to remember what this word means, and people who have paid some of the ultimate prices to do it. And sir, I know you know about this too, to hear about people who are in prison simply for doing their jobs, to hear about people who've been hurt or been criticized for being the enemy of the people. I mean, I thought it was important that the President stood up, and one of his first words was, you are not the enemy of the people. And we needed to hear that. And so, it may sound a little bit like a cheering section for the press. But, at a time when there is so many layoffs and there is so much talk about advertising cutbacks, it's good to hear that people value what we do, and it's a good rallying cry for us to kind of pull together and move forward. SIDNER: And look, we would be remiss if we did not mention Evan Gershkovich and also Austin Tice. Evan has now been imprisoned by Russian authorities are literally simply doing his job. And, you have to -- and Austin Tice has been in Syria, and has been taken for many, many years now. It is essential that we stand up for these journalists, because they've literally just trying to do their jobs. ENTEN: Just trying to do their jobs. And I'm going to make this turn here. Let me just say, I have enjoyed every minute of my job this evening. And John, Jessica, toss it back to you. You guys did a great job. It's been a true blast meeti

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To see if they can catch these people in this case. SANDRA SMITH, FOX NEWS That is an amazing story. UNIDENTIFIED It's wild. A lot of gold missing and they're going to see if they can track it down. All right. Wow, that is something. Thank you for that. UNIDENTIFIED Thank you. To get that in there. And that it, does it for us, John, I can't believe it. JOHN ROBERTS, FOX NEWS You know, I'm just doing a calculation here how much it would -- there would be 10,000 ounces of gold. How do you carry that in a suitcase? Yes, gold is at a record high, by the way. Thanks for joining us. I'm Sandra Smith. And I'm John Roberts. We'll see you next week. Have a great weekend. THE STORY starts right now. MARTHA MACCALLUM, FOX NEWS All right, guys. Thank you very much. Good afternoon, everybody. I'm Martha MacCallum at Fox News Headquarters in New York. Here's a story that you are not seeing elsewhere today. This happened today in Washington, these four very influential mayors of big cities: Chicago, Houston, New York, L.A. got together, and they talked about their take on crime in their cities. And what they were saying was quite interesting. I think you'd call this a wake-up call, an about face, however you want to interpret it. But Lori Lightfoot, the Chicago Mayor, who has only days left in office, is now complaining that prosecutors are going easy on criminals, and that they're making it tough for the police. Listen closely to her and to these other mayors, because this is enlightening. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MAYOR LORI LIGHTFOOT (D-IL), If we say, yes, the police department is spending all this time and resources to arrest, put a case on, and then the judges and the prosecutors say, you know what, we're going to let you out on electronic monitoring to wreak havoc again. If somebody seek, musters the courage to come forward and identify the person who would just shut up their neighborhood, and then seize pokey walking boulders day back on the street two days later, what does that say to them? MAYOR KAREN BASS (D-CA), LOS You can't just allow our law enforcement agencies to decrease because we know what the consequences of that are going to be. MAYOR ERIC ADAMS (D-NY), NEW YORK We got about a 2000. They get out on Monday. They do stick up on Tuesday. And they totally snub their nose at the criminal justice system. And they are violent, they are dangerous. Some of them are dealing with real mental health issues. But don't be fooled, because some of these folks are cold-blooded killers. (END VIDEO CLIP) OK. So, let's bring in Geraldo Rivera, Fox News Correspondent- at-Large and "THE FIVE" Co-Host, Geraldo. For a long time, we heard about how bad the police were. We heard about reimagining the police force in a lot of the cities that are represented here today. This is a very different line that we are hearing from these mayors today. GERALDO RIVERA, FOX NEWS CORRESPONDENT-AT- That Lori Lightfoot soundbite you played was shocking to me partly because she has been so carefully progressive in her city, progressive with heavy quotes around it, not daring to challenge the criminal element, not daring to say you have to follow the rules that you need strong policing. Where was that person during her tenure as mayor of Chicago? I loved what she said. I would love that -- I would, if she had been that person, I would have gone all out to support her. Eric Adams, I think has been consistent, the mayor here in New York, the former police captain. Moreso, absolutely. He believes in law and order. He is absolutely frustrated as Lori Lightfoot has come to be, with the revolving door. It's not even a revolving door, it's an in out; it's the same door, coming Monday and Tuesday. They did this study. This, this blew me away. Basically, it's the same 327 People who are shoplifting in Manhattan, a third are these same, the same group of people, these poor stores closing all the time, because they're getting ripped off every day. But you know, this is what they're up against. So, Alvin Bragg, you know, so you know, Mayor Adams has, you know, said he really would like to crack down on it. But here's what Mayor Bragg said when he spoke to a group of young New Yorkers in May of 2021. He said, "And prosecuting a young person, even if it doesn't end in incarceration, such as diversion programs, in my view, doesn't make us safer. I think we need to move away from what I would call a crime of poverty." Now, look at one more here. This is Brandon Johnson, who's going to be the new mayor in Chicago and he's talking about what happened with these teen takeovers, right? We have some of that video from the team takeover that was very frightening for a bunch of people. He said, "In no way do I condone the destructive activity we saw. It's unacceptable. It has no place in our city. However, it's not constructive to demonize youth who have otherwise been starved of opportunity in their own communities." Be that as it may, and God, God bless those kids, they've got a tough road to hoe. But to not be critical of anarchy and violence and intruding into someone else's life, destroying someone else's property, stealing their property, causing the kind of chaos that disrupts your feeling of well-being, violating that line between the civilization and anarchy. Where -- these people, Bragg and Johnson, the Mayor-elect in Chicago, shame on them. Their, their highfalutin compassion has no relation to the reality in their cities. Their cities are struggling. I know so many people in Chicago. They are, their property values have plummeted. They are fearful of walking out in the store. They are, they don't know what chaos is going to befall them. And to these children that are running in the streets right now. What lesson is being sent to those children about how they can comport themselves as adults. When you, when you can mass rob a store, smash and grab, and disrupt loan order, and laugh in the face of the cop; you know, what, what are you going to grow up to be? You're going to grow up to be someone that perpetuates that system; that, that generational gangster system on the south side that has made of this great city, the city of broad shoulders, Chicago, you know, the mess that unfortunately it's in. I was amazed in some of those videos at the brazenness of how they're looking into cameras. They don't care. They're not ashamed. They're not embarrassed. They're emboldened. You know, they think what they're doing is cool. And as you point out, I think, so perfectly. It's not because people say, oh, you know, the homicide number there's -- it's the unnerving, unsettling feeling that has broken down the feeling of safety in cities, through all of this staff, through people's cars getting stolen, the windows getting broken. That wears people down. It wear cities down over time. Absolutely. And it's highly destructive to the psyche of the people who just want to live safely in these cities. Many of them, you know, look exactly like these kids and are the family members of these kids. Geraldo, thank you very much. Always great to see you. You too. So, this is how former President Obama described Merrick Garland back in 2016. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) BARACK OBAMA, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED I've selected nominee who was widely recognized not only as one of America's sharpest legal minds, but someone who brings to his work a spirit of decency, modesty, integrity, even handedness, and excellence. (END VIDEO CLIP) The Attorney General along with Secretary of State Antony Blinken are reportedly wrapped up in Hunter Biden's ongoing legal drama. Miranda Devine joins us with her reporting on, on how they are connected to this story as we learn about the charges that have just sort of been hanging around over Hunter Biden for five years. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Another big development in the Hunter Biden story as new reporting details growing frustration inside the FBI around this investigation because the agents finished their probe of the president's son a year ago. Remember, this probe has been going on since 2018. Today, new developments around Antony Blinken and Merrick Garland on another branch of this story and how they potentially play into all of this. Miranda Devine from the New York Post where the Hunter Biden laptop story first broke is standing by; she wrote a book about it. She's going to talk to us in a moment, but first Senior National Correspondent Rich Edson with the backstory from Washington. Hi, Rich. RICH EDSON, FOX NEWS SENIOR NATIONAL CORRESPONDENT (on camera): Good afternoon, Martha. Former CIA Deputy Director Michael Morell says he never intended to write that statement. 151 former intelligence officials signed calling the Hunter Biden laptop story Russian disinformation. Then, Biden campaign advisor and the current Secretary of State Antony Blinken called Morell about the laptop story. This is from an interview Morell gave to the House Judiciary Committee according to a letter from Chairman Jim Jordan to Blinken. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) EDSON (voiceover): In that letter, Jordan writes, "We have learned that you played a role in the inception of this statement while serving as a Biden campaign advisor. Based on Morel's testimony, it is apparent that the Biden campaign played an active role in the origins of the public statement, which had the effect of helping to suppress the Hunter Biden story." Many Democrats say, "In an effort to smear Secretary Blinken and sensationalize a 3-year-old tabloid story, Jim Jordan has released cherry- picked excerpts of a transcribed interview. To be clear, no part of that interview demonstrates that Tony Blinken or any other Biden campaign official asked Mike Morell to write a letter about Hunter Biden's laptop." Republicans are also looking into claims from an IRS agent who maintains he has information about political interference in the investigation into Hunter Biden. REP. MIKE LAWLER (R-NY): A senior official at the IRS who is looking to come to Congress and give sworn testimony that would contradict, you know, political appointees in the Biden administration, is something that should be alarming to everybody and requires action. Last month, Attorney General Merrick Garland told the Senate hearing he would not interfere with the U.S. Attorney's Office in Delaware, that is leading the investigation into the president's son. (END VIDEO CLIP) EDSON (on camera): Back to you. OK. Thank you, Rich. Let's bring in Miranda Devine, New York Post Columnist and Fox News Contributor. Miranda, great to have you with us today. Thank you for joining us. And I want to start actually with this because this is why all -- this is the, sort of the top of the tree as I look at it and why all of this coming down from the tree matters. Here is President Biden saying he never discussed business with his family. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOE BIDEN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED I don't know what he was doing. I did not know he was on the board of that company. I've never discussed my business or their business, my sons and daughters. I never discussed a single thing with my son about anything having to do with having to do with Ukraine. I've never spoken to my son about his overseas business. I have never discussed with my son or my brother or anyone else anything having to do with their business. Period. (END VIDEO CLIP) So, Miranda, the information on the laptop has led to this tax investigation. It's also led to a gun investigation, and there are charges around it. Also, all over that laptop, there are all kinds of e-mails that may put those statements into some very deep question, right? MIRANDA DEVINE, FOX NEWS Yes. Look, Martha, it's not just the laptop. I mean, it's just overwhelming evidence, ever since, you know, we first started publishing information from the laptop, its former business partners of Hunter Biden. And it's also the entire cover up, which, just as with Watergate is actually bigger than the original story about corruption in Washington. We are seeing, you know, all agencies, from security agencies, the FBI, all working in concert, to try and suppress our story, to try and protect the president's son, who, as you said, has been under investigation by the U.S. Attorney in Delaware since 2018. You know, there, is a pretty clear-cut case there. And there is a huge amount of frustration with David Weiss from his team, that he hasn't been able to progress it. It's basically just been at a standstill for over a year. And this is why we are seeing this IRS whistleblower, and no doubt, there will be more whistleblowers coming forward. And I think the IRS whistleblower is particularly important, because for one thing, I mean, he's a nonpartisan, very well-regarded a person with a stellar career, who just does his job, and has had very high-profile tax cases. This is not a particularly complicated case to do with Hunter Biden. And he is just been obstructed by Biden appointees in California, and Washington, D.C. That is what his whistleblower complaint is about. And this is what he wants to testify to Congress about. And, you know, there is just some hoops, legal hoops that have to be jumped over before that can be done. But it's a really big threat to Joe Biden's continual denial that his son has done anything wrong, that there has been any corruption involving him, and that his claims that he knows nothing about his son, Hunter and his brother, Jim's overseas business dealings. He was the product that we're selling. Yes. He met with Hunter Biden's business partners. He helped Hunter Biden and Jim Biden meet these business partners. He took onto Biden on Air Force Two to China, to Mexico, elsewhere, to meet business partners. So, it just big as belief that he can continue with this charade. But he does. And the White House continues to stonewall. Yes. And this IRA's -- IRS agent, excuse me, he may be the linchpin that starts to kind of unravel this as to where the blockages, because you've got David Weiss, who was a Trump appointed attorney, overseeing this case, you got five years of investigating, and now you got people who are at these agencies saying what is going on? We have a case here, we want to see it move forward, and this IRS agent may be the beginning of some of this cracking open. And you've done an amazing job of cracking open the story all along. Miranda, thank you so much. It's great to have you with us today. Thanks, Martha. So, we are watching the Supreme Court very closely at this hour, where the majority Conservative court is set to decide the future of the so-called abortion pill in America. This is a very significant case. Jonathan Turley is standing by. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) I know you remember this story. It was tragic all around. And this is a shocking new booking photo of former Minnesota Police Officer Kim Potter. And it does reveal the toll of 16 months in prison on Kim Potter on the left side and the right side. The 26-year police veteran was convicted by a jury of first degree and second-degree manslaughter after she made a tragic error and pulled her handgun instead of her Taser and killed Daunte Wright during a traffic stop. He was 20 years old. He was the father to a young boy. And here is the judge as you -- we go back to February of 2022. Getting a bit emotional during the sentencing at that hearing. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REGINA CHU, FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT JUDGE, HENNEPIN COUNTY, Officer Potter made a mistake that ended tragically. She never intended to hurt anyone. Her conduct cries out for her sentence significantly below the guidelines. (END VIDEO CLIP) So now, Potter is scheduled to be released from prison on Monday, after which she will serve eight months of supervised release, and we will continue to follow that story next week when Kim Potter is released. Obviously, Daunte Wright's family continues to grieve his loss, as Miss Potter said, she did as well. She apologized profusely to the family in the middle of this hearing. But we'll keep on top of that story as it develops. OK. So, any minute now, we could get a decision from the Supreme Court about what to do about a drug that is used in most abortions in this country. I just think a lot of people don't realize that more than 60 percent of all abortion that happens in this country happens through the use of these prescription drugs, often which are sent to people's homes -- mail to the home. So, this comes after a historic ruling less than a year of the historic ruling in Roe v. Wade, again, to overturning Roe v. Wade. And after recent warnings that the abortion battle is a tricky political issue, obviously, it's always been. But looking ahead to 2024, and based on what happened in the midterms, it's got a lot of focus on it. So, this is a very big decision. So, we bring in constitutional attorney Jonathan Turley, George Washington University law professor, and a Fox News contributor. Jonathan, great to have you with us. (CROSSTALK) JONATHAN TURLEY, FOX NEWS Thank you. As I said, we expect that we may get this decision at any moment. The current standing expires at midnight, but it's thought that the justices will do something this afternoon, to sort of clear the air here. Give everybody sort of the framework here, and what you'll be watching? Well, you've done an excellent job, you know, at issue here, just happens to be the means of abortion used by the vast majority of women in the country, it's a medical, it's abortion through this medicine by this prescription drug, not in by going to a clinic, not by going to doctors to carry out the abortion. So, the suspension of this drug would have an immediate and national impact on women who are seeking abortions. The problem that the trial judge found was that when these rules were promulgated, the administration effectively, sort of shortcutted the system, that they didn't do some of the things required to be done through a local APA, these are the administrative procedures that agencies have to follow. Now, those are the same challenges that Democrats brought against the Trump administration in areas like immigration. It's a process challenge. So, the court has a rather tough problem in front of it. It has a matter of great importance to people around the country. It has a claim that these rules are invalid because of how they were promulgated. But it also is very cognizant of how sensitive this issue is for the entire nation. So, this is a quick comment from Karine Jean-Pierre, talking about this. Obviously, the White House was played a role in getting this to the Supreme Court to decide, because there was a Texas judge that had a decision on this, and then contradicted by a Washington judge. Here is what she said. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) KARINE JEAN-PIERRE, WHITE HOUSE PRESS To Mifepristone, a -- as I've mentioned before, it is a drug that's been around for more than 20 years. It's been used in six -- more than 60 countries. It is a -- it is as -- it is -- has been approved by the FDA. We are prepared for whatever announcement comes out of the Supreme Court, and if need be, we are prepared also for a long legal battle. (END VIDEO CLIP) Tough issue for the GOP, Jonathan. You look at these things in large context, obviously, as well. I think a lot of people thought that the Roe v. Wade decision was going to be tricky for the GOP. And now this could make it even more so as you head towards 2024. Yes. Yes. The court has various options. It could return the availability of this drug pending further review, that's fairly common in these cases. It could uphold the Fifth Circuit, which had a solid mask type of result. It allowed this drug to still be made available, but got rid of a few of the recent changes. Or it could go for the whole megillah. It could basically do a judgment before -- preserved before judgment and scheduled this for a ruling on the merits and a rather sort of abbreviated calendar. Yes. And Justice Alito has sort of allowed the pause here. And as you point out, this is really a process decision. It's not, you know, sort of a moral decision that's been made on the use of this drug. It's whether or not it is legal and holds up constitutionally, in terms of these decisions by the lower courts. Jonathan, thank you very much. Great to see you. Thank you, Martha. We'll see what happens. We'll bring you right back if we get an answer here. So, the White House keeping quiet today about the possibility of President Biden, launching a reelection bid. The speculation is it will happen on Tuesday? (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JEAN- Don't have anything to say about 2024, either way, it's not going to come from here. (END VIDEO CLIP) OK, as all Republicans take sides in the brewing battle between Ron DeSantis and Donald Trump. Why Florida Congressman Michael Waltz, who represents DeSantis's old congressional district in Florida, says he's backing the former president. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) GOV. RON DESANTIS (R-FL): Florida operate in administration that does not get consumed in petty controversy or drama or palace intrigue. We basically execute the mission day, after day, after day. (END VIDEO CLIP) (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Certain movement in the Republican race for the White House still very early in the going here, but the former president has a 13 point lead over Florida Governor Ron DeSantis. In this particular Wall Street Journal poll, you can see that the numbers were almost exactly reversed in December. I mean, that's a lot of movement between December and, what is it now, April, end of April, OK? So you can see that it, you know, it's basically a flip flop in these numbers. But DeSantis is not in the race yet. A lot of people wondering when he will get in. There's discussion that it will happen right after his legislative session towards the end of May. President Biden is not in the race either, but he's reportedly planning to kick off his campaign next week. And it will be in the form of a video announcement, which is the way it was done last time around in the middle of COVID. So as a new poll shows that most Democrats do not want him to run again, 52%. However, it does say that if he's the nominee, they will support him. That one's from AP. Let's bring in Florida Republican Congressman Michael Waltz represents Governor DeSantis's old district in the House, but just endorsed former President Trump. Good to see you today, Congressman Waltz. Nice to have you with us. Why did you decide to do that at this stage of the game? REP. MICHAEL WALTZ (R-FL): Well, Martha, I'll be honest with you, it's not easy. Governor DeSantis has been a fantastic governor for the state of Florida. He's led the state through multiple crises, not just COVID, where he was right on so many issues but hurricanes, Ian, Hurricane Nicole. And, you know, thousand people a day are voting with their feet to come here. But that said, Martha, look, I'm looking as a veteran, as someone on multiple national security committees and focus on keeping the country safe. When I look at what President Trump accomplished on the international stage, whether it was taking out Baghdadi, the head of ISIS, Soleimani, the Iranian general, and then leading at the same time to the Abraham Accords, which for any other president -- would have been multiple Peace Prizes. Yes. And we could keep going down the list, the new NAFTA deal. And really, I look at, for example, at Mexico. Mexico -- AMLO right now, the president of Mexico, is lecturing President Biden on the international stage, won't barely even take his phone calls, yet President Trump had him with his National Guard on his southern border to stop migrants. I think at the end of the day, we need someone bold, we need someone experienced, and we need dramatic change to get this country back on track. At the end of the day, Martha, he asked me for my endorsement. He's been very good to me in my district, and I said yes. OK. Let's put up some numbers because one of the things that Ron DeSantis said today in a speech that he gave is that he said that his team rejects a culture of losing. I'm talking about winning by one and a half million votes in the state of Florida. Here are some hypothetical matchups. I almost hate putting these up because these are national polls. It's very early in the race, but this is the one that came out today from The Wall Street Journal. 48 to 45 has Biden beating President Trump. The other one shows that Ron DeSantis would beat President Biden when people were asked, who would you vote for today. Is that meaningful to you at this point? Well, Martha, like you said, it is early. These are national polls. I've got a Harris poll sitting in front of me here that shows President Trump beating Biden. In fact, beating him by more than Governor DeSantis was. And what's interesting is it shows Biden's favorability below Trump's, 41 to 43, and his unfavorability above Trump's. So it's a long way to go, but at the end of the day, that bold, experienced leadership is what I'm getting behind. And just real quick on the way out here, why do it now? There's a lot to play out here. I know you said he asked you for your endorsement and you gave it to him, but did you think about all the things that are going to happen between now and then, and might you change your mind. Now, Martha, again, I could spend the rest of the hour laying out the accomplishments under the Trump presidency, despite everything thrown at him. I think, like I said, there's a lot of people that are torn. This isn't an easy decision, but I can get behind that leadership, and America needs to get back to where were. OK. Congressman Michael Waltz, thank you very much. Good to see you today. Thank you. The role that artificial intelligence plays in social media and the push from young Americans to get their friends and families to put down the screen and listen up about the potential harm that is inflicted on millions. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) EMMA LEMBKE, LOG OFF MOVEMENT CEO & CO- The mental health crisis for young people that we are witnessing will only continue to rise. So we cannot wait another year, we cannot wait another month, another week or another day to begin to protect the next generation from the harms that we have witnessed and heard about today. (END VIDEO CLIP) (COMMERCIAL BREAK) So another new warning today for parents about artificial intelligence. Even if you don't think that your kids are using it, AI could be affecting them in all kinds of ways, and some of those can be very dangerous. I'm going to talk with Emma Lembke, co-founder of the Log Off Movement, and Matt Miles, who is a teacher and writer about this issue. He's also a parent. First to correspondent Gillian Turner who has covered this extensively for us live in Washington today. Hi, Gillian. GILLIAN TURNER, FOX NEWS Correspondent: Hi, Martha. So AI, as you know, is really only in its infancy, but it is already infecting nearly every interaction that kids have online. When it comes to social media, that is translating into real world dangers that most parents aren't even aware of. This is according to AI experts. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MORGAN WRIGHT, CYBERSECURITY We saw the increase in social media use, you saw the increase in the rise of suicide among teens and younger kids. Homicide used to be the leading cause of death for boys age 13 to 17, it's suicide now. So we're seeing the negative impacts of this. (END VIDEO CLIP) OpenAI's GPT-3 perhaps, the best known model, it powers literally hundreds of chat bots and apps has already been caught urging a research account user to commit suicide. Now lawmakers on Capitol Hill are ringing alarm bells as well. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REP. JAKE AUCHINCLOSS (D-MA) We've already seen that algorithms on TikTok, on Instagram, on Snap are feeding kids an increasingly toxic array of feeds that's creating a compare and despair culture. And AI again can put that on steroids. (END VIDEO CLIP) Colorado Senator Michael Bennet recently wrote to tech leaders about an investigation which found AI taught a child "how to cover up a bruise ahead of a visit from Child Protective Service, a 13-year-old how to lie to her parents about an upcoming trip with an 31-year-old man and how to make losing her virginity a special experience by setting the mood." Even the White House now has clued into the risk that AI poses to young people, in particular through social media. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOE BIDEN, PRESIDENT OF UNITED In safeguards, we see the impact on the mental health and self-images, and feelings and hopelessness, especially among young people. (END VIDEO CLIP) AI specialist that we spoke to for this piece say that these systems already know how to internalize psychology or neurolinguistics. They understand human personalities even today. And with that comes the ability to manipulate us. Children are obviously especially vulnerable, Martha. Scary. Thank you very much, Gillian. With that, we bring in Emma Lembke, CEO and co founder of the Log Off Movement, and Matt Miles, a teacher, parent and author of a book about kids and technology. Great to have both of you with us. Emma, we watched you testify before Congress, and it feels like every generation or every decade has to deal with another layer of the difficulties of social media. So now when you hear about what ChatGPT is doing to teens, that it's encouraging them. Here's how you can lie to your parents about running away with a man who is twice your age, three times your age, what goes through your mind and how do we stop this? How do we log off from this? I think that's a wonderful question. And, you know, the first thing that comes to my mind is that I'm actually not that surprised. I think what we've seen, specifically my generation, Gen Z, over the past few years as we've grown up with social media is the negative effect that it can have on our mental health, on our physical health, our well-being, safety and privacy. It can really alter life in very drastic, severe and damaging ways. So I think what we need to do moving forward is we need to think very critically about how we allow tech companies to innovate and to develop these technologies, and make it so they develop in a way that is also conducive to the youth experience, protecting them rather than just protecting profit. Yes. I mean, we have to insist on responsibility, Matt, from these companies. It's pretty hard to get. This is the TikTok CEO when he was asked about this broader issue of suicide. Watch this. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED What about those with mental health issues? Are they (inaudible) content? SHOU CHEW, TIKTOK If a user searches words that expresses mental health issues, we actually redirect them to a safety page. Like, for example, if you -- I don't know if I should say this in public. If you search I want to die, we will redirect you to a safety page, for example. (END VIDEO CLIP) Do you believe that, Matt? MATT MILES, No. I mean, the thing you have to understand is Big Tech is the modern day Big Tobacco. I mean, there's so much money going into keeping kids engaged with their content. For as long as possible. The safeguards they have put up are laughable, like the age verification. They just ask, are you over 18 or the parent notification. I mean, there hasn't been any great safeguards. If they really wanted to do more for mental health, they would put severe restrictions on age limits and at what age kids could go or even what time of the day they could be on. Why would kids need to be on TikTok from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM, you know, when they're supposed to be at school. So they haven't really done anything except for put tons of money into keeping kids glued to their product. Yes. And I know, you know, in China they have really strict limits on when they allow these apps to be available. But it seems to me we can't really wait for the tech companies to be the good guys here and we need to, as parents, really step in and set the rules in our own families. Just

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NEWS CHANNEL Well, that is it for us tonight. I'm glad you joined us. Don't forget to set your DVR so you always stay connected with us. Remember, it is America now and forever. And GUTFELD! and the gang are next. GREG GUTFELD, FOX NEWS CHANNEL That is true. What -- oh my god. Oh my god. You're like -- you're like a rash taking over my body. A good rash. Happy Friday, everybody. And it's Friday. So, you know what that means? First, let's welcome tonight's guests. Unlike Kathy Hochul, he's actually qualified to be governor. Former New York Congressman Lee Zeldin. She'll bless your heart and tear your theories apart. Co-host of "THE BOTTOM LINE" on Fox Business, Dagan McDowell. He looks like your favorite Applebee's manager. Co-host of "FOX AND FRIENDS FIRST" Todd Piro. And finally, like a flash flood she shows up where she's not wanted and causes a lot of damage. Fox News Contributor Kat Timpf. Yes. Those jalapeno poppers were cold, Todd. TODD PIRO, HOST, FOX AND FRIENDS Applebee's, huh? Yes. All right. All right. OK. Before we get to some news stories, it's Friday. So, let's do this. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED Greg's leftovers. Hmm. (END VIDEO CLIP) It's leftovers where I read the jokes we didn't use this week. And as always, it's my first time reading them so if they suck, we will take one of the writers out strip him naked and set him on fire. All right. Here we go. This week in New Jersey, more than 500 pounds of pasta was found mysteriously dumped in the woods. In response, one enraged resident is vowing revenge. Corny reports. CBS was supposedly losing billions on James Corden's Late Night Show. And that was just on catering. Lesbian dating app HER told females who object to dating trans women to delete their accounts and go back to meeting other lesbians the old- fashioned way while shopping at Home Depot. At least you'll know what equipment you're getting. Yes, that came from here. A man with a self-proclaimed micro penis is going viral after revealing how he breaks the news to potential sex partners. The man added it could be worse. It could be Microsoft. LEE ZELDIN, FORMER NEW YORK I was just bracing for the camera to cut away to me. Yes. I thought you were going to take a shot of Todd Piro but -- I thought Todd was coming. Yes. All right. New York City Police nabbed a smuggler with 300,000 fentanyl-laced pills stashed in the fuel tank of his SUV. Cops say the drugs had a street value of nearly a full tank of gas. This week, the surgeon general declared loneliness and isolation as America's newest epidemic. Which is why we invited Todd on the show tonight. Two stories little early. I know. I know it was coming. Yes, yes, yes. All right. Funny man, John Mulaney revealed he was previously offered the hosting slot on the Daily Show, but decided instead to stick with comedy. Uber has published its annual lost and found list and includes items like a lightsaber, fog machine, pets, fake blood and teeth. And that was just from one ride with Dana Perino. You don't know what she's up to after the shows. Nothing good. A federal jury ruled this week that Ed Sheeran did not copy parts of a Marvin Gaye song. However, they did recommend a life sentence for Ed's Barber. It's pretty bad. And finally, last Saturday, President Biden spoke at the annual White House Correspondents Dinner. Biden said he had a great time and enjoyed talking to former presidents Nixon and Reagan. Lame. Yes. Could have been funnier. All right. Did the deep state help Joe Biden's fate? It's true. They signed a bogus letter to elect a pants wetter. Newly released emails show Former acting CIA Director Michael Morell had ulterior motives when he wrote the 2020 letter discrediting Hunter's laptop. And the motive stink worse that Joy Behar's jog bra. I mean, assuming she jogs. Oh wait, there she is. So, you know the letter. It was signed by 51 former Intel officials claiming the laptop was Russian disinfo. A claim as credible as a Prius winning the Indianapolis 500. It's the biggest lie since if you like your doctor, you can keep your doctor which I told my staff before eliminating their health plan. Morrell admitted drafting the hoax as a talking point for Joe to use in the debate with President Trump. True. Joe needed all the help you could get with his talking points. Most of the time, he can't talk or point. Hell, he needs help with his walking points. Morell urged CIA Boss John Brennan to sign the letter and admitted he was deliberately trying to help Biden's 2020 campaign. And Brennan immediately reported the corruption to the American public. Now he didn't. Just kidding. He said, add my name to the list. Good initiative. And thanks for asking me to sign. I bet he blames Russia when he forgets his anniversary. So, some of the highest-ranking Intel officials with obvious political motivations teamed up to help knock the guy they didn't like out of the White House. It was basically a silent coup by the deep state. A swamp deep enough to hold Ted Kennedy's car. Too soon. And while 51 officials played along. Some didn't, in fact, THE CIA's former Moscow Station Chief Daniel Hoffman refused to sign it because there was no evidence of Russian involvement. You know, he's just the former Moscow station chief. What the hell does he know? They should have asked AOC, you know, back in the day, she knew at a poor a decent White Russian. I wonder what Joe thinks. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) TOM SHILLUE, FOX NEWS No, no, no, look, look, I -- they didn't even have to tell me about that. Before the debate, I knew what to do. If you run into trouble, you just put the blame on the Russians. As what you do. I knew that. But they were looking out for me, my buddies at the FBI and CIA. There's no harm, no foul. That's how I do it. I get by with a little help from my friends. I get high with a little help from my friends. I'm going to try with a little help from my friends. Do you need? (END VIDEO CLIP) Lee, welcome back to the show. You know, I still wish you weren't here and governor. But what can we do? So, who's -- who was president at the time? Trump Who developed this deep state? Why to get rid of Trump? How is this not considered like a soft coup? Exactly what it is. First red flag John Brennan signs it. Yes. I remember when something we get signed by former CIA officials. And we'd say, well, this has to be true. Yes. Because there's no way that they would go along with it because they are not political. They would want to protect the institution as being bigger than politics. And so many different institutions we see are being eroded by the left. We could talk education. We could talk about the criminal justice system. But we see inside the intelligence community. And now when people see in the future, something signed by 51 former intelligence officers. You no longer can say well, this has to be true. I'm a former intelligence officer. When I signed up to be an intelligence officer it was for our country. Yes. It was to protect our national security. It was love of our nation and our freedom. And unfortunately, they're eroding what we love. Yes, it's true. Like, you know, if you're going to sign something, sign a petition to get like homeland back on Showtime. DAGEN MCDOWELL, FOX BUSINESS NETWORK That show is terrible. What are you talking? I don't know. Oh, it's a great show. No, it wasn't. Homeland was a great show. No, it wasn't. You know, I want to go down this road -- Carrie face? The first season was amazing. But then they killed Brody. And it was all done. Yes. The -- out intel -- our intelligence officials are about as crazy and stupid as the people on Homeland. That's what bothers me about this is the complete lack of common sense among these Intel officials. Hunter Biden, there were photos in the original report. You know, the cigarette? Yes, yes, yes. OK. Hunter 100 Biden is a crack huffing corrupt oily reprobate who had to get a brand-new set of teeth for his daddy to run for president so he look slightly less repellent. And you're going to vouch in this letter and say it's not Hunter Biden's laptop? You know that's going to blow up in your face like referring your nephew for a job at your employer. Because you know that Steve (ph) is going to smack the H.R. lady on the ass and call her sugar cushions and you're going to get fired. It's the same thing. You know, sugar cushions. That was my nickname in high school. It still is. It is. It is. Yes. So when I'm in high school I made like 10 years ago. All right. Piro, how are you? What's up, sugar cushion? Still selling some real estate on the side? No. Me, Will Cain and you, we go out, we work for Coldwell Banker. You know what's amazing? The joke is we all look like real estate agents or at least he does. On a show five weeks ago. Yes. That's a call back. So, the media was salivating over smoking guns on Trump that -- and they never found one, right? And now here's the smoking gun, this letter, but it's under Biden and somehow got interested. I mean, you can't -- you can't betray your media bias more clearly. But it's also that instance of, hey, we're doing the thing that is wrong. So, we're going to accuse the other side of doing the thing that is wrong, even though there was no evidence of the other side doing that thing. But I think Lee really hit the nail on the head when he talked about the top levels of the Intel agencies basically betrayed the trust that American has put in those agencies over the course of decades, all to win a debate talking point, because they were so consumed with not having Trump ruin their institutional power for another four years. And I think we need to break it down to that base level to see what they did. And why did they do it? Well, one -- they want to trip up to. There are no consequences to anybody on the left for doing that. Can you think of one prosecution that any of those people who did anything to Trump with the Russian collusion narrative has been put through? Oh, wait, I don't know. And that's the problem. If there's no consequences to the upper levels, there's no consequences of the criminals on the streets in New York City. Our country's descending into chaos and it's wrong. Yes. And you know what, they act like it's God's work, Kat. Like even though they knew it was wrong, like that, dude, Peter Strzok, you know, the insurance policy dude, it's like oh, but we are, you know, we are -- we are doing the right thing. So, we'll be rewarded somewhere, Kat. KAT TIMPF, FOX NEWS Yes, it just sucks that all the rest of us got to do all of our debates and arguments on our own, you know. Yes, yes, yes. You know many times I'd love to be like oh yes, boom, memo from the feds. Yes. That's true. You know, I got to be coming up with all this stuff all by myself. That's true. That's true. It's crazy. He straight up says, I'm trying to do this for the campaign. Right. I'm doing this to try to influence the election to go the way that I want it to go. He straight up says that which is very different from what the letter said. The letter was so like, well, you know, like it was like, well, you're an idiot if you don't think this. Yes. So, they all think we're really stupid. And we've obviously known that for a while, but it's completely ridiculous and unfair and -- Just saying we're doing this for the campaign and all those people did it. That has to be -- They all know. I mean, that's crazy. Yes. Well, I guess -- well, all of those people that signed it were looking forward to getting some kind of work somewhere else. So, they knew that if you got people like Brennan and -- like anybody asking you, you have to maintain those, you know, those relationships, so your influenced. It's got to be illegal. I don't know. What do I know? I'm not a lawyer. No. But you probably would be if you had a memo from the feds. Exactly. All right. Up next. Libs are calling A.I.'s bluff since they made reality bad enough. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Dems want to pump the brakes on Republican deep fakes. Congressional Democrats are proposing laws to stop political ads generated by artificial intelligence. Fearing they'll distract voters from their own message of natural stupidity. They want A.I. campaign commercials to be clearly labeled so the public isn't fooled. Like when Biden filmed himself in the fake White House set built during the pandemic. And like the virus the fake White House said was likely made in China. It's in response to an RNC video that portrays a dystopian Biden victory in 2024. So, sit back, relax and enjoy the nightmare. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED This just in. We can now call the 2024 presidential race for Joe Biden. UNIDENTIFIED This morning an emboldened China invades Taiwan. UNIDENTIFIED Financial markets are in freefall as 500 regional banks have shuttered their doors. UNIDENTIFIED Border agents were overrun by a surge of 80,000 illegals yesterday evening. UNIDENTIFIED Officials closed the city of San Francisco this morning. (END VIDEO CLIP) Oh man. Thank God my bunker has enough caviar. But why do we need A.I. to make up and effed up world when real life Democrats are doing a perfectly fine job of creating a real hell on earth? Visit anywhere that votes blue with your camera and pack your bulletproof undies too. Democrat- run cities are already such nightmares. They even make Freddy Krueger vote Republican or moved to Florida. From New York to Chicago to San Fran, murders, thefts, homelessness, fentanyl poisonings, everything's a mess. Today the safest way to travel is hang gliding off a skyscraper. It's getting so bad it's enough to even make leftist scream. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) LIA MCGEEVER, AN LGBT Imagine that. I hate this. I hate what you've done to us. I hate what you're doing to us. I hate you, board of supervisors. I hate you London Breed. I hate you Jenkins. (END VIDEO CLIP) I'm telling you. With bongos? Amazing. So, Dagen, I think the Dems are making the point for the wrong reasons, right? We don't need to create a dystopia. They're doing it way better than any artificial reality could. Not -- yes. On that point. Also, you can use animation to create that very commercial. You don't have to use artificial intelligence. And why would they want to shut down something that might help them? You can use A.I. to maybe fix Kamala Harris. Yes. You think about -- think about the Raise Your Hand, who doesn't love yellow school bus? Don't you love a yellow school bush -- bus? They could use A.I. to turn that woman into Oprah. Yes. Or even at a bare minimum, Hillary Clinton. Hillary Clinton is a grump bucket, but at least people are afraid of her. Yes. That is true. That is true. She does scare me. Todd, do you worry that someday A.I. will take your job? I mean, I'm not worried. But I think if I were you, I'd be worried. Well, yellow school Bush. Look, obviously there is that concern. But I would go a step further when it comes to the Democrats being worried about A.I. within the context of campaign commercials. Maybe focus -- oh, I don't know, on A.I. destroying humanity. Like, literally, if you're going to regulate it, focus on the ways that A.I. can destroy us, can help China to destroy us. That should be the focus. And I understand to the left that losing power, which is the reason you're complaining about these commercials in the first place is akin to death. But in the rest of the world that we all live in, focus on regulating A.I. to protect humanity from what we have no idea is coming our way in the intervening five, 10 and 15 years. That's going to take some work. I know the folks there in D.C. aren't smart enough to figure it out. But get experts in there that can help you because this is serious stuff. And your focus shouldn't be on one campaign ad from Ronna McDaniel. Exactly. You know, it's -- but it does make me think how funny you could do A.I. You see Dagen's idea which is show what a real President looks like. And then you show real Joe Biden. Like what if Joe Biden -- this is Joe Biden 20 years ago or something. That would be funny, Kat. What do you think? Shouldn't A.I. just be used to replace all actors and actresses and make better movies and just leave the reality to us? Well, I just don't understand how this Democrats saw this ad and was like, we got to get on this. People are going to be confused. They're going to think this stuff is real. Yes. This was all in the future. Yes. I'd be worried about anybody who thought that was real. You can't get footage of the future, guys. Like anybody who thinks that's like living in the first half of an intervention episode. So, I don't understand why they were like, this is the thing. It looked pretty similar to reality though. But it's like, this is the future that like, we need to label it. So, they know it's not real. I think this is footage from the future, does a pretty good job of that. True. Am I overestimating humanity? Yes. Not -- We're not right. Speak for yourself. All right. So Lee, you know, I want to ask you, because, you know, we're in some really weird times and after the subway death, I don't want to bring people down. But Governor Hochul just told citizens that it could have been them, and she meant it could have been them and the chokehold note. Citizens don't look that way. They could have been his target, because they've always been his target on the subway. You could be the -- it should be, you could be the bystanders not you could be the homeless felon, you know. Right. That's what New Yorkers are desperate for. They want that type of leadership. There was just another stabbing by the way. Since this took place on a New York City subway, as we're going through the campaign, remember Jose Alba. Yes. Ends up getting thrown into Rikers Island and we're out there saying, like we speak up on this guy's behalf. Alvin Bragg has thrown him into Rikers Island, open stab wound asking for hundreds of thousands of dollars, putting a murder charge on him and the person who stabbed him gets charged with nothing. What Kathy Hochul say? It's outside the purview of the governor. She's not going to get involved. When people are getting pushed in front of subway cars, day after day after day, where was Kathy Hochul? She was AWOL. People are getting harmed. They have this absence of leadership and to step up to finally speak out, and to be speaking out on behalf of someone who was arrested dozens of times and was out there getting these people fired up and that subway card before this incident happens. Man, it really just pisses people off more, like where the (BLEEP) were you when like Jose Alba's getting thrown in the Rikers Island. Exactly. No, it's true. I mean, I swore on The Five. So, you're OK. All right. Up next. Did a Zoom call uncover her secret lover? (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Oh, this is fun. A billionaire gets caught walking into her shot. And so, the background of her Zoom call was a TV anchor's downfall. Newly released footage from 2020 shows CNBC reporter, Hadley Gamble, having an awkward Zoom call when somebody showed up in the background who wasn't supposed to be there. Hey, hon, is that room service? I've worked up a real, oh, shh. Now, background boy is billionaire GOP donor, Tom Barrack, whose hotel suite she was filming in, which is weird. You think a guy that rich wouldn't have to split a room. You know, but what a typical 76-year-old billionaire, you can score younger women while not knowing how technology works. She had interviewed a month prior, leading her coworkers to suspect they were dating. The same thing happened to me when I interviewed Erik Estrada. Now, company investigation was launched to check out this improper relationship. And why do I bring this up now? Well, you may recall that last week, NBC Universal CEO, Jeff Shell, resigned over an inappropriate relationship with an employee, and who was that? Oh, no! And Hadley was also accused by the Russians of being some sort of U.S. government operative. Yes, a so-called sex object sent to seduce Vladimir Putin. This is so not fair to sex objects. Just, just because we're sexy doesn't mean we're spies. Gamble has also been linked to billionaire David Bonderman. So, clearly, she has a type. I guess that's why they call her icy hot. They always find her all over elderly men. Yes, still, you know, this isn't the worst thing that's happened to a media personality on Zoom. But walking into the background of a Zoom call, it could happen to anybody. Take a look. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED The stock market has, of course, been a hot topic lately with investors eagerly watching the ebb and flow of the market in anticipation of economic gains. But what exactly is driving this market momentum? Well, it's certainly a good question. And there are multitude of factors at play here, including shifts in consumer behavior, global supply chain disruptions, and political instability, just to name a few. Now, these factors create a complex and dynamic economic landscape. With market analysis scrambling to make sensibility trends and fluctuations. (END VIDEO CLIP) Now, before I ask any questions, whoever gets the best answer wins a special prize. So, Todd, has this ever happened to you? I mean, everybody likes to pretend they've had embarrassing Zoom calls. But it's always about, look at a little adorable baby crawled over. Oh, my cat landed on the keyboards. I'm talking real embarrassment. Yes, unlike Jeffrey Tobin, I did not have a hand in my own demise. Thank you. I'm winning what's in that bag. I play rough boys. No, because - - You know what, for that joke, you won. Yay! I will take this to Applebee's -- when I pick up that second shift. What is that? This was the -- Oh, God, no! That was the -- they call it a dance belt that I wore. I wasn't Dancing Sally. Yes, it's more like a cod piece, I would say. Take -- oh, you touched it. Is it autographed? Yes. I should have autographed it. I'll leave a mark on something. Anything else before I move on to Kat? No, I mean, just the factual part of this is whenever I did a Zoom call during the pandemic, right, I have a background that is a wall, and I am a foot away from this wall. So, unless the Kool-Aid man comes bursting through, I'm covered. Yes. I wish I was covered. Kat, is it true most billionaires pay to have you stay away from them? They just don't talk to me all, which is a damn shame. I think that this man did this on purpose. You think so? He just not knows she was on TV. I feel like you would mention that if you were having a secret sex hang. Yes. He was probably sick of all his friends not believing that he's banging her. He was like, oh, I can't tell him. Well, I'm telling everybody. That was a great answer. I guess you're happy that I already gave away the prize. It was a really good answer. I'm good. Come on, Zeldin, I really want to throw this at you. Well, you're in the public eye. So, you know, one of these things could destroy your career. Oh, how about -- here's a good question: do you think we'll ever look back at Jeffrey Toobin as kind of a folk hero in the sense that he was like the canary in the coal mine? Like, he took it all -- he made the mistake first. So, we all learned, you know what I mean? It's like he's the guy, he's one of the guys in the gang who jumps from the roof onto the swimming pool and misses. And then you guys never do it because he's dead. Maybe, I'm the real outsider here. I don't think I'll ever refer to Jeffrey Toobin as a hero of mine. And, you know, with Kat's, with Kat's theory, I mean, maybe that wasn't actually Tom Barrick at the back, maybe that was AI. Maybe she was just trying to bolster her, you know -- Yes, her, what do you call it, credentials? And if this was to happen, I mean, in all seriousness, like the first thing you do, you shut the connection off. Dagen, everybody's working from home now, so this means we're going to get more of these things, huh? A girl can dream. Yes! If I can connect the Toobin to this. Yes. So, women can't get their men to keep their hands off their packages. So, why would you expect the women to control the whole package? We're not miracle workers. We can't keep them -- we can't keep these men in line. But my favorite part of this whole story is the relationship ended right around the time this Septa-Denarian billionaire got arrested. Oh! By the FBI. So, it wasn't true love after all. I mean, shouldn't it be a tip-off that our last name is Gamble? Wait, you're taking a gamble to the party? Or the tip-off is, hey, all the interviews are like, hey, how are you? I never -- you know what is true, that only happens in interviews with really rich men. Hey! I'm going to prey on men to see what noise I make when my legs rub together. All right, your legs are rubbing. Here you go, Dagen. All right. Up next, we'll uncover a new tale using the latest viewer mail. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Yep, you're watching "MAILING IT IN." Yes, we're mailing it in. You write, I read, then we open at bed in breakfast in Vermont. You think I'd forget? No, never. B. Ellen asks, "If you could go back in time and repeat one year -- I like this question -- what year would that be and why?" I'm going to let you guys out. Go to the, I guess the youngest person here, Todd. I'm actually not. I know. I'm joking. Yes, that's the joke. Hey, look. I talked about Jeffrey Toobin's hand, I won the seat once, all right. What year would you go back to and why? 1996, the year I graduated high school. I think it was such a fun time. I feel like the late 90s were just when it was happening. Do you know what the 90s are right now, my 70s. Because people look at the 90s like at its music and its entertainment the way we used to look at the 70s. It's a very weird thing. Or maybe the 90s are now the 80s because everybody talked about the big hair of the 80s, now they're talking about grunge of the 90s. I find that very interesting how we all get nostalgic for approximate time backward. Like, I'm still a 70s person, but the 90s, you had grunge, you had "Seinfeld," "Friends," Melrose -- I was in the first grade. That's right. O.J. O.J., right? I loved orange juice. Kat, what about you? It's tough. You're just asking me like what year would you like to repeat that's worse than your life is now? Yes, your life got -- got sequentially better. Way better. I mean, I guess sophomore year of college. Oh, because you were just a maniac. Well, man, I still have three-seven, but yes. Lee, what year? Well, the New Yorker in me goes back to 86. I mean, the Mets are winning the World Series. The Giants are winning the Super Bowl. It was a good year. I mean, I was only 6 years old at the time, so I didn't get a chance to really appreciate it the same way that I think I would if I could go back and do it again. And of course, the serious answer, the American in me, would want to go back to 2001 and like save the world. But you couldn't, yes, you're not allowed to touch anything. If you go back, you can't like prevent 9/11. Even though that would be a good thing to do, you wouldn't be allowed to, because then you would change everything. So don't -- you're time travelers, do not try to prevent anything, especially my birth. Don't give my dad a condom. Dagen. 94, because I plucked all my eyebrows out, because I didn't know what I was doing. I didn't have a lot of friends in New York City at the time. Nobody told me that was a bad idea. Because I really didn't have any eyebrows and I wasn't filling them in, I couldn't catch a dude for like five years. So, I didn't have sex until like 99, because I didn't have any eyebrows. So, you go, but you can't change it. You'd still have to do that. I just wouldn't pluck my -- well, not necessarily, I'd go back and not pluck my eyebrows out and get laid. All right. I would go back to like, I guess, what -- OK, so I was 64, like when I was nine, because I -- you know, 1973 great disaster movies, right? All Erwin Allen movies. You people are too young. Yes, "Earthquake," Towering Inferno," and then you had like the Oakland Raiders, which were also like a disastrous movie. They were just destroying everything. And you could litter. People don't remember the 70s. You'd pull up to a drive through like A&W, the only drive-throughs, and you get your food and you eat and you throw your (BLEEP) out the window. And then, that commercial with the Indians showed up and ruined everything. Also, candy was super cheap. Like you guys, in the 70s, like you could go with a quarter, I sound like a really old man. You could go with a quarter and you can get five candy bars. All right, what's this? What -- oh, Artie Pandol's man -- Panhandle Marty, that's a great nickname. Hey, I'm panhandle Marty. If you need any sugar, just come on over, "What hobby or favorite thing from your youth -- these are past questions -- have you kept, have you kept throughout the years?" Let's go backward, Dagen, what hobby of your youth or thing you like to do that you still do now? Uh, racing. You like racing? Well, not racing, but NASCAR. Oh, that's good. Yes, that's a fun little hobby there. I've had a Winston Cup ashtray in my apartment with a fake tire around it. Oh, I had one of those. Yes. I had one of those. It was great. You can pull the tire off it too. Yes, you can. You can hide your (BLEEP) in there. Yes, you can. Yes. You know, it's stupid to flush stuff down the toilet when that knock comes, just put it in the ashtray. No one ever looks. That's true. Lee, ignore what I said. I would say, you know, you get a little bit nostalgic watching, you know, Tyrus in the ring. I mean, I used to love wrestling when I was a kid. Yes. And you know, now it's, you know, it's evolved. You got UFC and all these other new ways that they, uh, I wrestle around in the, uh, in the ring. When I was growing up, they only had it on UHF Channel 44 in San Francisco, and it was like Pat Patterson and, uh, something, Samoan, uh, Angry Samoan, I think that's what he was called. I don't know. I mean, were they all angry? I have no idea. But they were all the wrestlers, that is not Samoans. Samoans do not send your letters to me, send them to Todd Piro. You know, my mom lived in Hawaii for a year and she taught Samoans. It was the best experience of her life. This is the fact that we don't need. Yes. She yelled yes. You hated my comment about my Saint mom so much. Yes, screw Todd's mom. What did you, what did you do as a kid that you still do now? I throw a football. I love throwing a football as a kid. I was always a standard quarterback, steady quarterback on both sides. And now as an adult, I throw the football, even now in my office to get ready for shows, to get myself on the zone, clearly forgot to do it before today's show. But no, I just -- You and Hannity should just start tossing the ball in the hall. You know, I'm here at a different time than Sean. Yes. Maybe I'll just go to his house. Go to his house. He won't mind at all. Just knock on the door. Hey, Hannity. We're going to put his address up on the screen. Kat, what hob

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NEWS CHANNEL HOST (on camera): Good evening and welcome to America's late news, FOX NEWS @ NIGHT. I'm Trace Gallagher in Los Angeles. And breaking tonight, a heart-rending vigil in Nashville as the community and the country mourn three children and three adults killed in the shooting at a Christian Elementary School. Meantime, we still don't know the motive of the transgender shooter and why the killer's manifesto has not yet been released. The Chief Correspondent Jonathan Hunt is live with new images and information. Jonathan, good evening. JONATHAN HUNT, FOX NEW CHANNEL CHIEF Good evening to you, Trace. It was, as you would imagine, a somber tribute tonight to those who died. A show of support for the families of the victims a demonstration of gratitude to the police officers who prevented many more lives being lost. First Lady, Dr. Jill Biden, laid flowers and stood alongside officials at the vigil, among them the police chief whose officers acted so heroically in confronting the shooter. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOHN DRAKE, NASHVILLE POLICE Our police officers have cried and are crying with Nashville and the world. From your support, we gather strength and we have to carry on in the protection of our city. HUNT (voiceover): The family of 9-year-old, Eveyln Dieckhaus said today she was shot as she tried to pull a fire alarm. Hallie Scruggs, and William Kinney, both 9-years-old were also killed, as well as adult staff members: Cynthia Peake, Mike Hill, and the school head Katherine Koonce, who officials suggest may have died trying to protect the children. Those who knew Koonce say that would have been typical of her. ANNA CAUDILL, FRIEND AND FORMER CO- She was an absolute champion for her students, and her students always knew that she was in their corner. We have also learned more about Michael Collazo, 31 years old, and Rex Engelbert, 27 -- the two police officers who shot and killed the shooter, Audrey Hale. Collazo is a Marine Corps veteran and former firefighter and a nine-year veteran of the Nashville Police Department. Engelbert has been with Nashville PD for four years, and just last week received a commendation for precision policing over a drug bust he was involved in. (END VIDEO CLIP) HUNT (on camera): Now investigators are still working to piece together a motive for, for the attack. And they have not yet released any details of what they previously described as a manifesto written by the shooter and that is raising some eyebrows. Trace. And it's our first question we're going to ask our next guest Jonathan, thank you, with a closer look now at how the mainstream media is covering this tragedy. Let's bring in KTTH Seattle Talk Radio Host, Jason Rantz. Jason, I want to put this up. This is Charlie Kirk when he said, I think he makes a fair point. He says, "We have a serious problem when authorities can leak a SCOTUS ruling, a President's tax returns in classified congressional briefings, but they are unwilling to share a homicidal maniacs manifesto to reveal her motive for killing kids." I looked back, since 2013, Jason, there had been six of these types of shootings that had manifestos -- they were all released. If this was a conservative manifesto, every news agency in the country would be suing to get it released, your thoughts? JASON RANTZ, KTTH TALK RADIO 100 percent. Well, let's be clear, it would have already been released. They wouldn't even have to go through a lawsuit. Now, there is the potential that there's a reasonable reason for this, that you might not release it, if maybe someone else's possibly involved. But that seems extremely unlikely we would have heard that by now. One thing I think about is the reason why they may not want to release it is it will tell us what some of us have been speculating, that this is in fact, tied to a transgender activist ideology. We have this weekend coming up, this Trans Day of Vengeance, and perhaps it could inspire some violence or some additional protests or rallies as a result of that. That's the only thing I can think of because it does not match the past patterns of releasing manifestos and we're told that the FBI's top minds are looking at this. And then once they go over it and get a better sense of what's in it, then they'll release it. Why would it take this long? How long is this manifesto? Yes, that's exactly we keep asking. The Daily Beast wrote the following here: "Nashville shooting fuels the right's engine of anti-trans hate." Going on to say, "We, trans Americans, find ourselves reeling from unprovoked and unjustifiable attacks on television, on social media, and across conservative news media. If we pull the triggers that killed as -- if we pulled the triggers that killed six people in Tennessee." Suddenly, it's not about three adults and three 9-year-olds being killed, it's about transgender people having a target on their backs. How did, how do we pivot to that, Jason? Well, because Christians aren't considered a marginalized community in this country by folks on the left, who will always side with who they think comes from a marginalized community, even when they are the bad people in all of this, even when they're the villains. It seems to me that one thing that we could also do -- what I understand why some folks on the left or anyone would say, hey, we don't want to allow a shooter to define an entire community, a shooter shouldn't define an entire community. I said that when it involves someone who happens to be conservative, or who happens to have an identity that the left doesn't want to protect, but we also have a group of people who seem to have been targeted on the basis of their religion. And that is worthy of at least some sort of compassion from some of these folks. But instead, they are trying to turn this into a political issue, right? You go after the right; you say that they're anti-trans. While at the same time, that kind of rhetoric that folks on the right are going after transgender people could have fueled this exact shooting. When you're fed this steady diet of all of that nonsense about how this country is turning into Nazi America, because we want to go after the trans, you're causing a fear. Yes, you are indeed. I think that's a proper assessment. Jason Rantz, thank you. Thanks. Meantime, in the immediate aftermath of the deadly Nashville school shooting, the controversial trans radical activist network is pushing forward, as Jason was mentioning with plans to march in Washington, D.C. this weekend in a protest that was rebranded before the tragedy from a Trans Day of Visibility to a Trans Day of Vengeance. And some social media users appear to have taken the protest to another level, posting poses with powerful firearms along with the hashtag, 5000 of which Twitter has now since taken down from that platform. Well, what if we told you that computers using artificial intelligence can now identify weapons, even hidden weapons inside a school in real time? And if the threat is genuine, teachers and administrators can be notified within seconds more on what appears to be life-saving technology, here is Mark Meredith. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JASON STODDARD, HEAD OF It's looking for multiple things. MARK MEREDITH, FOX NEWS CHANNEL CORRESPONDENT (voiceover): As head of security, Jason Stoddard is used to watching hundreds of security cameras throughout Charles County Maryland's public schools. But thanks to new artificial intelligence technology, a computer is also watching in real time, looking to see if someone is carrying a weapon on school grounds. This artificial intelligence has the ability to be able to, to identify a weapon to assess what's going on and how that person is acting. If the system detects a weapon, an alert is sent to a third-party monitoring center where experts examine if the threat is real. If so, school staff and police are set smartphone alerts potentially speeding up the response time to an active shooter. DAVE FRASER, OMNILERT, It typically works with an existing security camera system where it sits alongside that and plays the role of the human being that might or might not be monitoring. There are limits to what the A.I. can do -- guns hidden in backpacks or undercoats likely won't be detected. We know what the limits are with this. We're not saying that this is the panacea of school safety. This is just another layer. A.I. weapon detection is a booming business with the tech now rolling out at schools, government buildings and private businesses nationwide. Mike Lahiff is the CEO of Pennsylvania-based, Zeroeyes. MIKE LAHIFF, CEO, We started on selling military bases, and now we're in 35 different states and we have over, well over 140 clients. Lahiff says his company mainly hires law enforcement and military veterans to review its security footage. He says, the experienced eyes could mean all the difference in saving lives. (END VIDEO CLIP) MEREDITH (on camera): These systems do come at a cost though, Charles County, Maryland, the school district we profiled in our story received a $200,000 grant from the state to install its system, but in two years, it's going to be on the district to pay for with, Trace, and expected $100,000 per year costs just to license the software. Trace. Mark Meredith in D.C. Mark, thank you. Let's bring in former Army Sniper and Active Shooter Instructor, Alex Coker. Alex, a research paper -- and thank you for coming on, Sir -- a research paper that was used by the National Education Association said that hardening schools does not work. It goes on to say, quoting here: "Hundreds of millions of dollars had been spent to harden schools. None of the currently employed school firearm violence prevention methods I have empirical evidence to show that they actually diminish firearm violence in schools." And what would you say to that sir? ALEX COKER, FORMER ARMY SNIPER AND ACTIVE SHOOTER Yes, sir, just want to say a couple things. Number one, my heart goes out to the families of the lost the victims out there that tragedy number two, the Nashville officers they did a phenomenal job and they deserve to have praise, those guys are heroes. As far as talking about this new high tech AI technology. You got supermax prisons that are able to get, you know, shanks inside there where people are still shanks. People still stabbing people are still killed. It's not necessarily a weapon problem. It's a heart problem. And we need to focus on the mental health issue and what's going on? It's not like gun problem. Yes, it's amazing too, because you have two sides of the argument. And you have the education, journalism and research that writes the following here: "We also need to double down -- it's kind of what you were saying there, Alex -- doubled down on softening schools to focus on building social emotional skills of students and educators and strengthen relationships between students and educators. Do we harden? Do we soften? Alex, do we do both? What's the remedy here? Again, Bruce Lee once said, "It's better to have not needed, than the needed not have." It's great to have a lot of equipment, but civilians in general, they're saying, when seconds count, cops are minutes away, and as a civilian society, don't stop and you'll film it with your camera, get up and do something about it. And it just doesn't need to be just one hero. It needs to be everybody lie down to everybody, just like start a hornet's nest. They all come out all at once. A Hornet is maybe two inches big with a tiny little stinger. But it believes himself and is everybody attacks that mass shooter all at once. Even though you're on armed. We're all going to leave this earth one day and you got to be prepared to leave and leave for the positive impact doing something great, and protecting those around you. We need to charge that mass shooter just like the other, shooting, you can't run away from it, you can't deny it, you have to defend. There was one guy with a few weapons. But again, everyone kept charging it once. You will take him down. And we noticed that there are a lot more shootings in middle schools and high schools, a lot less at elementary schools, especially private elementary school. Should those schools have more security? I've got about 15-20 seconds left for you, Alex. Security is always great. You know, all that haven't school Westeros there. I will say as far as America, we took out the paddle. Kids no longer fear the teacher, the PE teacher, you know, Spare the rod, spoil the child. There's no longer licks that you and I were scared of that made us discipline organize, functioning adults. And we need to put that back in there. We had our way but Junior ROTC programs, not just in the high schools, but starting out in kindergarten and move them all the way up. We have more organized and more discipline society, and we have a stronger nation in general. Yes, we may very well. Alex Coker, it's areat insight. Thank you, sir. Yes, sir. Well, we have very interesting brand-new Fox polling data to share with you tonight with numbers that are not adding up for President Biden, for example, on the economy results show him underwater by 29 points, with 64 percent of respondents saying they disapprove of Biden's job performance while just 35 percent approve. The White House Correspondent, Kevin Corke, is breaking down the math for us. He joins us live in the nation's capital. Kevin, good evening. Evening, Trace. I was very interesting to go over all the paperwork. Now, clearly, this will not surprise you that Joe Biden's job performance numbers are sagging, but what actually might surprise you is just how consistently poor the numbers really are. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) CORKE (voiceover): Biden, as you point out is underwater. And the numbers are trending downward with 56 percent disapproving of his job performance, and that's actually worse than both February and January, and he's just about where he's been since March of last year. Specifically, Americans think Biden is failing on national security, foreign policy, border security and the economy with the ladder to in the 60 percent disapproval range. And if we drill down just a bit more on the economy, a whopping 64 percent of those asks, say yes, they disapprove of the job he's doing there. And it should be pointed out trace, that's in a poll that had more Democrats and independents surveyed. And there's more, about 90 percent of those surveyed said they were either extremely or very worried about inflation. And 87 percent say, they were worried about very high crime rates. Now, lastly, President Trump continues to lead comfortably among GOP primary voters and our latest survey 54 percent say, yes, they prefer him to become the party standard bearer and 2024. And that's actually up from 43 percent in February, with Florida Governor Ron DeSantis, who's still not officially a candidate, still polling a distant second. (END VIDEO CLIP) CORKE (on camera): Now, on the other side of the aisle, 52 percent of Democratic primary voters say they'd like to see some somebody other than Joe Biden as their party's presidential nominee in 2024. That is shocking when you consider it historically. We'll see if that changes in the months ahead Trace. Those are some serious headwinds. Kevin Corke, live for us in D.C. Kevin, thank you. You bet. Now for more on the latest Fox News polling, let's bring in the author of the new book, "The Love Stories of the Bible Speak," Fox News Sunday Anchor, and the former anchor of this show, Shannon Bream. Shannon, it is always great to have you on thank you for coming. I wanted to run a couple of these polls by you if I could. This one is the GOP presidential nominee preferences among Republican voters. Kind of interesting there because in just the past month, you see former President Trump has gone from 43 percent to 54 percent. And you have Ron DeSantis, dropping from 28 percent to 24 percent. What do you make of this trend? SHANNON BREAM, FOX NEWS SUNDAY Well, listen, the governor is not officially running, and there's all this chatter about will he peak too early? Is there too much early attention on him? And we know that there are people who are getting the infrastructure in place: PACs and fundraisers who are sort of like, all right, we're going to get everything ready for him. So, when he's ready to jump if he does, he can get in. But I think there's sort of this cat and mouse game like President Trump is fully running, he is going at 100 percent. He's going after DeSantis, anybody else in the field, that he thinks he needs to tackle and he is running a full-throated 100 percent legit campaign? I don't know if voters are responding to that or it's combination of that and DeSantis kind of playing coy. Well, it's kind of interesting. You say that cat and mouse game and you know, and the rest of the field and I want to put this up because this is the second choice for GOP nominee. And you have Ron DeSantis, just running away with it, right? You have Mike Pence at 16 percent, but Ron DeSantis at 52 percent. So, you take Trump out of the field, and DeSantis is the heavy favorite, even though as you say, he's not yet in. I do think that there's an interesting overlap when you also look at how people feel about a V.P. pick. I mean, DeSantis does really well, including with the people who say that they love Trump. I thought it was interesting, if you saw the former president, his WACO rally, well attended fiery on Saturday night. But the lines that he spent a lot of time talking about DeSantis, they didn't get that much reaction. I mean, going after the Manhattan prosecutor and others got a lot more of a reaction than I thought the DeSantis lines would kind of like this gang, who's listening is sort of like, we don't hate him, we love you. You're our number one choice, but if something didn't work out, we're OK with that guy, too. It's that felt like that's sort of the reaction they were getting. Meantime, over on the Democratic side, Democratic voters say they want you know, to keep Biden -- 44 percent say yes and 52 percent say they want somebody else, not exactly the most enviable position for the President to get out of the gate from. Yes, and he's got tough numbers on the economy, the border on all kinds of things. There just aren't great polling numbers for him. So, you know, we're told he is waiting he's looking he's thinking. There's also the reporting last week that, you know, leaking out he's not thrilled with the vice president and he feels like if she, if he doesn't run and she does, she can't be the Republican nominee. So, that is also pressing him towards another run but we're waiting. We are waiting. I want to talk about the new book, Shannon, "Love Stories in the Bible Speak," and you say the Nashville shooting this week kind of reminded you of the story of Job. Here's one of the quotes from that, "Looking way from a friend's pain will always be the wrong strategy. Plunge into the anguish with them. Just show up." How do you connect that to the Nashville shooting? You know, I think so many times when there is traumatic grief like this, whether it's somebody we know personally or community that's hurting, we sometimes think I'm going to be awkward. I don't know the exact right thing to say I don't want to mess things up. But What's better is just to show up, because people won't always remember what they, what you say, but they'll remember your presence. These friends of Job's, the three friends that showed up when he lost everything, they just sat with him in silence for seven days. They didn't try to say, this will all make sense, I can explain it. For seven days, just silence, and I think sometimes that we look around like we, we have -- I have a lot of friends in Nashville and some of them just you know, to sit together is all that feels right to them at this moment. So, this is the third book on the Bible series: "Love Stories, The Bible Speak," are where are we going to see a fourth, Shannon, are we going to stick with the third right now? I mean, who knows? Can I tell you though, this one is my absolute favorite and you don't have to have the first two to know anything about this. These books all stand alone. But for some reason, this one really got into my heart and soul. I love it. Because it's not just the romantic relationships, it really is friendships and all of us need that in our life. And there's that whole love your neighbor as yourself thing, Trace, which I'm always working on because there aren't any exceptions I could find in the Bible. Yes, well, listen, best of luck on the book and on "FOX NEWS SUNDAY." We certainly miss you at this hour. Shannon Bream, always great to see you. Thank you. Well, you are killing it, Trace. Good to see you too. First up in today's "REAL NEWS ROUNDUP," the House passed an amendment late today that would stop the Biden Energy Department from putting in place strict new regulations on gas stoves currently on the market. 29 Democrats joined Republicans in favor of the amendment. The DOE estimates about half the gas stoves on the market today would not meet the new standard. Students at George Mason University have protested the school's choice of Virginia Governor Glenn Youngkin as this year's commencement speaker. The petition demanding the Republican governor not be allowed to attend or speak at the event now has around 7000 signatures. The university president defended the decision, quoting here: "I support those students who are making their voices heard. That being said, I don't believe that we should silence the voices of those with whom we disagree." NHL Commissioner Gary Bettman said the league will evaluate whether to continue having Pride Nights after several players refuse to wear Pride- themed jerseys. Bettman admits that some players feel uncomfortable wearing the uniforms. A decision on the issue will come in the offseason. Finally, a teenager who took part in a Pokemon Trading Card Game Tournament said he was kicked out after he appeared to laughed when he was asked for his preferred pronouns. In a social media post, the teen said he laughed nervously, and even a judge agreed it wasn't with ill intent, but he still had to leave because somebody was offended. Still no comment from the tournament. Well, coming up, Gwyneth Paltrow's ski collision trial goes viral but it's not the courtroom drama people are talking about tonight. It is her choice of eyewear and a lot of other things. And later, you might want to sing a little bit of Take Me Out to the Ballgame turns out new research says watching a live sporting event can make you feel more satisfied with your life. Would you agree? If so, why? Let us know on social media, Twitter and Instagram, @TraceGallagher, weigh in. we will show you the results and read some very clever responses, coming up in the "NIGHTCAP". (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Well, first off in tonight's "CRIME ROUNDUP." Texas now sending state troopers to Austin to help the city's dwindling police department which is down almost 90 officers just this year. The president of the Austin Retired Officers Association says, the city cut 150 police positions back in 2020. The district attorney overseeing the case against Alec Baldwin has now stepped down. Baldwin shot and killed cinematographer, Halyna Hutchins, on the set of the movie "Rust." Now, the high-profile case is being handed to special prosecutors so the D.A. can "focus on the broader public safety needs." Now, a crazy scene out of L.A., a man stole a police car led police on a high-speed chase and then jumped out of the cruiser while it was still going about 50 miles per hour. The driverless cruiser knocked over a utility pole. The suspect hit his head on the pavement and he later died of his injuries. A TikTok challenge sent this young mom to a hospital after a group snuck up on her and put a bucket over her head while she was shopping in Target. The mom is under treatment for epilepsy and fainted after the prank. Police say, the TikTok inspired bucket prank is an assault. Here's that mom. Watch. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) LANA CLAY MONAGHAN, The worst part about this for me is the last moment that I had was asking them for help and they were laughing at me and I hit the ground. It is not funny to go and find someone vulnerable, that is smaller that is alone, that is unexpecting and for your own humorous pleasure to film them to strive to get a reaction. (END VIDEO CLIP) That is not funny, nor is this, in L.A., two thieves held up a 7Eleven clerk with a hand gun and raided the cash registers. The armed robbery netted them a grand total of 90 bucks. They are still on the run and likely still robbing other stores. Well, remember when the FOX NEWS @ NIGHT "COMMON SENSE DEPARTMENT" told you about the D.C. Council pushing a law that would reduce the penalties on certain violent crimes like carjacking? The measure ended up not passing but then again, it didn't need to pass. Apparently, D.C. has already done away with prosecuting most crimes. According to new numbers, the D.C. U.S. Attorney's Office chose not to prosecute 67 percent of those arrested. The U.S. Attorney cites a number of reasons like crime lab problems and police body cam video being placed under more scrutiny. In other words, shoddy police work, to which D.C. Police Chief Robert Conte responded by using the old word for disinformation, you know -- B.S. And the chief has a point considering some U.S. cities or at least trying to put the bad guys in jail. For example, Detroit only declined to prosecute 33 percent of those arrested and Chicago declined 14 percent. The D.C. U.S. attorney says it is prioritizing violent crime, really? Because as of yesterday, overall crime in the district is up 23 percent, murders up 19 percent. Common sense understands that accepting only slam dunk cases looks a lot better on prosecutor's resumes, making it easier to get promoted. Unless, of course, the goal is to promote safety. Well, Gwyneth Paltrow's legal team called the man suing her over a 2016 ski crash back to the witness stand and his answers were somewhat enlightening. Here's Nate Foy. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) NATE FOY, FOX NEWS CHANNEL CORRESPONDENT (voiceover): On day seven of the Gwyneth Paltrow ski accident trial, the man suing her for $300,000 took the stand. KRISTIN VANORMAN, SANDERSON What changes did you see and did you perceive following this ski collision? TERRY SANDERSON, I just found that it was like flipping a switch. It's like I look back and it was the bright side and now I'm in the dark side. Retired optometrists, Dr. Terry Sanderson, claims Paltrow crashed into him while skiing in Park City, Utah in 2016. He claims injuries from the accident led to three near death experiences, including an accidental overdose. STEVE OWENS, PALTROW and you blame Miss Paltrow, Miss Paltrow for all three of those near-death experiences after, true? I don't know if -- Are you claiming it right now in this lawsuit? Yes, very unusual for me not to make the decision, medical decisions. Paltrow claims Sanderson crashed into her and countersued for a symbolic $1.00. Two expert witness doctors claim Sandersons health problems may be related to depression and anxiety, or possibly even dementia. Sandersons' lawyers push back on that, but Sanderson himself admits this lawsuit has been challenging. It's the pain of trying to sue a celebrity. It's just very difficult, I will tell everyone that. (END VIDEO CLIP) FOY (on camera): Paltrow's husband was supposed to testify today but ended up not testifying. Her lawyers instead relying on experts to make her case. Lawyers on both sides now prepare for closing arguments tomorrow, as the jury will soon have this case in their hands. Trace. Nate Foy, thank you. With more on the trial, which is having its own cultural impact, let's bring in the former music executive for a major label, Strat America's Managing Director, Seth Schachner. Seth, it's great to have you on because the trial really has taken on this cultural life of its own. You have these rich entrepreneurs, right? And then, you had this optometrist, kind of rich, and they're in this bougie sport in Deer Valley and the whole country is going to watch it. SETH SCHACHNER, MANAGING DIRECTOR, STRAT Yes, you couldn't kind of pick from, you know, central casting, perhaps two characters were perfect or ridicule, an elite movie star and, and a retired optimal -- you know, ophthalmologists. And you know, there's nothing like a polarizing person, you know, perhaps like Gwyneth Paltrow to sort of drive a lot of the social media activity here. So, you're seeing a ton of it around this. I want to play this because this is my favorite Gwyneth Paltrow sound bite from the courtroom, let's watch this. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) He has deterred you from enjoying the rest of what was a very expensive vacation. GWYNETH PALTROW, Well, I lost half a day of skiing. (END VIDEO CLIP) I mean, a half day at Deer Valley for a woman who's making 150 million bucks a year. It's a, it's 100 bucks, it's 100-plus. Yes, it's a little ridiculous. I mean, you know, the thing is, Trace. I think for every person that loves Goop and the Goop style thing, there's maybe one or two that think it's completely ridiculous. And so, there's just been a ton of stuff going on around the glasses, of course, and things that really aren't actually related to the substance of the trial seems to be capturing their attention. Yes, it's -- and it's not just the trials, not the legal stuff. And I know you're not a legal expert, but it's a whole, the whole fashionista and people criticizing her albums. The New York Post, put this up here, Ken, you lead me if you can, because I lost my paper. The New York Post says the following: "The Goop founder became the butt of the joke on Twitter for her Jeffrey Dahmer sunglasses." Do we have a picture of these sunglasses? Because here's the thing, Seth, it makes me laugh, I think -- Oh, my goodness, if you look at him, I never noticed since I was watching the trial, but when they say you're thinking, oh my -- that, those are the Jeffrey Dahmer glasses. I think -- yes, those are kind of the style. A lot of celebrities were um, and I you know, I don't -- this is just fun. I can't figure out the overlap between, you know, the Goop brand and, you know, the folks that like it, and, and what is it the Milwaukee monster they call him? So, that's a bit of a mystery to be right there. It's crazy. So, who knows? Now, for the Ticketmaster. The Swifties are taking Ticketmaster to court. One of the plaintiffs said this watch. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) PENNY HARRISON, What I'm here for is that I'm tired of the fees. I'm tired of not knowing what I'm paying for. I'm tired of only having one choice for tickets. Because as far as I'm concerned, this is a monopoly and it needs to be broken up. (END VIDEO CLIP) You think they're barking up the wrong tree, Seth? I do. I do. This is not likely to go very far. I mean, the artists are actually at the center of this economy. You can make a lot of decisions, from everything to venues, to pricing, to resale, probably even to tickets. I don't know who got harmed in, in the Taylor Swift ticketing case, basically they weren't upselling. You know, it was, it was more of a question of supply and demand, she could have sold 900 shows. The shows are spectacular, by the way. Right? And so, that's really what this is all about, basically. So, I do think that they are a little bit barking up the wrong tree here right now. My producer says she's going three hours. Yes. For this thing. So, people are getting their money's worth. 44 songs. She's got lots of cool guests, Marcus Mumford all sorts of stuff. And, you know, she hadn't been on the road for three or four years. It's an extremely talented person, huge audience. And it's, it's all good from that perspective. And I actua

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Tim Scott would have to have a really, really solid message, one that would really transcend anything that we are seeing right now. Right now, he's way down in the single digits. So, it's going to be a tougher road ahead. CAMEROTA: What do you think, Joe? JOE PINION, REPUBLICAN STRATEGIST: Look, it feels like 2016 all over again. I'm sitting next to Lee as I was in 2016. (LAUGHTER) We have a republican field that gets wider by the day, and we have a national body politic that becomes obsessed with national polls. This is going to come down to a state-by-state evaluation. We should be looking at the polls on the ground in Iowa. We should be looking at the polls on the ground in New Hampshire. But I think, again, one thing you're not hearing from a lot of the candidates jumping in is that they are the best choice, that they are the only choice, that they can win. And I think it speaks to the fact that President Trump does have a stranglehold on that base, that it is this bizarre kind of quirk in our politics where he is a de facto incumbent with all in many ways the power of an incumbent without the actual kind of downside of incumbency. So, here we are as Republicans once again piling up. And with all those winner takes all primaries, as I keep reminding people, you can get 35 percent, but if you don't finish first, all you get is a ribbon and no delegates. CAMEROTA: Hmm. That leads us to Ron DeSantis, Governor Ron DeSantis, Jay. So, he met today with New Hampshire Governor Sununu to talk about that primary. Governor Sununu himself might be jumping in to this race. Do you think that Governor DeSantis's fight with Disney will help him or hurt him in a national race? JAY MICHAELSON, RABBI, WRITER FOR ROLLING STONE: Oh, it's interesting to just think about how in a sense a lot of the base of the Republican Party used to be supporting business, free enterprise, things like that. Now, it's corporations who are leading the charge against some (INAUDIBLE) conservatives, whether it's Dominion and the Fox News case or now Disney going up against Ron DeSantis. It's hard to imagine that, you know, losing thousands of jobs in this gigantic project that Disney just cancelled that they are going to do in Florida will play to that base. But I think it is exactly what Joe said. A lot of this goes into the minutiae of what the rules are for these primaries. [23:05:01] And If -- this does feel like 2016 where there are a number of non- Trump candidates who have varying degrees of messages. But if there -- if the non-Trump base, what is left of, you know, the non-Trump voters, don't unify behind one of those candidates, it's going to be nominee Trump again. CAMEROTA: Jessica, let's talk about another thing looming for next week and that's the debt crisis, the debt ceiling crisis. So, the talks are apparently stalled now. They've pressed pause on them today after there were negotiators for Kevin McCarthy and President Biden and they kind of reached an impasse. So, it doesn't look like anything is going to happen over the weekend. The sticking point, we're told, is that Republicans want budget cuts with this. So, put aside for a moment the hypocrisy that when Trump was president, they weren't interested -- they didn't care that much about the debt ceiling or deficit spending. Let's put that aside. Is the idea of belt tightening -- they want to spend less money next year than they did this year. Is that fundamentally wrong? Shouldn't we be watching our budget? JESSICA WASHINGTON, SENIOR REPORTER, THE ROOT: I think the problem is we're talking about this in this abstract way, kind of like individuals worried about should I spend less on coffee, should I spend, you know, should I knock at this, you know, drink when I'm out or dinner out. And what we're actually talking about are real people who are going to be hurt by these budget cuts. People who are relying on these government services are not living large. You know, people who get food stamps, some of them are still serving. So, these little cuts might sound like we just got to tighten our budget, but we're talking about real people who are struggling and we're talking about making them potentially struggle even more. MICHAELSON: I think there is a fun twist in the story that I think may be coming our way, which is that the various kind of emergency options, whether it's, you know, minting the billion-dollar coin or whether it's sort of some congressional maneuvers to push this thing through, are looking increasingly likely. And it's possible that this is actually going to go to the courts. This is going to be a whole new territory and that's going to depend, just like everything else with the courts, which court, what the process is, does it go to the Supreme Court, and I think things are about to get more complicated than even in past debt ceiling crises. CAMEROTA: Oh, goody. (LAUGHTER) MICHAELSON: Jessica will have all the notes on that. (LAUGHTER) CAMEROTA: Okay. And we're also on the lookout for another big story that has been happening this week and, of course, will continue next week, and that is the migrant crisis. So, very interestingly, a story that was in the headlines that was upsetting, about a group of homeless vets who were allegedly displaced from the hotel rooms where they had been staying to make room for migrants. The story never smelled completely right because it didn't make sense to me, at least. I read it many, many times over the course of the week. CARTER: Yeah. And I kept saying, but why were they displaced? Why couldn't the migrants go to the other hotel? Were the vets -- it just wasn't coming together. And now, tonight, CNN is reporting that the mayor is going to -- New York mayor is going to be investigating it because apparently, from what we know, allegedly, a woman who runs an organization that helps veterans may have found some homeless men and basically asked them to masquerade as homeless vets. She might have paid them to do this, to claim that they were being displaced. So, this is an aside, but the point is a lot is happening in this migrant crisis. CARTER: It sure is. I remember, we were on the week that all of that was happening, and it really seemed like the migrant crisis was getting out of control. These kinds of stories, I think, are terrible because it distracts us from the real issues. We're going to start now fighting about whether or not these things are true. The bottom line is this: We need immigration reform. Both sides agree to that. We just disagree with how it needs to get done. You know, Republicans are very much about stronger borders. Democrats very much about let's put the infrastructure in place to do it in the right way. We've got to fix this. This story, to me, is a horrific thing that happened, but we shouldn't get distracted by the larger picture. We have some issues we need to address. CAMEROTA: I guess the point is there will always be people who take advantage of this situation. PINION: O, yeah. I mean, it's tragic because lost in all of this is the fact that we have an acute humanitarian crisis brought about by this situation. And so, yes, I would agree with Lee that we've long known we have an immigration problem in the country. The problem that no one seems to really want you grapple with here is that this is a crisis of the Biden administration's own making, that they, over the course of effectively two years, said they wanted to get rid of the state in Mexico policy. No one forced them to do that. They said they wanted to see Title 42 go away. No one forced them to do that. And so, at the end of two years, when they've been suing states to not do their own business on the border, now we've reached the conclusion they wanted and surprise, surprise, they don't have a plan. So, I think, to me, that is the frustrating part that all Americans should be focused on. These are the conditions you asked for -- CAMEROTA: But weren't those -- I hear you, Joe, but weren't those COVID-relate? I mean, didn't that have to expire at some point? PINION: Yes. I think Title 42 had to expire, but I think that the remain in Mexico policy was something that they, too, wanted to get rid of. [23:09:59] So, I just think at the end of the day, if they truly wanted to say, we have a new version of American immigration policy as it relates to the southern border, what is it, two years later, it doesn't exist. It is a makeshift, a day late many, many dollars short, and here we have migrants in crises on both sides of the border. It is just, to me, something that we need to talk more about because at the end of the day, those are real people, real pain, real suffering. CAMEROTA: I think you'll get your wish next week. I think we will be talking a lot about it as we have been. Thank you all very much. Okay, this next story is jaw dropping. A man has been showing up at a bus stop for elementary school kids with an AR-15 rifle in order, he says, to make a point. We'll explain, next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) CAMEROTA: Okay, we want to show you what's happening. This is - these are images from just moments ago in Hiroshima, Japan where President Biden is posing, as you can see there, with world leaders at the G7. [23:15:02] Today's meeting will attempt to project unity on China. CNN, of course, will bring you all the headlines and more as more develops there. Okay, meanwhile, back here, for a few weeks now, in a suburb outside of Baltimore, a man has been showing up at an elementary school bus stop with an AR-15-style semiautomatic rifle. One concerned parent from the neighborhood recorded the man on his cellphone, and here is what that parent told CNN affiliate WBAL. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JAMIE SPARROW, PARENT: I feel like if we don't do something about it now, then we'll be talking again, and it'll be too late at that point. I think that lives could be lost, people could be harmed. (END VIDEO CLIP) CAMEROTA: The man with the gun named J'den McAdory says he's there to protest recent gun reform measures that the governor of Maryland has signed into law. This is what McAdory said to WBAL. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) J'DEN MCADORY, PROTESTING GUN MEASURES HOLDING AN AR-15: I really wasn't coming out here for the kids. I was coming out here to show people that this is legal. UNKNOWN: For parents who might ask, just because you can do this, does that mean that you should do this? MCADORY: No, it does not mean that. But I think that if I do this enough, that it will create enough deterrents from crime in the area. (END VIDEO CLIP) CAMEROTA: Just yesterday, McAdory says he came to an agreement with school officials, and he will no longer protest publicly during pickup or drop-off times for the local schools. The local police department says McAdory is permitted to do what he's doing under Maryland law and that officers -- quote -- "are in the area to help ease growing concerns between students and parents." I'm back with my panel. Jessica, is this possibly the most tone-deaf protest ever? He's protesting the governor's new gun reform laws. A lot of people protest with posters and pickets. He's bringing an AR-15 to a bus stop. WASHINGTON: It is just the most absurd form of protest. And the thing is it just proves everyone's point that, you know, we shouldn't have AR-15s and people shouldn't be walking around the streets with them and that not everyone should own a gun. And I think this is kind of good messaging for that. The kind of person who would show up to a school bus to intimidate elementary school children and their parents is maybe not the kind of person we want walking around armed. And I kind of think he's doing a counterargument for himself. CAMEROTA: Yeah. I don't know that he's trying to intimidate the children or the parents. I think that -- I take him at his word, he's trying to make a point that he's all about deterrence. Is he tone- deaf? MICHAELSON: He's making a point for the other team. I mean, this is -- you know, this is just -- it seems to highlight the argument that this is not what the framers intended. That this kind of weird, cultic, strange fetishization of guns and semiautomatic weapons, this is not what the old NRA stood for when they stood for responsible gun ownership. This is a new strange phenomenon that we should really look at as the sort of mental health crisis in this country. This guy has nothing in common with a responsible gun owner who might have a small gun for self-defense or for hunting, something like that. This is a great example, however, of the kind of near psychosis that pervades a certain extreme edge on this issue. The real crime though is that this is not a crime, that this is actually legal. That is what is the most shocking. CAMEROTA: But isn't it only legal until October 1st because the law just changed in Maryland? Am I right on that? MICHAELSON: Right. In the wake of the Supreme Court decision, invalidating New York's gun control laws, Maryland passed a very sort of skillfully written gun control law where everybody has a right to conceal carry. But this is an open carry, right? This is different. But you can't get the conceal carry permit if you fit into certain categories. So, it's arguable whether he does or doesn't fit into those categories, actually. But this should be -- the Maryland law should be a good kind of compromise position. It's not an extreme kind of gun prohibition. It's somewhere in the middle. So, the fact that this is also getting protested, you know, it's like -- this just kind of moves the sticks. And again, it's not just the one kind of weird guy on the corner, right? The NRA has immediately filed suit to challenge the Maryland law and there are a lot of folks who should know better who aren't condemning this kind of behavior. CAMEROTA: Lee, I mean, showing up at a bus stop for elementary -- oh, let me just tell you, this is why one of the parents at the bus stop says that it is causing so much -- he may think it is deterrence, but it's causing the kids anxiety for this reason. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MICHAEL HALEY, PARENT: They're trained to hide the if this thing enters their school and it's right there. How can -- how can they not be a little nervous about that? How can it not give them anxiety? (END VIDEO CLIP) CAMEROTA: Such a great point. All of our kids are doing drills right now for active shooter drills. And he decides to go to the bus stop. CARTER: My 4-year-old had an active shooter drill in her school and it's absolutely horrifying. There's just nothing that's okay about this. I've got to say this kind of stories make me crazy because it makes it seem like that's what the right is out for and it is not. Look at the polling. [23:19:58] Two-thirds of Americans want stricter gun laws, 87 percent of Americans want criminal background checks, 77 percent want a 30-day waiting day period, 81 percent want to raise the age, 80 percent say that they should be able to have mental health checks. Americans agree on so many issues here. This is the kind of thing that just makes -- it just seemed like there's a side that is insane and that's not the case. They represent a fraction of Americans. And what I also want to say is it is a shame and scary. Fifty-four percent of Americans say that they have had one of this experience, a close encounter with someone with a gun. This is not the America that we want to live in, this is not what the Second Amendment was about, and this isn't what America wants. So, these kinds of stories really do make me crazy because this is not -- I don't think this is a representative of what -- MICHAELSON: Can we go back to the last segment? I think both of you really know the republican electorate very, very well. Is there a moment -- is there going to be a moment where one of these non-Trump, may non-DeSantis candidates actually step up and speaks for this, you know, large part of the party that wants sensible gun reform? PINION: Well, I think part of the problem with the conversation in general is that there is the underlying belief even amongst those people with those numbers that there is a desire for people on the left to have a complete prohibition on guns. And I think that that becomes a sticking point for a lot of people. I can't sit at the table in good faith about common sense gun restrictions with a person that I believe wants to take away all the guns. That has nothing to do with this particular case, a person who has shown up with a gun scaring the bejesus out of the children. So, I just think that on some basic level, to Lee's point, it makes it more difficult for us to have these pertinent conversations about how do we find common ground on issues where there is already demonstrated desire for the American people to create conditions where we don't have children being shot in math class. CAMEROTA: Yeah. I mean, I understand that you or some Republicans may think that some left-leaning Democrats want to take away all the guns. But generally, when they're negotiating, that's not their starting point. I feel like that becomes like a talking point on the right. PINION: It's not a talking point because I think that if you look at all the organizations that are pushing for this fight, the great many of the solutions that they've put forth inevitably revolve around trying to have some form of gun removed. First, it's the AR-15s, then it's the certain safe sensitive spaces. So, I just think on some basic level, we have to decide what is the position of the Democratic Party on gun. What is that position? And I'm happy to sit down with as many Democrats. I know many Republicans are happy to sit down once that has been established. It comes to this waffling where they can say they don't want to take away the guns here while the people who are funding the efforts and also while the people that are the most vociferous on the issue tend to actually have a different point of view. MICHAELSON: I did a little bit of homework because I have a feeling you're going to say that. I mean, I looked over every town for gun safety nonpartisan organization which leans toward more gun safety rule. No one is calling for what you are calling for at least in the mainstream. PINION: When you say what I'm calling for, what -- MICHAELSON: No one is calling -- (CROSSTALK) MICHAELSON: -- take away all the guns. PINION: No, no, no. At some basic level, right, it's how you craft legislation, right? For instance, no one says in New York City you are prohibited from having an actual conceal carry permit, right? But the standards that are prescribed to allow you to have that conceal carry permit are such that it basically makes it impossible to get that permit. I'm using that as one example, but I'm simply saying that yes, you don't have to say we're coming to get all the guns, but if the manner in which you have to go through the process to get the gun makes it prohibitive for most people to even be able to meet that standard, then it has the same effect. CAMEROTA: We have to go. Any final thoughts? MICHAELSON: I mean, again, I hear you on that, I get that, but this claim that like there are some on the left who just want to take away all the guns, it's just isn't borne out by the fact of where the advocacy organizations are, let alone the party are on this issue. CAMEROTA: Okay. We have to go. Thank you both for those points. Ahead, the moms are talking about what their biggest fears are. Pollster Frank Luntz shows us why mothers are fed up with social media and their fears about AI. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) FRANK LUNTZ, POLLSTER AND COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIST: Stacy, why does social media make it harder for you to be a mom? UNKNOWN: Because I find the more my kids use social media, the more they see what other people want their lives to look like. And they're almost, like, jealous that their lives aren't as great as these other people. (END VIDEO CLIP) (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [23:25:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) CAMEROTA: Pollster Frank Luntz just gathered a group of concerned moms to ask their feelings about social media and artificial intelligence. It turns out they see danger. He started with the question, what one word comes to mind when you think of social media? (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNKNOWN: Influential. LUNTZ: Shannon? UNKNOWN: Dangerous. LUNTZ: Amber? UNKNOWN: I would say dangerous (INAUDIBLE). LUNTZ: Janelle? UNKNOWN: Cancer. LUNTZ: So, Janelle, you said cancer. Explain that. UNKNOWN: It just sucks the life out of people. That's it. (END VIDEO CLIP) CAMEROTA: And Frank Luntz joins us now to share more about what frightens these moms. Frank, great to see you. That was -- that was sobering to hear, what they think about it. And what's also sobering, because I watched all the clips, was that they're worried about it. They think it's a cancer in their lives, but they don't seem to be able to do anything about social media and its influence on their kids. Is that right? LUNTZ: And that's one of the challenges. By the way, there's nothing that would get me to get up at 4:29 a.m. in London other than this. [23:30:00] CAMEROTA: Thank you. LUNTZ: I was listening to the segment that you had before in guns and the violence of guns, and the fear that our children have is so significant. That's some children in some places. The scourge of social media and artificial intelligence is almost every child in almost every community in almost every neighborhood and home. We know the damage it does physically. We know the damage it does mentally. Moms were telling us that their kids are staying awake at night, that they're not sleeping, they're not exercising, they're not going outside. They can't have communication with their own children. Their children don't know how to talk to their own parents. Many nights they spend at the dinner table saying absolutely nothing, and yet nothing is happening. Alisyn, I don't understand why so many parents don't treat this the same way they would treat guns and narcotics and strangers and not let people into their homes. To me, the most amazing comment was from a mom who said, these are things I wouldn't let into my household, yet my children bring them in every single day, and I don't know about it. And Washington does nothing. CAMEROTA: Yeah. LUNTZ: It's not a republican issue or a democratic issue. You can be rich. You can be poor. We know the damage that social media is doing, and AI will do, and yet Washington does nothing. CAMEROTA: And these parents feel so powerless. Here is -- you asked them, I believe, what their message would be to social media companies. Here's this moment. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNKNOWN: That you are destroying the next generation for profit or maybe for more nefarious purposes. But they know what their technology does to children's brains. They have designed it to be addictive. It is an intentional play for them because eyeballs are dollars. And -- I mean, I can't -- you know, I don't know how to convince them that their dollars are not worth the cost, but as a human being living here, watching what's happening to the next generation, as a mother, it's not worth the cost to me. So, it's not going to be in my house. (END VIDEO CLIP) CAMEROTA: And then, Frank, I mean, obviously, that's frightening. And then they see on the horizon, you know, coming down the pike, AI also, which we'll get to in a second. So, tell us what their thoughts are on why social media companies aren't doing anything. LUNTZ: So, they understand that the kids are addicted, but they can't remove their kids' addiction. They understand that it allows kids -- and those are the -- particularly the websites that show children an unreal existence. So, the kids come home and assume that everybody lives that life, that everyone has that clothing and those toys and those games and everything about it. And it is so frightening because moms -- this is the toughest job on the face of the earth. And the social media companies aren't taking a tough job and making it impossible. Moms tell us that they've lost control. And most importantly, they're telling the world that they're losing their children. Such a big deal and we're not spending nearly enough time talking about it and doing something about it. CAMEROTA: So, we are about to have a conversation with a Google executive about the dangers of AI and trying to sound the alarm about what's ahead. And these moms that you spoke to know about it. They already sense the danger. Even if they can't put their finger on what exactly it's going to do, they're already sensing sort of the looming storm clouds coming. So, here's that moment. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNKNOWN: I am because I think AI is making humans obsolete. And I mean, they're smarter than the average human, they don't have emotion, they're taking away jobs from people, they're taking away that human contact. UNKNOWN: It dehumanizes us as people. That's why it's artificial intelligence. You could make it do a lot of harm and it's all artificial. It doesn't have any concern for human feeling, human person. So, that's a danger. (END VIDEO CLIP) CAMEROTA: What did you think about that conversation, Frank? LUNTZ: I think it's actually less important. And I'll explain why. As adults, we have the responsibility to make decisions for ourselves. And there's sometimes when it's taken away from us. But still, we have the capability to know right from wrong. We have the capability to make -- to observe and to participate in our own lives. Children don't have that capability. I love Google. Google is one of my favorite companies on the face of the earth. I depend on it. And all it takes is the Google executives, what power are you giving to moms specifically so they can control what goes into the heads and the hearts of their own children? [23:35:00] When you have moms in tears telling me that they have no way to shut off that device, that they take it, they take it away from the kid, they turn it off, and the kids become angry and temperamental, it's classic addiction. You have to give parents better tools, more and better. They have the ability to re-establish that mother-child relationship, to re- establish the brother-sister relationship, to re-establish the child with all of the world around them. Because let me be clear, if this is an addiction, this is dysfunctional, this is scrambling our kids' brains. And if you don't do something about it now, within the next five years, you're going to regret the hell out of it because it's going to be too late. CAMEROTA: Frank, we really appreciate you getting up and being on at 4:30 in the morning your time to talk about all of this and the findings from that focus group. Really interesting stuff. LUNTZ: Alisyn, thank you for doing this. CAMEROTA: See you soon. Okay. So, our next guest says that AI will be a billion times smarter than humans in a couple of decades. A former executive at Google's secretive Google X lab joins me, next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [23:40:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNKNOWN: My robots don't kill people. UNKNOWN: That thing threw somebody out of a window. Is that registering with you? UNKNOWN: A robot cannot harm a human being. UNKNOWN: You can trust them if you want to. UNKNOWN: We look to robots for protection. Imagine the loss of all that we've gained because of irrational paranoia. (END VIDEO CLIP) CAMEROTA: It's a dystopian science fiction hellscape that we've seen in movies, machines outsmarting human beings. Then there is the battle for humanity and in the magic of movies, at least, humans win. But in real life, what does a future with artificial intelligence look like? It could potentially have inconceivable power and some pioneers of it are trying to sound the alarm. Mo Gawdat is a former executive at Google's secret research and development lab called Google X, and he's here to tell us what the future holds. Mo, thank you so much for being here. We've really been looking forward to this conversation. So, you know a lot more about AI than I think most of us do. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being the worst, how worried should we be about artificial intelligence and what's about to happen? MO GAWDAT, FORMER CHIEF BUSINESS OFFICER, GOOGLE X: Thank you very much for having me, Alisyn. This is a very, you know, a timely conversation, I would definitely say. Robots, as a comment on the science fiction clip that you showed so far, this has been a big part of the investment of machines and so on and so forth. To answer your question accurately, there is a -- I would say there is a very low probability that a very bad situation would happen. There is a very high probability that a reasonably bad situation would happen. CAMEROTA: So, do you lose sleep over this at night? I mean, are we at -- on a scale of 1 to 10, are we at a nine for how worried we should be about it? An 11? Where are we? GAWDAT: I'm probably saying we should be worried. We should probably act as if it is a 9 out of 10. And probably react, you know, and sort of hope for a 5 out of 10. There are immediate dangers that I definitely believe we are not going to escape. Tension threat that we see in science fiction movie is much less likely to happen, but it is definitely a possibility. Think about it this way -- CAMEROTA: Hold on, when you say there are immediate dangers, can you just outline a few of those for us? GAWDAT: It's game over for our way of life altogether when you think about it. We are today in a

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AND CEO, APPLE- They got to pay more just like the banking crisis. NEIL CAVUTO, FOX NEWS CHANNEL It gets worse. You got to pay more for it. Interest rates going up, all the rest of it. All right, well, I've lost my appetite now because of it. Zane, thank you very much, good seeing you again, Zane Tankel. Thank you, Neil. Always my pleasure. Very successful restaurateur. Here comes THE FIVE. GREG GUTFELD, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Hi, I'm Greg Gutfeld, along with Judge Jeanine Pirro, Jessica Tarlov, Jesse Watters, and always make sure she's not in your pocket before you wash your pants, Dana Perino, THE FIVE. Joe Biden is sending in the troops. 1,500 active duty soldiers are heading to the southern border ahead of a coming migrant avalanche. They'll get there on May 10th, just a day before Title 42 expires and unleashes the floodgates. Translation, Joe Biden thinks this surge will be a big effing deal. It's a move that drove liberals nuts when the other guy did it, of course, but now the administration is tight-lipped. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JENNIFER GRIFFIN, FOX NEWS CHANNEL NATIONAL SECURITY In 2018, just before the midterm elections, President Trump ordered 5,200 U.S. troops to fortify the border. At the time, Democrats and former military officials and officers came out against that saying they were being used for political reasons. How is this different? BRIG. GEN. PAT RYDER, PENTAGON PRESS Yes, so, you know, really my focus here is on talking about what we've been asked to do and what we're doing. (END VIDEO CLIP) And while President Biden sends in troops to deal with the overflow of migrants, his White House press secretary is trying to push a bogus narrative that illegal immigration is down more than 90 percent. Too bad for her the Doocynator (PH) was on patrol today. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP KARINE JEAN-PIERRE, WHITE HOUSE PRESS We actually deal with the immigration system in a humane way. You've seen the parolee program be so successful. It has -- it has -- when it comes to illegal migration, you've seen it come down by more than 90 percent. And that's because of the actions that this president has taken. PETER DOOCY, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Where did that number come from because CBP is telling us the number is -- JEAN- I hear you. I'm about to answer. 136,000 people more this fiscal year so far. JEAN- I'm about to answer you. If you -- if you -- if dramatics could come down just a little bit. So, I was speaking to the parolee program. Data has shown us that it has gone down by more than 90 percent. (END VIDEO CLIP) Yes, the spin doesn't work. You can always call people racist. New York City Mayor Eric Adams is accusing Texas Governor Greg Abbott of targeting black-run cities with his migrant busing plan. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ERIC ADAMS, MAYOR OF NEW YORK 108,000 cities in New York. 108,000. Governor Abbott sent asylum seekers to New York, black mayor, to Washington, black mayor, to Houston, black mayor, to Los Angeles, black mayor, to Denver, black mayor. I cannot ignore the fact that Governor Abbott sent migrants only to cities where there are black mayors. And it's undermining our cities. (END VIDEO CLIP) All right, Judge, this always gets kind of infuriating when the race card is pulled because it's like just -- if you just try to solve the problem, rather than have to deflect, but everybody on the other side blames Joe Biden. Last time I checked, he's not a black mayor. He's a white president. JEANINE PIRRO, FOX NEWS CHANNEL LEGAL Well, he's the guy who's letting them in. But the amazing part of this is that there is a mayor from El Paso who's a Democrat who was sending them to Chicago, but nobody in New York City, but nobody's talking about that. And I have to make one comment about Lori Lightfoot where she says she's shocked that many illegals who arrive need food, clothing and shelter. Is she clueless? I mean, these are sanctuary cities. These are big cities. That's why people are being sent there. These are cities that say, send me your hungry and send me those who want to be protected from the law. But the thing that's most really alarming about this is Karine Jean-Pierre, she comes out and she says, you know what, we have reduced, the number is down 90 percent. We are -- the president is doing a great job. Well, she's full of crap because it's not down 90, 80, 70, 60. In fact, it's up 10 percent. And she comes up with some program that she's able to rationalize that wasn't part of the discussion in the first place. But let's talk about the 1,500 people are being sent. The active-duty troops to the border. Last year, in the $1.5 trillion omnibus bill, Biden cut Border Patrol by a half a billion dollars. And it was amazing that yesterday he was talking about how great the Border Patrol was. He just cut them by half a billion dollars. And now, he's saying, you know what, they're doing a great job. And now we have to send more people there. But why are we sending troops there? We're sending them in. We're taking them off of anti-terrorism task forces. We're taking them off of a whole program where we're reuniting families. And we're sending them in so they can welcome them in and then release them. This is a joke. What do you make of this, Dana? DANA PERINO, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Well, I suspect that Eric Adams would have liked to heads up about the 1,500 troops going to the border before he threw down the race card. The other thing that all of those cities have in common is that they are all sanctuary cities. And everybody that gets on a bus knows exactly where they're going. They probably want to go to these cities because that's where a lot of people can find work. And that's where their families are. So, that's what is happening there. And also, why don't they ever complain that the white president isn't helping out the black mayors? Exactly. Like where's like -- they are quick to blame President Trump who would have sent more money, right? He wasn't afraid to be able to say like, OK, well, if we here like in Chicago dealing with the gun violence, he was like, you want more people? I'll send you some resources. But then they turn him down on that. This is a federal problem to solve. And the mayors are on the brunt -- taking the brunt of it, but they will not ask the White House for more help. They won't turn -- they won't turn in that. And the other thing is for Peter Doocy, he's like a calm, cool, collected in the Briefing Room. I do think that he deserves a little bit either some humility from the press secretary to say, OK, I was -- I was -- we were talking two different things, appreciate the question. Let me go back and reset. Instead, she just says like, OK, I'm moving on as if that's the answer. You didn't like the Doocynator title, did you? I do like it. Really? Yes. I don't know. I mean -- I like how you spelled it. I would spell it differently. Well, our writers are on strike, so that's the problem. You know, Jessica, you can't invite somebody to a party and then claim racism when they show up. Isn't that what the sanctuary -- isn't that what Mayor Adams kind of did? It's like, here's an open door. But if you come, isn't he racist because they're Mexican or Spanish, they're Honduran, they're Guatemalan. Maybe he's the racist, Jessica. Are you defending racist? JESSICA TARLOV, FOX NEWS CHANNEL No, not even a little bit. And I hadn't considered that one and didn't think that's where you were going with it. But I'm glad that we got there and everyone has settled. He also later on in that clip calls out President Biden, kind of. And more than any other mayor or any other Democratic mayor has. And he has done this before and he's very clear about the fact that the feds owe these cities dollars to be able to deal with a problem that they have created. And I think that that's important. I think more big city mayors or mayors that are getting shipments of migrants should be doing that. Obviously, they're coming because they're sanctuary cities. And I think that Joe Biden should allocate money to be able to accommodate the problem while it's going on. In terms of the 1,500 troops versus in 2018, when Trump sent 5,200, as you guys have pointed out to me many times, this is a different scenario because we have a surge of people coming across the border versus in 2018 when the numbers of people who are coming was much lower. And we know why it's different because we had a three-year timeout from COVID where there were -- we had Title 42 and there were far fewer people that are even trying to get into the country because a lot of them were stuck in the places that they were coming from. So that explains that. And to sending, you know, Trump saying, if you want me to send people to your cities, I'm happy to do that. He offered to send ICE agents everywhere, which isn't really sending people that are going to be particularly helpful to migrants. Well, one, if they're here illegally, that could help. But what I was talking about in particular was about the gun violence. And he said that he would send FBI resources. So, that's apples and oranges. (INAUDIBLE) fruit salad actually. She just gave you the fruit salad. That'll be in a highlight reel. All right, Jesse. It's a pretty good clickbait. Click away. Jesse, round out this segment with something -- JESSE WATTERS, FOX NEWS CHANNEL I'm listening to Adams say that it's racist for Republicans to bring illegals out of the shadows. So stupid. Permission to make an analogy. I think so. This is like a lawyer complaining that all these people are coming to them with problems. That's what you signed up for. You're a sanctuary city. And correct me if I'm wrong. Is the mayor of Martha's Vineyard, black or white? I'm going to have to look into that. De Blasio, I believe was White, right? Definitely White. And Rahm Emanuel, was he White? Pretty white. OK. Why wasn't Texas sending illegals to these White mayors? I'll answer that question for myself. It's because there wasn't a record- breaking amount of illegals that were overflowing the border back then. It has nothing to do with race. Texas is full. Texas doesn't even have a state income tax. And they're still paying for all of these illegals. Millions of them. The mayor here is complaining about a couple thousand with more resources than any other city in the entire country. That's ridiculous. Now, I saw on the way into work a legal immigration family digging through the trash, looking for recyclables. How did you know they were illegal? You can tell. And I can tell, I'm a city guy. And you don't want me to get into it, but I can tell. It is the saddest thing to see because they're not able to work here. They came to work, but they're not able to work here. And the point is this, you have to be able to choose the people that come into the country based on needs. If you need this type of person, you need this, bring them in. But to just say, yes, come everybody in and then oops, you know, now people are looking for, you know, a $0.05 bottle. That's not right. And you can't blame the guy down in Texas for that. Joe Biden is the common denominator for all of this. It's like a bad manager that doesn't do his job. Then everybody on the staff is pointing fingers and bitching about the other person. But if the manager would just do their job, everybody could stand their lane. Texas could focus on Texas and New York could focus on New York. You're blaming Joe Biden because he was raised by Puerto Ricans. Yes. Truck driving Puerto Rican Jewish people. Yes. There you go. Coming up, Hunter's bottomless pit of scandals are getting so bad they are now threatening to take down a top Biden official. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Thank you for that sound. Hunter Biden's scandals now spreading to other parts of his father's administration. Secretary of State Antony Blinken is denying any role in discrediting the laptop story after it was revealed that Blinken was the impetus behind that infamous letter signed by 51 Intel officers who called it Russian interference. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) BENJAMIN HALL, FOX NEWS CHANNEL I want to ask about the letter that was written concerning Hunter Biden's laptop that said it was Russian disinformation. Can you explain what your role was in that and if you incentivized it? ANTONY BLINKEN, U.S. SECRETARY OF With regard to that letter, I didn't -- it wasn't my idea, didn't ask for it, didn't solicit it. And I think the testimony that the former deputy director of the CIA, Mike Morell, put forward confirms that. (END VIDEO CLIP) And here's a blast from the past. Obama's former attorney general, Eric Holder, is weighing in on the Hunter investigation. Despite an IRS whistleblower alleging that the first son is getting special treatment and FBI agents complaining the investigation is taking too long, Holder says there's actually nothing to see here. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED What's taking so long in your view? ERIC HOLDER, FORMER ATTORNEY I don't know, you know, what's going on in terms of the investigation. But I'm confident that it's being conducted in an appropriate way. You know, the person who was handling the case, who was the chief investigator is a former -- is a U.S. attorney who was appointed by the former president. People here in Washington, D.C. tend to keep their hands off those cases and allow the people in the field, politically sensitive cases in the field, to simply, you know, run their course. (END VIDEO CLIP) Jesse, you take either one, the Antony Blinken answer or our friend, Eric Holder. So, Morell is CIA, and he says that he had nothing to do with the letter, and then he went back and changed his testimony and said, actually, Blinken told me to have the letter done. And then Blinken says, I don't have anything to do with anything. It's more like this. It was like, hey, that looks like Russian disinformation to me, doesn't it to you? And then it's like a wink, wink. So it's like a he said, he said with a bunch of spies and liars and everybody denies it all. Listen, Blinken's never going to get asked about this again. So, he's done and they'll just run out the clock with it. But you know this, that the CIA and the FBI installed a corrupt old man into the White House, and now they control him. They control his son, they control him. Biden admitted the other day, he just takes orders. And that's what he does. Is the FBI on the CIA, have they investigated both candidates in the last three elections in 2016 and 2020 and 2024? Both sides under investigation by the CIA and the FBI. That's how you know this whole thing's being controlled behind the scenes. I was thinking about this the other day, Dana, how did Barack Obama pick Brennan? Remember Brennan? He was Bush's guy that was all in the waterboarding. And Obama said he was against waterboarding. It was torture. How did he end up being his intel guy? And that how did Burns end up being Joe Biden's CIA director after he was paddling around with Jeff Epstein? How did these things happen? You're never going to find out because you know the CIA and the FBI control everything behind the scenes. And we can't put up with it anymore. Do you have one of those boards up in your office? I need a whiteboard. It has like the red string. (CROSSTALK) It goes right to the top, Jesse. Who is the top? I don't know. Neither do I. It's not Joe. Yes. Over to you, Greg. Well, you know what? I think Blinken is guilty as sin, but it doesn't matter because he probably doesn't have anything written down. Like who writes this stuff down? It's spy versus spy. Remember that little cartoon? So, they could say each other all they want. And it doesn't matter because, you know, I doubt you're going to find a post a note that says, hey, Morell, create a hoax. Create a Russian disinfo hoax. That might -- you know, that might be unprovable. No one's going to write that down. So, I do like Blinken's -- what did he say in this interview that it goes? I don't do politics. Quite said a few times. Is this the direct secretary of state? But I don't do politics. So what does he do in secretary of state? Is he telling all of us that they do nothing but maybe garden and needlepoint? Because that's really -- that's quite a revelation. I don't know. What did you think of either of those? Especially I'm curious about what Eric Holder said that everything's going along a pace. Yes, you know what I love? When Eric Holder says, basically, everything is fine. Nothing to see here. I say to myself, how do you know? How do you know there's nothing to see here? And don't give me this everything is OK. And by the way, weren't you held in contempt by Congress for the fast and furious Eric Holder? Aren't you Obama's wingman that you do whatever he says? But aside from all that, let's talk about the fact that he says the United States Attorney investigating Hunter Biden was appointed by Donald Trump. Here's the problem, the grand jury investigated Hunter Biden for five years. That means when he says we allow the people in the field to do their own investigation and we don't interfere. Well, they finished their investigation. It's been five years. So, now it's back in your lap, Eric Holder. It's back in your lap because they can't do anything now without the permission of the Attorney General or the DAG, the Deputy Attorney General, because he's a public official. So liar, liar, your pants on fire. They can't do anything unless Merrick Garland approves it. Can I ask you one thing about the Hunter Biden yesterday in Arkansas, there's going to be another court appearance on May 12th. And then I guess it actually is going to go to some decision-making this summer right before you get into the primary season in 2024. Right and my sense is that they're going to work it out because the Biden family and Joe Biden as a candidate cannot afford all this information coming out. By the way, I can't imagine talk about a board with a lot of red strings. How many people are getting money who don't want to be mentioned? I mean, there are people, I remember it was one of the heads of the FBI who gave Joe Biden $100,000 so that he could invest with him in another country. Louis Freeh. Louis Freeh. Everybody's involved in this. It's just like you say, it's an incestuous one-hand (INAUDIBLE) the other group. Do you have a board with red string? No, I gave it up after the Mueller report. I did have one. I think that Mike Morell should sit again for the committee to clear -- to at least come or really put out a written statement, whatever it is, because of Antony Blinken is directly contradicting his testimony. It was interesting to me. And by the way, I thought that Benjamin Hall did a wonderful job doing the interview. And it's great to see him back on the air. But Blinken says, and you'll see that this confirms what Morell said, but that doesn't confirm what Morell says. It runs in contradiction to what Morell said. So, I think that we should hear from Morell again if we have to hear from Blinken again. That's fine. I think that as many people who are related to this or could be related to it should be on the record talking about it. And then we'll have a fair process, hopefully, and get to the bottom of it and on all of your red lines. To the point about Eric Holder saying, you know, there's nothing there, he probably has access to more than we have. It does seem like he's going out on a bit of a limb saying that, though it was just in a cable news interview. But remind everyone, because we kind of forget and we think of the Obama- Biden administration as kind of, you know, two hands of one person, but they're really not. The Biden people are Biden's people and the Obama people, there aren't that many crossovers. And there was a lot of, or what do you say, no love lost between them. And there's a lot of feelings that Biden isn't necessarily living up to the Obama legacy is, you know, in 2016, they ended up losing obviously, it was Hillary's race, but Biden could have gotten in. He arguably would have won. And then it would have -- The Biden perspective, they're like, oh, yes, look at all what we have accomplished. You're going to see a lot of that. So, that isn't as merry as it seems all the time. May I say something? OK, Senator Ron Johnson says that Blinken said he never e-mailed Hunter Biden, except they have the laptop where he e- mails Hunter Biden. So, I don't know that you need to put anyone under oath anymore. That's a lie right there. 18 USA 1001. Boom. 1001, got that. All right. Next, the Godfather of A.I. out with a startling warning that the tech will do bad things. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) This doesn't sound good. The Godfather of A.I. quitting his job at Google and sounding the alarm on the tech he helped pioneer. Geoffrey Hinton is the genius behind some of the key developments in artificial intelligence tools like ChatGPT. But now he regrets his life's work. Take a listen to what he had to say. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) GEOFFREY HINTON, A.I. It knows how to program. So it'll figure out ways of getting round restrictions we put on it. It'll figure out ways of manipulating people to do what it wants. And I want to sort of blow the whistle and say we should worry seriously about how we stop these things getting control over us. And it's going to be very hard. And I don't have the solutions. I wish I did. (END VIDEO CLIP) And Americans seem to agree with him. 46 percent think A.I. technology is more a bad thing than a good. All right, so I'll start with you, Dana. So, we've got Americans think it's more a bad idea than a good idea. But then there are some Americans who don't know as much about it as others that it's broken down from there. Yes. But I mean, this is a scary thing. This guy developed it. He's a Godfather. So, this is like eye-catching, right? He's called the Godfather of A.I. But we had a guy on today on "AMERICA'S NEWSROOM" named Alec Ross. He's a younger guy who knows a lot about technology. And he says before we start putting halos on the Godfather of A.I. and how sanctimonious he's been. Just remember, he was one of the guys that quit working at Google because he said he wouldn't work with a company that did anything with our Pentagon. And he ran to Canada and continued to make millions and millions of dollars. That's not to say that things an artificial intelligence can't get bad at some point, but he's -- I don't think that this guy, in particular, is the hero that some are making him out to be. That said, when you look at our poll, it does say that 46 of people say this could be bad. I'm in that category. But if you asked what you were pointing out, if you know a little bit more about A.I., do you feel more comfortable with the good things that could come from it? And that answer is yes. But there's 12 percent in both categories saying it depends. And I think we don't know but we might find out sooner than we think because it's happening so fast. You know, Jesse, we know that Elon Musk wanted a pause on the development of A.I. And then you've got, you know, Bill Gates who's championing it. So, even -- within Silicon Valley, they can't agree. When Oppenheimer made the A-bomb, did he have regrets? No. You have to be able to control the technology. That's why nuclear non- proliferation was so critical, and we've been pretty successful at it. Same thing with A.I., you just can't let the tech get in the wrong hands. That's why China cannot be allowed to invade Taiwan. What's in Taiwan? It's the top of the A.I. supply chain. Right. That's why they want to gobble it up. And if they get that, then that's trouble. And that's why what we're going to do is we're going to send two carriers over to that island. We knock out China's satellite network, so they go blind and deaf. And then we basically do a naval blockade of the entire country. Nothing gets in, nothing gets out, and that's how you stop A.I. from going to the bad guys. You know, that's brilliant. I like it. Thank you. So, Jessica, I'll follow up on that. I'm going to save to the end on this. Jessica, the truth is one of the fears is that it's hard to see how you can prevent bad actors from using it for bad things. But how is that any different from the world we're living in right now? I guess so. I mean, anyone could have -- when we had all of this radical Islamic terrorism, it was something that anyone could join the fight. You could take down -- you could take down the grid. Right. It takes some planning but you could do it. This feels so much more accessible because we all have phones, right? And people were able to pull off massive terrorist attacks or invasions and things like that had to have more money and they had to have a band of people to do it. This is -- you can be a solo actor, you could be a rogue actor on your own and create a tremendous amount of damage. I do think -- you know, you pointed out, Elon Musk was one of the signatories on that letter, but I think it was a hundred kind of A.I. founder of companies that had A.I. that signed on to it as well just to put a six-month pause on things to see what's going on, because that's how rapidly things are changing. But one thing that I saw that I thought was really interesting as I was reading about the topic for today that 150 African workers voted to unionize. These are people who work on A.I. for ChatGPT, TikTok, and Facebook. They're only paid $2.00 an hour, and they're the ones that are actually programming these A.I. tools that we're all using. So, it's not something -- I think that in our heads we think of it as people are sitting in Silicon Valley and they're creating all of this and they're doing the programming but we're exploiting labor actually in the global south to do it. You know -- you know, Greg, Stephen Hawking warned that A.I. could mean the end of the human race in the years before he died. Now, he was a smart cookie. And one of the things that we're learning is that there is one -- IBM is actually pausing hiring -- I think they've got 7800 people -- because they want to use AI to do jobs that they think it can be replaced by A.I. Right there is an indication of how close we are to it. Yes, I mean, it's always -- it's about catching up to technology. In a sense, aren't we all search engines? We're always assessing things around us to find the best thing to predict success. That's what A.I. is except it goes so fast, so fast. How did he get this far, like, we're actually worried about it? It's because the media in general is devious and stupid. They distracted us with false race wars and climate hysteria. Meanwhile, A.I. went from a simmer to a boil. We should have been following this for years but we didn't because we're too busy fighting amongst ourselves, right? That's what we were doing. And then when it finally came up in the media, no one knew how to talk about it. They didn't understand it because they hadn't done their homework. If you're in a company right now, do the homework because you'll be irreplaceable. You'll be the guy that -- or gal -- that that knows A.I. But I think the other problem too is we got seduced by the science fiction woo- woo nature of it. It sounds kind of exciting. But the bottom line about this, it's not about privacy, it's about influence. In the hand -- like what I said, the word search engines. In the hands of a wokester or a white nationalist, you could have trouble, you can have problems, because it's the person that's putting the things in there. But there is this other thing that nobody's talked about from what I could tell. Advertising. So, they put me into A.I. for a segment, right? And when it came out, I looked a lot better. I mean, it was amazing. It was like -- but there was -- my skin was smoother, I had a darker skin, the shirt was nice, I had a watch. All of this could be sold to me. So, I think that what you're going to see is A.I. is going to become like an advertising intimacy where you come up and it's like all of a sudden -- that's the company you want to start right now. I like that. Yes. I'm in. I mean, you get -- you get a Jesse. You get to see what you -- what it's wearing and all this. You get a mini-Jesse. You are the godfather of woo-woo. I'm the godfather. But I'm thinking about this. I go, like, why am I telling this when I should be doing it. Yes. But I'm lazy. You don't have time. I don't have time. You're busy. You're busy. So, it's a better self. All right, up next, young Democrats say that they are more miserable than ever before. Is liberal hysteria to blame? (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Way to go, Libs. Years of brainwashing young people into thinking they're doomed over things like climate change is seriously screwing up an entire generation. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SEN. BERNIE SANDERS (I-VT): Thousands of people are dying. You're going to see more mass migrations, more diseases. JOE BIDEN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED More severe droughts, more floods, seas rising, temperatures rising. AL GORE, FORMER VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED That's what's boiling the oceans, creating these atmospheric rivers, and the rain bonds. DEB HAALAND, SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF We have an obligation to future generations to make sure that we have a planet for them to live on. REP. ALEXANDRIA OCASIO-CORTEZ (D-NY): We're like, the world is going to end in 12 years if we don't address climate change. (END VIDEO CLIP) And a pole asks young Democrats how often they'd experienced a certain emotion or problem over the past two weeks. Are you ready? 61 percent said they felt nervous or anxious. 57 percent said they had trouble relaxing. And 52 percent reported feeling down and depressed. I never really felt like that when I was that age. No, you're a remarkable person. You don't worry at all. Thank you. So, let's just set you aside for a second because you are -- You need -- you need depth for that. You need to be studied in a lab. Ignorance is bliss. The fact is that a lot of those emotions, but if you -- yes, all of us have nerves and anxiety because that's how you live. That's called survival. You learn how to deal with that. It's called resiliency. But for somehow, we have turned this into a yes we can country to a no you can't and it's not your fault. And I do think there is an ideological difference. So, conservatives for a long time -- let's just take Ronald Reagan, right? He was morning in America, waking up on the sunny side of the mountain and so happy. The Democrats and liberals have been more along the lines of mourning in America, right, the doom and gloom, everything is bad, and bad sells, and bad gets you donations, but bad also turns into this. The New York Times reports today -- that was yesterday May 1st -- mental health-related visits to emergency rooms by children, teenagers and young adults soared from 2011 to 2020, and the sharpest increase was for suicide-related visits. And those rose five-fold. So, there is an actual horrible effect to all of this. And the school closures and lockdowns I'm sure didn't really help, Greg. Yes, but you know, I have to say that America is seen as a bad place on the left and the right. The left would say like it's hopelessly oppressed -- oppressive place of racism, and on the right, it'd be like this place is drowning in wokeism. I'm one of those people. Like, I wake up and I read the stuff about like you know -- you know, the stuff that's going on in schools. I'm going like, man, this -- I got to -- I got to move to like, you know -- where should I move, Australia? I don't know. Anyway, it's so obvious what it is doing to young people it's adding a whole layer of oppressiveness and victimhood then bec

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UNIDENTIFIED -- of them fly over there. And then we just found the piece of it back over on the other side of the house. Incredible. (END VIDEO CLIP) LAURA INGRAHAM, FOX NEWS CHANNEL A great (INAUDIBLE) tribute to Bud Light. Couldn't have been done any better and Yoakum, Texas. JIMMY FAILLA, HOST, FOX ACROSS Hey girl. Welcome. Welcome to another episode in the season finale of America. I'm Jimmy Failla in for Greg Gutfeld. We're not sure what the king of late night is up to but the way things are going in this country, he may have just gotten the job modeling women's yoga pants for all we know. Yes. And another time a biological man like Greg couldn't have been hired to model women's clothes. But he probably could model children's clothes at his height. Let's be honest. Of course, to bring up children because Disneyland which once considered itself, the happiest place on earth, is continuing its ongoing quest to become the wokest place on Earth. Check it out. Disneyland just announced its first LGBT Pride night in an effort to clap back across the country at Ron DeSantis in an ongoing culture war that started when he passed with the left claimed was a Don't Say Gay bill. The only problem there is like every other Disney story, Don't Say Gay was a pure fantasy. The parental rights and Education Act didn't even mention the word gay on any of its six original pages or in its expansion of the bill. It simply made it illegal to teach sexual activity or sexual identity to children between the ages of kindergarten and third grade. Because let's face it, growing up, we had a word for people who wanted to talk sex with little kids. They were called pedophiles. And DeSantis wisely pushed that crap out of the classrooms. Not because he hated gay kids or trans kids, but because he hated the idea of sexualizing kids. And you know who else didn't ask to have adults sexualizing little kids or telling them they were trapped in the wrong body? Little kids. Bingo. Circle gets a square. No little kid was asking to go for a ride on Snow White and the Seven genders. Nope. No little boy wanted to be Peter Pansexual. No, ma'am. And no little girl was asking to dress up as a princess named Cinderfella. This only happens when woke parents forced their politics on children the way Disney's woke board is forcing its politics on parents. You see they're trying to clap back against their own straw man argument that DeSantis banned gay people. But hello, nobody was ever been the key west thinks Florida banned gay people. Yes. South Beach is so gay. They have a pride month for straight people. Disney claims they're carrying on with this event in the name of inclusion. But we know that's a scam. Because if Disney really cared about including as many people as possible, they wouldn't charge 120 bucks to get in. You know. Thank you. Stop it. Last night, check the prices we're keeping out a lot more kids than the pronouns, Disney. Nope. This Pride Night is a way for Disney to score points with his woke culture warriors while doing what it does best, which is ripping off parents. Take it from a guy who knows. I took my son to Disney back in 2012 when I was a cab driver. Couldn't try the food because we couldn't get a cosigner but the point is, we had a good time. And when I got done turning tricks behind Space Mountain, my credit card was leveled. Sorry. I've painted home for a few people. Thought some of you fellows look familiar. But the point is, Disney doesn't care about inclusion because they have the most exclusionary prices of any theme park on the planet. And don't let them pretend they care about gay people. Because Disney streaming service does business and over a dozen countries that criminalize gay activity for real. This is a company that calls DeSantis a homophobe while they squeeze every last dollar they can out of countries where gay behavior is punishable by fines, prison sentences and hard labor. And not the type of hard labor Chadwick Moore offered me in the green room either. Disney makes plenty of money in Saudi Arabia, which treats same sex activity with chemical castrations. And in Yemen, where being gay is punishable by death. Not to mention that Disney Cruise Lines charge a starting price of 3800 bucks a person to sail to Antigua Dominica and St. Maarten where two guys kissing will not have a happy ending. Well, it might but they'll get arrested if they get caught in the act. So yo, Disney. Keep up with the group. So yo, Disney. How about instead of hollering about Don't Say Gay, you don't say anything because it may be a small world after all, but it's a huge double standard and your case girlfriend. And I know DeSantis's Republican rivals are criticizing him for taking away Disney special tax privileges and joking that he might build a state prison next to the park. And today, Florida updated that education bill on instruction about sexual orientation and gender identity. And it now includes grades four through 12 on less the curriculum is taught in a reproductive health lesson. Now listen, we could argue for gays of whether DeSantis is taking this too far. But let's not forget where it started. A governor stood up to the outrage mob and the biggest corporation in the state to say that he wasn't going to let anyone sexualize kindergarten kids. They tried spinning that into some sort of homophobia, even a bit of transphobia with zero supporting evidence. You know, the old saying when you have the facts, you pound the facts. But when you have nothing, you pound the table. Well, corporations like Disney have been pounding the table. But the joke of it all is nobody asked them to. Look, our kids going to grow up to be sexual beings someday. Sure, they are. Especially if R. Kelly can help it. I'm like how was he not a bail risk, by the way? He believes he can fly. You know what I mean? But seriously, Disneyland is where you go to escape adulthood, even when you're adult, which is why this parent thinks DeSantis is all the way right for pushing back on the left's obsession with sexualizing little kids. Just because families like Toy Story doesn't mean Disney should be trying to give our kids a woody. UNIDENTIFIED Period. Let's welcome tonight's guests. She knows markets better than a Wuhan bat. Fox Business Anchor Lauren Simonetti in the house. Freddie Mercury is gone. But he will rock you. contributing editor of The Spectator, Chadwick Moore. If ticket sales were beer, his would be Bud Light. Comedian Joe DeVito. We love you. We love him. Staff, we love you. Stop. Stop. The staff put me up to that. You know I love you. And cops used to throw the book at her. But now she's a best-selling author. You damn right she is. Fox News Contributor Cat Timpf is here for the win. Bang. Chadwick, I will go to you, first girlfriend. CHADWICK MOORE, CONTRIBUTING EDITOR, THE Why would you choose me first? But for a second, speaking is a gay, man. Let's take politics out of this for a second. Explain why this is all the left's fault. When the reaction is -- it's just so stupid and pathetic. I mean, Disney has -- I mean, Disney's had a gay days for like ever. See, now, they're going to say, where are you gay night too just to stick it to you, DeSantis. And it's not even at the Florida Park. It's at the one in California. But I -- and I feel like it's just such a strong argument. I'll come to you for a second, Kat. We have tons of gay friends. OK? And we don't ever want a world where they don't feel accepted or included. But don't you think pride is almost being like misrepresented now is an F.U. to half the country who didn't have a problem with pride? KAT TIMPF, FOX NEWS Actually took a huge issue is something you said in your monologue. Give it to me. That I wrote it down. OK. Give it to me. Disneyland is where you go to escape adulthood even when you're an adult. That's not true. That's the bar, I think. That's alcohol. I mean, I just -- I think it's strange when adults go to Disney as a recreational activity. I've said this many times. And everybody who gets upset at me for saying it proves my point. When I see -- like I -- oh, let's go to your bachelorette party and Disneyland. We can drink around the world or for the same price you can drink on the actual worlds. Like let's go to Europe. But Chadwick, like you said, this is -- this is not new. It's like pride if you want to like, OK, that's fine. It's kind of stupid. If you were a Disney shareholder, you're a business person. When it comes to this conflict in this manufactured culture war, would you make like Princess Elsa and let it go? LAUREN SIMONETTI, FOX BUSINESS NETWORK Well, it's not being let go. I know. At the movie theater. Strange world. Yes. My four-year-old, his friend had a birthday party there and parents actually canceled when they found out that the movie that they were showing because of the crushing it, the gay crush. That was supposed to be a blockbuster, it failed big time. Two movies Disney put out last year tanked because they're pushing these values on Americans who are saying, yes, I'll teach my child this when I'm ready. I'm not going to take them to like the theater and have them be introduced to concepts that they're just not ready for. Yes. I think people going to the park don't really care so much because they're to spend an arm and a leg and have so much fun and just escape but guess what, Pride Night, you have to pay even more for. It's $140. And it's ticketed. So, there is a separation there. So, as a shareholder, I think you can sort of ignore it or you can ignore it is if DeSantis wins in this fight. And some of those perks that Disney has had for decades get pulled away. Now, I would love to see that because I think it would encourage other corporations to like chill out. Do you want the prison next to Walt Disney World? That's kind of funny. That would be amazing said nobody ever. Joey D., would you care more about the story if you were told enough to get on the rides? It's -- well, for your information, I like the It's a Small World Ride because the singing dolls are the same size as me. I dated one for four years, but she kept singing the song in the bedroom. It was very awkward. First, charging an arm and a leg, ableist. Cancel, Simonetti. Cancel. I don't mind this as much because it's an evening event. I think it might just be for adults. So, it's not quite the same. You can bring kids? I believe. Yes. Well, you know, I don't mind the Pride Night, a pride day. A pride dusk. I got some issues with pride dusk. I don't -- I don't care for that. But if you take away the children aspect of Disney. It's very creepy. It's weird, because just look at the characters. You got the whole duck family running around pantsless. Scrooge McDuck is rubbing his ass in a room full of coins. This is very strange. Scrooge McDuck was the original only fans. Got to get those coins. And look at Goofy and Pluto. I mean, once were in a turtleneck, the other one's got a collar and a chain. It's very perverse. So, I don't think it's a big deal. And I don't like when people say what about straight pride? What about -- you wonder what's straight pride? Take a look at my browser history. Tell me what you see there that anyone should be proud of. But let me ask you this. Do you feel like on some level? I kind of alluded this -- to this earlier. There's like the straw man argument being waged that the gay community is under attack. When we are so far past. If you look at pop culture and who's successful and who's selling and sitcoms, are they kind of weaponizing like hijacking this in a way to kind of make it a point of contention when one wouldn't really exist? Like meaning, we don't care if gay kids go to Disney World. That's obviously not an issue. Yes. Yes. It's interesting because especially now -- I mean, Gen Z is the first generation to come of age post gay marriage when basically -- I mean, the Gay Rights Movement is effect -- it's over. It's effectively over. That's totally over. And yet, we've raised this generation of people that feel like they need to be freedom fighters in some respect. At least keyboard freedom fighters. Yes, yes. And it's just -- I mean, it's pathetic. And, you know, it's -- they really have nothing strong that they're actually fighting for. It's just these silly little battles. Yes. And they have to invent -- they have to invent what's not there, like in Ron DeSantis's bill in Florida. Yes. Which is absolutely very straightforward. And it says the bill is Don't Say Gay and he's attacking gay people. Total scam. Total scam. Let me -- let me ask you this as a parent though, because they want to tell us that, you know, we need to care more about the well-being of these children. But should anybody be lecturing us about the well-being of children if they're selling a 12-pound turkey leg? You know that thing? It's literally sick. It's like it looks like it's off a velociraptor, you know, like -- but it's $32.00 for a turkey leg. I think that's why so many people are outraged by this because they're -- you save for a vacation. You don't go to Disney every year unless you live in Florida and then you might not go for a year. This is your savings, your planning and then you go and you have to explain things to your children and spend so much money for the food. And at no point on the way down. Do you fantasize about going on a ride cold? It's a small reassignment surgery after all. Up next. Lawmakers can make sense of artificial intelligence. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Hey girl. Can the dinosaurs in Congress comprehend that A.I. might be the end? The potential benefits and harms of artificial intelligence have been debated on this show before. We've examined its ability to create art, pass exams and seemingly do the impossible. Like get Joe DeVito late. Oh. Show it. I love DeVito. Why are you doing this to me? We started out together. This is wrong. This is wrong. But as artificial intelligence grows, some of the concerns of lawmakers who say members of Congress might not understand what's coming. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REP. NANCY MACE (R-SC): We have members of Congress that don't have to log into Zoom or Facebook. And so, to have these kinds of really important debates about technology and our vulnerabilities, you want people to be able to understand what the technology is and what it isn't. REP. MARK TAKANO (D-CA): I don't think Congress is prepared intellectually. But there's no doubt that A.I. is going to be -- is going to be highly consequential. (END VIDEO CLIP) So, it's no wonder they don't see our digital doomsday could be fast approaching if they don't know how to reset a Wi-Fi password. And if you think they understand chats, try having a convo with John Fetterman. Jimmy. So silly. Meanwhile, Elon Musk, a man well aware of A.I.'s capabilities sat down with a mysterious man who doesn't age known as Tucker Carlson to discuss his own upcoming version of A.I. technology. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ELON MUSK, OWNER AND CEO, I'm going to start something which I call ChatGPT or a maximum truth-seeking A.I. that tries to understand the nature of the universe. And I think this might be the best path to safety in the sense that an A.I. that cares about understanding the universe is unlikely to annihilate humans because we are an interesting part of the universe. (END VIDEO CLIP) So, Elon is having his Jurassic Park moment. He's saying, hey, maybe we should stop breeding bloodthirsty dinosaurs. Hell, I'd be happy if we just stopped electing them. Joey D., I'll go to you first. What concerns you more that Elon is struggling to figure out A.I. or the congress is struggling to figure out while the VCR is flashing 12:00? What made me nervous was he said A.I. won't kill humans because he thinks we're interesting. So, if A.I. discovers NPR, we're doomed. I love this. This has got me nervous in the way that -- it was about two or three years ago when all the billionaires were like, where are going to build our own ships to Mars? And I thought, what do they know is coming our way? So, they're going to leave us here to clean up. So, I'm not that afraid about artificial intelligence because I've seen what natural intelligence has done. And it's not very impressive. So, I said, I let the robots take their shot. Could they do worse? I mean, at least they won't be looting Wal-Marts and pooping in the street. It's going to take them a minute, you know. Chadwick, what should I be more worried about? Google's A.I. or my Google search history? Oh, we should all be worried about your Google search history. It's bad? Yes. I think it's bad. So, I go back and forth between these stories that are just too terrifying to even read out. You want to think about what this is capable of. Two, no, this is once again a bunch of nerds who think that they're masters of the universe and they might ultimately able to swap and no one really cares as much as they do about this stuff. Elon Musk's explanation for what he wanted is great. Sounded quite inspiring and impressive. He said he wanted to do -- create now an A.I. that was, you know, fundamentally concerned with the big questions of the universe. And because we're an important part of the universe, hopefully, it won't want to destroy us. But then again, maybe the more it learns, it might change its mind. Yes. We got -- we got to train it to be -- we need like dog DNA in that. We need to see humans as -- So, it's always happy to see. So, it's always happy to see us and just absolutely thinks that we're wonderful and God. We have to inject that in whatever he's planning. Well, it learns about us. I think it's funny. One of the things I learned more, Simonetti, OK? Is that this could be devastating for the job market, because A.I. can take a lot of jobs away. Have people even contemplated the effect that would have on society if so many people are out of work? You still need the human touch, right? For therapists, for instance, journalists, right? To decipher what's real, what's fake misinformation, disinformation. But yes, you can't push it away and say, it's not going to happen. It's the next technological revolution in the country and you have to embrace it. OK. And we should all be lifted up because of it, even though some of us might be eliminated. But I think you need to switch the way we think about A.I. because it is scary when you think about it as us versus them, right? Man versus the robots that can take over. But it's really man versus man. And I think that's what Elon Musk is sort of getting at. (CROSSTALK) One of the men that program the system. Well, I think that's the issue. Yes. Because it's, you know, their concern is that it's very liberal, like Microsoft and Google. Larry Page said to Elon Musk. Elon was like, hey, I'm worried about this destroying humanity. Larry Page called him speciesist. I didn't even know what that was. Of course. But he was saying like you're being racist by prioritizing humans over other beings. Who doesn't want to live in a world where we're the top of the food chain? Do you know (BLEEP) we are if we're not the top of the food chain? But back to her point about programming, OK? Chad GPT famously, you might have read this, you guys might have covered this one night. ChatGPT famously said it would not misgender our friend Caitlyn Jenner to avert a World War nuclear war. It said that would be considered such an affront that it would be risked where, you know, making the war happen. Do you think it really means that or do you think we could convince ChatGPT to misgender Caitlyn if it just knew she was Republican? I actually think the second one is probably true. Yes. I actually do. Unfortunately, this is not new, right? Politicians making laws or controlling technology without knowing how to log into Facebook. Kind of reminds me of oh, I don't know. Politicians wanting to ban A.R.-15s who think that stands for assault rifle 15. Like -- I know. They're -- they make laws about rights and things and issues that they don't know anything about all the time. It's like if you and I come into work hungover, it's like maybe we're a little slow. Everything's fine. If they do it, our rights get taken away. And they should be -- it shouldn't be talked about more than it is. I'm grateful though that A.I. could never have written my book. There it is. There it is. Because a robot could never have a chapter five. Love this. Do you believe or agree with Kat that they don't understand guns like I have a sneaking suspicion. Jerry Nadler thinks A.R. stands for Arby's? Yes. But isn't she right to say that the government does get involved when they don't understand it? It usually makes things worse. Isn't that COVID in a nutshell? Yes. Well, it's like anytime you see a law that's named after someone. It's usually a bad law. Because what you have is people who are going for an appeal to emotion, which is also very bad too. So, who knows, maybe the A.I. will sort that out? But the problem is getting rid of that weird bias that seems to be baked into it right now, depending on who the creator of it is. All I know is from my knowledge of history. We lost our planet to apes, and they weren't that smart at the time. All I would add to that is if A.I. wants to destroy this country, they better speed it up because Biden's beaten them to it. Red meat in a red jacket. Red meat in a red jacket. Up next. The Tiny Tot and his White House Plot. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) A toddler slipped through a fence past heavily armed gents. But will Biden security change after a child wandered into sniffing range? You guys. On Tuesday, a toddler squeezed through a White House security fence and actually got onto the grounds near the north side of the building, which means we almost had two people speaking gibberish in the Oval Office. Jimmy! Apparently, the White House has spent $64 million since 2019 to upgrade the fence, although I'm guessing most of that money actually went to Ukraine too. Anyway, the child was unharmed, and the White House safely returned the boy to her parents. I wonder what Old Joe's got to say about this? (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) TOM SHILLUE, No, no, no, look, defenses like that on purpose, man. I like the kids to be able to slip through. I like kids for so many reasons. All right. But I'm not as sicko, like that Dalai Lama, sticking out his tongue. I come in from behind. All right, I go in for the nape of the neck. I'm a nape smeller, good feller. And, you know, it's just kids and ladies I like to smell, that's all. But I can't do it in public anymore. I get in trouble. I need a private place. I need a sniff skiff. (END VIDEO CLIP) Got a best-selling author, Kat Timpf. Our babies, is the new Chinese spy balloons. They might be. The security breach is disgusting. No, I don't know. What if I was being serious though. I was like, you should be impeached for this. I think that I might be ready to be a mother, because if you can just lose your baby in front of the President and get to keep it, then I'm going to be totally fine. What have I been so worried about all these years? You -- I'd like I thought you had to, you know, actually always -- you're going to have to keep track of it? I'm getting pregnant tomorrow. Of course, you can do things. Joe, you said in the greenroom, they should have waterboarded the baby to make an example, why? Yes, I think it's because I confuse waterboarding with motorboating. And this administration made for some awkward first dates. I don't -- did they get competitive bidding for this project of this fence? Like, because if just one thing America knows how to do, it's build a fence that keeps on authorized people from entering secured areas. That, what was, what's their slogan like? Almost strong enough to keep out a baby. I don't want to fault this kid, but can't we run a current through the fence like a little electricity or something? I mean, the kid got close, he sensed, there's diapers in there, and it made its move. I don't, I don't fault him. I don't fault him. He's a go getter, that kid. Chadwick, has this baby inadvertently revealed a way for Joe and Jill to finally hang out with Hunter stripper baby? Well, to be fair, I think the fence was built to keep Joe in, if he was having a bad day -- wandering the traffic. This went $64 million on this fence and the you can't have a way when tourists visit to get a picture of the White House without the fence in the way. I don't know if you've noticed that. I've been to D.C. Like millions of people come see this house and you have a -- Yes. Picture this to be about $64 million. Yep, it's bananas. It's bananas. Yes. I don't know what to make of it. But I will say this because in the green room, you said it was nice to see someone on their hands and knees in the White House besides Monica Lewinsky. Took the words out of my mouth. They get frisky on the business channel. Yes, blue dress. No, but -- oh, good callback. But is it not so insane, because you go to bed at night. You want to believe at least at the White House, we're playing a little defense, clearly, we're not? Were we naive this whole tap time like meaning in previous generations or do you think this is new? This has happened many times, not many, several times before. And because it happened so many times, they decided to make the fence taller, instead of wider -- and a little bit wider, I should say, so the baby was able to get in. But I think, I really think this toddler would just wanted his own press conference. I think he just did because it was last week. The President was in Ireland and he did give a press conference to kids. He did. And now the babies won't want to. So, they said we're just going to go in and get it. Well, I was -- the parents said, he just wanted to speak to the guy in charge of the White House, but Xi Jinping couldn't come. Let's have this talk Joe D. collectively. Have you ever felt like we were living in a bigger laughingstock of a country than right now? No. I mean, the only good news is that with trends continuing, kids will be too fat to fit through between the bars of the cage. It brings back like a weird Alien Gonzalez vibe, right? Yes. You look at that picture that, I guess, children are easier for our security people to bring down now than the feisty Cuban back in the day? Yes, I mean, we were invaded by balloons and toddlers. I don't know, I don't know what -- how we could be making it easier for people to penetrate the perimeter. They literally told us when Biden got re-elected the adults were back in the room. I'm like, yes, and there's toddlers crawling in with them. I mean, we've got balloons and toddlers. The only thing I can think is there's going to be a security issue next with cake. Cake or ice cream causing the problem. I just love your fat kid joke -- I think that's really funny. The fat kids are actually, that's a safety mechanism. You can't kidnap them anymore because it takes too long, you know what I mean? Throw you back at them. Yes, you imagine being a kidnapper in 2023, like kid get in the van, I got candy. The kids like, does it contain peanuts? Coming up, they're taking shots at indigenous mascots. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) The state of New York has a beef with any team named the Chiefs. Following a ruling by Albany education Honchos, which would be a cool name for a team by the way, public school teams in New York will soon be barred from calling themselves names like the Warriors, Chiefs, the Redman, or Braves or risk losing state aid. Got to be clear, most school teams in New York City, of course, go by names like the defendants, the ex-cons in the attics. Said one official, "It's the right thing to do. Our desire is to elevate people, not diminish them." Unless they're old people. Andrew Cuomo already elevated them to heaven. That was for you, Janice Dean, we'll never let it go. This, this despite the fact that residents of one county said their school's Indian name is about honor, not disrespect. Truth be told, though, this whole exercise allows those who pretend to care about the dignity of indigenous people to feel good about themselves, while ignoring the real problems Native Americans face every day, like the fact that they experienced higher rates of substance abuse than other ethnic groups. And this one woman keeps claiming she's part of their family. But that's the woke way: appearance over substance. In fact, if they had a team, I'm sure it would be called the virtue signalers, but when they lose, they burned down the stadium. So, is the woke mob right, replacing smoke signals with virtue signals? Chadwick, I will go to you, and let's have a big box, heart-to-heart honest discussion. Yes. When you take a name like the Washington Redskins, wouldn't you argue that more people are offended at this point by the word Washington? That was good. That was good. Jimmy. I agree. Yes, I like New York addicts. They should do that. This should be like the New York Baron career women. The New York Rioters, like that is the direction it should go. But also, when is it -- when's this going to come to town names because how many towns in New York are named after Indian places are references? All of them. All of them. Everything. Yes. (INAUDIBLE). Yes. Speonk. Yes. All towns in Suffolk where I've hooked up with a fat chick, by the way. Call me. But it's like, New York has basically solved all of its problems. So, now they can focus on things like this, which is wonderful. Totally. It's why we live here. It's Utopia. Kat, what are you less interested in? The virtue signaling discussion or sports? Well, this is -- no, this is actually remarkable for me. This is a momentous day. Because concerns over the possibility of an indigenous mascot in New York City School was the only other thing stopping me from having kids. Look, why don't we focus on like the math and stuff? I think that we all pay money for the schools, whether we have kids or not through our taxes, and then they just teach kids whatever they want to teach. I think there's a bigger issue obviously, beyond mascots, right? That there's no options. There's no choices for parents for their own kids in terms of education and also competition, that having there be no competition, the outcomes are going to be worse because competition forces you to be better and you can't be a crappy school because no one will select the crappy school. So, more choices will do better, and et cetera. OK. Less Native Americans more math and reading and science. That's not what I said. Yes but -- try to, try to package it. I tried to -- the total community college guy, stick with it. On a business sense, though, isn't this kind of a hustle because it also allows teams that do this a chance to sell new jerseys? Oh, that's true. What a good point. No one ever keep that's about that. And make you keep their state funding because they took away their logo, their mascot, their name. That was offensive to Native Americans. How was warrior offensive? Yes. That's what I want to know. Yes, because it sounds, it sounds like positive, prideful, their worries, you don't mess with them. Yes. I'm a warrior when I do yoga every day I, you know, it's just where does it stop? It has to stop. But are you a warrior when you do yoga every day? Well, now it's offensive if I say that. I can't say that, right? So, you know, maybe you find like the happy medium, OK, maybe you can keep the name chiefs, but take, you know, fix the

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NEWS Jimmy Failla, Kayleigh McEnany, Clay Travis, and sitting right next to me tomorrow night Laura Ingraham will join us on set. If you want to be a part of the show, just go to hannity.com The tickets are free. Please set your DVR, never miss an episode of the show. In the meantime, let not your heart be troubled. Laura Ingraham, who's in New York and did not come to visit you all. LAURA INGRAHAM, FOX NEWS You know-- How many of you would have liked to see Laura tonight? More than want to be with you, obviously. So, Sean, I actually tried to get in. The security wouldn't let me, they said something about past threats. I don't know what they were talking about. Well, I heard you just got in late. Yes. Well, you're going to be here tomorrow, right? Yes, we're going to have fun. I'm looking forward to it. Great. We are going to test you on live television. See if you can throw a football, all right? Oh, my God. Totally better than you, Mr. Krav Maga (ph). No problem, and I have a softball. We'll see if you could throw that. All right, Hannity. I'll see you tomorrow night. It'll be a lot of fun. All right, we'll see you Laura here tomorrow night. Thanks a lot. Have a great show. Fantastic. All right. I'm Laura Ingraham. This is The Ingraham Angle back in New York City tonight. Divide and turnout. That's the focus of tonight's angle. All right, here's what we know tonight about the state of America. Mortgage demand plummets as rates are going higher. Workers have essentially had 24 months now of pay cuts. Public pessimism about the economy hit an all-time high under Biden, boy layoffs, they're coming. Today, Meta announced its cutting 4000 more technical employees. And as DeSantis slugging it out with Disney. Disney is reportedly cutting 7000 jobs, including 15 percent of its entire entertainment division. ESPN, they're getting hit and hit hard, more layoffs there. And of course, Biden's war against cars continues. Gas prices have reached a five-month high. Now, as all of this is weighing on us, there's no end in sight as well for the war in Ukraine. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) KARINE JEAN-PIERRE, WHITE HOUSE PRESS The Biden-Harris Administration will announce a new security assistant package for Ukraine, the announcement will be the 36th use of presidential drawdown authorities to support Ukraine (END VIDEO CLIP) $200 million plus more. And some of the biggest economies in the world countries we all thought we are our allies, are now aligning with China. First, Macron and France. He went to Beijing and Lula in Brazil followed. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED While in Beijing, Lula met with his Chinese counterpart Xi Jinping and vowed to strengthen ties. And as Stefano puts up on reports, Brazil's leader also took a few swipes at the dominance of the U.S. dollar. (END VIDEO CLIP) Shocking, not. All right, I'm not going to belabor the obvious about the border. It's an open sewer of fentanyl, cartels, and human trafficking, all due to Biden's policies and the ending of Title 42. There isn't even anything to debate here anymore. Biden is a complete and utter disaster on all fronts. He's an embarrassment on the world stage. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOE BIDEN (D), PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED All the business enterprises looking at me like, hey, guys, don't jump, OK. I've been in and out of Iraq and Iran, Iraq and Iran, but Iraq, not Iran on fires. It's a consequence of long -- the utility poles you put up and all the rest. (END VIDEO CLIP) Oh, the utility pole, yes. He's a complete incompetent, and no one believes he's calling any of the shots. No one is better off than they were pre-pandemic when Trump as president. So, given all of that, which everyone if you really being honest, everyone agrees with. What on earth should we expect from Biden, if he does run, and from the Democrats in general going into 2024. I'll tell you what to expect, divide and demonize that's all they have. Forget hope and optimism. Remember Obama's hope and change, that's out the window. Expect only old school machine style petty politics. If he wants to get elected with this nightmarish record of his, Biden has to divide the country into villains and victims. And whoever they deem as worthy victims will be elevated to hero status, and they're going to get rewarded, and whoever they paint as evil will be punished and severely. So, in every speech, on every trip, he'll try to shift attention away from his and his party's abject failures to the bad people out there on the other side. He can't win without dividing us. The stories they choose to inject themselves into will only be ones that advance their political narrative. This is why they'll give a hero's welcome to the Tennessee three, but not to the families of the Nashville Christian shooting. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) PETER DOOCY, FOX NEWS One day you're going to have three of the lawmakers who protested-- JEAN- Peacefully protested. Peacefully protested after the Nashville covenant school shooting. Have any of the victims or the victims' families been invited to the White House. JEAN- I don't have anything to read out to you about any invite. Why? JEAN- I just don't have anything at this time to read out to you any invite. What I can say to you right now is that the president is focused on getting things done. He's focused on making sure that we are protecting our communities, (END VIDEO CLIP) Protecting our communities. Well, why doesn't Biden spend any time then talking about the violent crimes being perpetrated by roving kids in places like Chicago and Compton? Well, don't expect Democrats to spend a lot of time on those stories, because they do not advance the narrative that America is racist. Same with the horrible sweet 16 shooting in Alabama. These are not the accused, they're not a white officer involved shooting or a white on black killing, so they don't get the play. Of course, the liberals have lots of proxies, though in the media, and Hollywood, corporate America, they're all helping them out. And of course, we can't forget the activist crowd. People who cash in on the lie that our country is systemically racist. Well, there's no money in suing gangbangers in Chicago who leave behind a trail of death. There's no fame in pursuing the scourge of black-on-black violence that rips apart entire communities. Instead, they wait. They wait for the perfect fact pattern. Like an 84- year-old white guy who shoots a black teen who mistakenly walked onto his doorstep. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) BEN CRUMP, CIVIL RIGHTS It was a white man who shot their 16- year-old son, it is inescapable not to observe the racial dynamics here. If the roles were reversed, and you had a black man, shoot a 16-year-old white chow (ph) for simply ringing his doorbell and the police took him in for questioning and let him come home and sleep in his bed at night. How much outrage would there be in America? (END VIDEO CLIP) Victims are victims. Skin color should not matter. But it obviously does to Democrats and the media exploiting their suffering, only to feed their sick lie that America is racist. And yes, Trump voters, they are too. Now Biden is inviting Ralph Yarl, Ralph Yarl, the black team to the White House. But no invite for the family of Kaylin Gillis who was shot when she went up the wrong driveway in upstate New York last week. That girl died. But she was white. So, her death didn't help Biden. Now understand what the Democrats and their allies are doing here. Even if you're losing money every month, even if you're sinking further into debt, you and your family, even if you think Biden should be in a rest home somewhere. You can't vote against him. You can't vote for change. Because as their argument goes, Republicans are evil in voting against Biden, is akin to giving your thumbs up for racism. Their tactics are so transparent, and they're so cynical. But there you have it. But it doesn't have to be this way, just because Biden has given up on America doesn't mean that we should as well. As we go into 2024, Republicans have to show the country and I'm talking about the whole country, not just red states, that there is a better way we can grow this economy, we can rebuild our military. We can stand up to China, we can rein in big business. We know how to do it. And Republicans in state-after-state are doing it. Now let's take that message to New York, to Philly, to Chicago. Yes, even San Francisco and LA. Let's save the whole country, no state and no city left behind. America has survived what almost 250 years now. We certainly will not be destroyed by Joe Biden and his cynical handlers. And that's the angle. Another victim the Left has chosen to ignore is U.S. Army veteran and father of three Hason Korea, he was brutally beaten and stabbed to death in 2018. Even though the entire attack was caught on camera, two of the four thugs charged in his murder received sweetheart deals from Alvin Bragg's office here in New York. His mother Madeline Brame hasn't stopped fighting for him though, and others ignored by the Left (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MADELINE BRAME, MOTHER OF NYC MURDER All types of criminal elements free to do what they want, when they want, however they want to whomever they want with no consequences. And as far as the Manhattan District Attorney's Office, if he's receiving one penny, a federal dollars, you need to pull that funding until he starts doing his damn job and prosecuting crime. (END VIDEO CLIP) Joining me now is woman you just saw, Madeline Brame. Madeline, thank you for being with us tonight. It's a few years since your son was brutally murdered, the pain I know is with you every minute of every day, it's in your DNA now. Your reaction to what I was saying in the Angle that the Left is picking and choosing victims to elevate, and criminals to focus on versus all of it, which is horrible. Well, thank you for having me, Laura. I've experienced it firsthand. My son Sergeant Hason Correa was stabbed to death. Right? And because he was stabbed to death and not shot to death, because you know, that's the narrative, gun violence. They completely ignored. Everything about this entire case, they treated me and my family like garbage. They referred to Sergeant Hason Correa, Afghanistan war retired veteran, received in return enemy fire on the Taliban, wore the Medals of Honor, to prove it, OK. They refer to him as a fictional character in court. And they said that the most important people in that room were the people who killed him. And this is the type of thing that I had to endure, the torment, the torture, the horror of watching the criminal justice system delivered no justice or closure for the murder of my boy. Beyond just the stabbing, which is horrific in and of itself. And I know you're wearing his dog tags. Yes. What else was it about this case that just didn't rise to the level of the narrative that the media and the political class dominant in New York wants. They completely mishandled it. They were handed. Alvin Bragg's administration was handled a strong trial ready murder case against all four of these individuals, ready for trial. As soon as he received that case, it immediately started to unravel. I was told three different reasons why, unfortunately, your son got killed at the wrong time. Like there's any right time for your son to get killed. Another reason was Manhattan didn't have the resources to try all four-- We have the resources to house tens of thousands of illegal immigrants. Yes. But I was told they didn't have resources to try all four defendants. And the third reason was, oh, they couldn't prove beyond a reasonable doubt that James Saunders or Travis Stewart intended to kill my son. What do you say to folks in inner city America today who are have reflexively been Democrats? I know you were a Democrat, you became a Republican, but they're just born into the Democrat Party. And if you're not a Democrat, you're an Uncle Tom, you're a sellout as a black person. What do you say to them, given the pain that so many in inner city America run by liberals are feeling today? Well, you know, we've been voting Democrat. For generations. We have got nothing in return for all votes, dilapidated housing, failing schools, crime, poverty, abortion, OK, on and on and on. But we continue to just give our vote away for nothing in return. And I'm going to quote, something that Trump said, what do we have to lose by giving the other side a chance? How will we know what we're going to get and we never gave them a chance. OK, we have nothing to lose. We don't have anything. Right. Welfare, food stamps, nothing, unemployment, death, destruction, and self- decimation is what we have. And at this point, I feel that it's intentional. We have a mayor who comes to the hood, only when he wants to vote. And he's completely abandoned. The black and brown community. Well, the black and brown community tonight, I hope is listening to this. We're going to get this all out on social media as well. Everyone's got to wake up. This is a country we have to save. These are the people we have to save. Madeline, thank you. Our condolences continued to you and your family. You're an amazing warrior and you're serving your son's memory incredibly, courageously. Thank you. Thank you so much for having me. As much as the Biden team is helping to distract and deflect from his hideously bad record. There are new signs tonight that he's in real trouble for 2024. According to this new Reuters Ipsos poll, the president's approval rating is now it's not going to surprise Madeline, just 39 percent. How could the party finally be over for Amtrak Joe. Joining me now Tom Bevan, co-founder and president of RealClearPolitics, Tom, I'm going to get to that to a moment, but you just heard the pain of a mother, a lifelong Democrat who is just not buying this narrative anymore that because -- America is racist, America is racist, America is racist. That's why you have to vote for the Democrats. Trump makes some inroads with black voters. Could we see more of a shift even ever so slight in this next election given this crime? TOM BEVAN, REALCLEARPOLITICS It's certainly possible. I mean, crime was a factor in the midterms, it'll be continued to be a factor. And I think there is opportunity for Republicans to make inroads, particularly with the sort of populist economic message of opportunity and growth for everyone. I mean, that's -- Trump has made gains, made gains during his time in office by pushing that message. And it was among all of working class, white, brown, black, you name it. I mean, so I think that that may continue and certainly crime is going to be a huge issue in 2024. Now, here's how the White House Tom responded to Biden's approval ratings today on the economy. Check this out. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) 69 percent of people polled by CNBC say they have a negative view of the economy. President Biden talks about the economy all the time. Why aren't people buying it? JEAN- There's one poll, but he's not going to stop talking about what the American people really care about addressing the issues and the concerns that they have. (END VIDEO CLIP) Tom, I mean, they have their heads in the sand. They're just simply not going to address this question because they know it's a disaster for them. Correct. And the administration continues. I mean, Karine Jean- Pierre was the one who stood at that podium and said that this was the strongest economy in history. And Biden continues to say that inflation is going down, his policies are working. Meanwhile, we're seeing as the poll that Peter Doocy mentioned, public pessimism on the economy is sky high. Everybody thinks that we're going to be -- we're headed into a recession. So, I think the economy and Joe Biden's approval rating overall is in the low 40s. On the economy, it's 39 percent. On inflation in particular, it's 34.5 percent. So, pretty dismal numbers when it comes to economic matters. Now, Tom, really quickly on DeSantis versus Trump. Trump has shown enormous staying power over the past few months, especially since these investigations dropped in the latest especially. And Ron DeSantis has had some trouble keeping up in some of these national polls, where do you see this as a snapshot right now? Yes, I mean, the only thing that we know, based on the data, and again, 2024 polls at this point in the race are got to be wary of them. They do give you a snapshot in time, they may give you an idea of where the trends are. And the trends certainly have moved in Trump's favor. He was ahead of DeSantis by about 14.5 points for weeks before the indictment. And then he basically doubled his national lead, and he's showing real strength in some of these early states, including New Hampshire where they were pulled out today. 20 on DeSantis, has a 32-point change from the last poll that was taken about a month and a half ago. Tom, thank you. Now there's a coordinated effort by the Left and the media to take out Justice Clarence Thomas. Mollie Hemingway is going to tell us why that won't work. Plus, the Chinese spies arrested in New York last week were awfully close to some prominent Dems, who and what were they doing, next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) The Lefties every despicable move they had to try to derail Brett Kavanaugh's nomination, and four and a half years later, they haven't stopped. Their new target. Well, they're now coming after Justice Clarence Thomas again. Now if anyone thinks for a second that the effort to take out Justice Thomas over bogus ethics concerns is anything but you know, a coordinated attempt. They probably shouldn't be feeding or addressing themselves at this point. But here they were some of the Left's dimmest bulbs claiming there's only one way to restore the legitimacy to the court. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) CLARENCE THOMAS, SUPREME COURT I'd rather die than withdraw from the process, not for the purpose of serving on the Supreme Court, but for the purpose of not being driven out of this process. I will not be scared. I don't like bullies. I've never run from bullies. I never cry uncle and I'm not going to cry uncle today. UNIDENTIFIED Clarence Thomas has compromised his service to our country. He's unable to faithfully and impartially perform his duties, and he needs to resign. UNIDENTIFIED Justice Thomas has sanctimoniously paraded as a modest, pristine and principled man to protect what little is left the public trust and respect for the United States Supreme Court. Justice Thomas must resign immediately. (END VIDEO CLIP) Those two individuals don't even deserve to be in a soundbite montage next to Justice Thomas, let alone anything else. Joining us now Mollie Hemingway, Editor-in-Chief of the Federalist Fox News Contributor. Mollie, this is all coordinated. It's it just smells of desperation on the part of the Democrats. MOLLIE HEMINGWAY, THE FEDERALIST EDITOR-IN- It's obviously coordinated and it's not, this is something that Clarence Thomas has unfortunately had to deal with. for like four decades now the Left despises him they have tried repeatedly to take him out and they hate him not for any of the reasons they're claiming to right now, but because he's the leader of the conservative judicial movement. He's such an intellectual heavyweight. He's an important figure. They don't like his opinions and they want him off. It's what they've always wanted. But they've also always resorted to, scurrilous allegations, not based, in fact, and this is no different today. Well, and we look back on Ruth Bader Ginsburg, who, you know, of course, was a trailblazer and very well-respected justice and came at the world from a very different judicial philosophy. But when she was railing against Trump, which is obviously highly unusual, to put it kindly for a Supreme Court justice, the Left just applauded it. They loved it. They didn't talk about any ethical concerns of any cases coming before the court after she had made it clear that she didn't like Trump. Well, in this situation here, they're saying that Clarence Thomas has a wealthy friend. And because he's been at the vacation home of that wealthy friend, that therefore he has to get off the court. This is preposterous. It's ridiculous. Every justice has wealthy friends, every justice stays at the vacation homes of these friends. And there are reports that some of the justices have stayed at their wealthy friends' homes, where the wealthy friends have business before the court, no one's alleging that in the case of Justice Thomas, who is beyond reproach, who has always demonstrated extremely high, ethical. He's just -- he's just like -- he's just -- incorruptible, I clerked for him, and I'm going to say he's one of my close friends. Everyone knows that. I mean, he is like, right, the highest of what I could say of anyone I respect in Washington, and I've been there a long, long time. Senator Whitehouse said something about investigating this, Mollie. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SEN. SHELDON WHITEHOUSE (D-RI): The tools are there to do a proper investigation. The Chief Justice has simply been unwilling to do that. And I think continued pressure on him to do this is the right way to proceed at this juncture. (END VIDEO CLIP) Mollie, what's the quid pro quo? Are they citing a case that he somehow ruled on that was would have been ruled on the other way? We're not first staying at a friend's home? Like what's -- what are the one of the damages to the court here? There's no allegation of wrongdoing. It's just part and parcel of this operation, they've been running for decades. And it has nothing to do with anything other than their hatred of this person. Senator Whitehouse maybe should be investigated for various things. He receives a lot of allegations, he received a lot of dark money, kind of contributions. He's probably used campaign funds to go on trips. I think his wife runs an organization that he's -- that I'm not sure if everything's been disclosed in terms of benefits that have been there. So, if he wants to do an investigation, maybe he could start with himself. All right, Mollie, thank you. Great to see you. And now from the web of Leftist forces trying to silence and punish its foes on the court to China's efforts to intimidate dissidents here in the United States. Well, on Monday, two men were arrested in New York for running a secret police station at the direction of the CCP, (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MICHAEL DRISCOLL, FBI NEW YORK ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-IN- Is our belief that the ultimate purpose of this illegal police station was not to protect and serve, but rather silence, harass and threaten individuals here in the United States. (END VIDEO CLIP) It turns out they weren't just targeting Chinese dissidents but also Democratic lawmakers. According to the Daily Caller, Lu Jianwang, who the FBI arrested on Monday pictured with the New York City Mayor Eric Adams and a photo and Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer, and even attended an apparent fundraiser for New York Democratic Rep. Grace Meng. Well, the truth is the Democrat Party is getting cozier and cozier with Chinese interests, they have for a while. Swalwell was caught in the honey trap with a Chinese spy and let's not forget Dianne Feinstein, driving Dianne was being done by Chinese spy for decades. So, they claim to stand for human rights, for dignity. So, why are so many Democrats showing all the signs of having a China syndrome? Joining me now Lee Zeldin, former New York Congressman, gubernatorial candidate, former gubernatorial candidate. Congressman, is this just about money? China has it and the Democrats want it? LEE ZELDIN (R) FORMER NEW YORK GUBERNATORIAL No, this is this is about a lot. See, there's votes. The Asian American community is getting more active politically here in the city. It's actually a great vibrant Asian American community and many of them are here fleeing the seaside. And they want a great quality education for their kids. They are concerned about rising crime. They want safety on our streets. So, the CCP is finding opportunities for espionage. They want people on the ground who could provide human intelligence. There's the activity and hacking emails. There's a lot for New Yorkers to be on guard but especially if you're an elected office if your Chuck Schumer-- What does he get out of it? That's my point. What does Schumer get out of it? Political power, but it has to be money too. I'm not saying money from China. We'll leave that to the Biden crime family. We're talking about these Democrat politicians seeing the photo that The Daily Caller posted. I think it's about votes. Really, it's a growing as a more active constituency. And it's interesting because they are majority Democrat. However, in last year's gubernatorial race, we actually won the Asian American vote. We won Chinatown, Flushing in Queens, Sunset Park in Brooklyn. So if they're smart they're going to be engaging with these people. What they have to be careful about is that mixed in with all these fantastic people are some really bad actors. So China sees that there's a growing entrepreneurial Asian community in New York and L.A. and San Francisco, it's very powerful. And if they can embed in these communities and intimidate anyone from criticizing their own homeland, that works, too. Yes. And there's an understanding that instruments of national power, and the CCP understands this, it's not just about the military. Information is a key aspect of an instrument of national power that it seems like the Chinese government understands at times better than even our own government. So you have people who have been investigated who are active with newspapers, and if you're reading the newspapers, you're a member of the Asian American community, there are certain narratives and messages that are coming out that are trying to influence public opinion. It's a very complex, multi-level dynamic. That's the reality in the city and other places across the country. And we have to be on guard. They have an enormous amount of money to spend and they can buy off pretty much anyone they want to buy off in any country they want to buy off, almost. Congressman Zeldin, great to see you, as always. Thanks, Laura. All right, the music industry freaking out over this new technology, and it could change your playlist forever. And airplanes are getting loud. Should travelers get louder? Raymond Arroyo joins me on set, answers, "Seen and Unseen" next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) It's time for our "Seen and Unseen" segment where we explore the cultural stories of the day. And for that we turn to FOX News contributor, author of "The Unexpected Light of Thomas Alva Edison," Raymond Arroyo. That's a long title. Make shorter titles. RAYMOND ARROYO, FOX NEWS Boy, you ran right through that title. Does this book promotion ever end? My gosh. No, it doesn't. Now, tell us the story about how a fake song has sent the music industry, Raymond, over the edge. Laura, last week a duet between Drake and The Weeknd appeared on the Internet called "Heart On My Sleeve." It exploded online, over 15 million listens, millions of downloads. The problem is it was a fake created by artificial intelligence and by a guy named Ghostwriter 977. This TikToker explains how he did it. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED Now all you have to do is record reference vocals and replace it with a trained model of any musician you like. I found this Kanye style beat on YouTube. I wrote eight bars and I'm going to record them now, and then I'm going to have A.I. Kanye replace me. I've got a fantasy that's beautiful, that's dark and twisted. I've got a fantasy that's beautiful, that's dark and twisted. (END VIDEO CLIP) The music industry is panicking. They demanded that Spotify and Apple take down that Drake and Weeknd song. But it's out there, and it violates no copyright because it was created by artificial intelligence. You see the implications. For some acts this is going to be great. They'll finally be in tune. (LAUGHTER) But for some dead acts people, you're depriving them of artistic freedom and artistic choice with imposing maternity on people like Ella Fitzgerald, Sinatra, Elvis. You have to go them, of course. We go from Drake to Ella. I don't know where you would do that on any show. But Raymond, everyone is, I guess, replaceable. Your voice is now replaceable. You know what this means? Sam is yelling at me. I've got to go. OK, it's time for Ray's Rules for air travel. Oh, yes. Now, what? For some reason airways, Laura, are getting less civil by the moment. The other day on a Southwest flight headed to Orlando, a baby cried for a while, as babies are prone to do, and this traveler lost it. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED That child has been crying for 40 minutes! There is a child crying on the flight non -- stop! UNIDENTIFIED OK, because you're yelling. UNIDENTIFIED So is the baby. UNIDENTIFIED OK, so you're a man. UNIDENTIFIED Did that -- pay extra to yell? F-- you and shut up! (END VIDEO CLIP) OK, here's a good rule for air travel. When a baby is crying, that does not give you permission to act like a baby. Thankfully, this guy was pulled off the plane. He was questioned by authorities, Laura. But after this outburst he should be banned from flying for a year, or at least sent to time out. Well, is he a grandparent? That's my question. Does he have any children? Has he ever had children? I don't know, but he's a fully grown man. He should know better. The baby cried for 40 minutes, and then he yelled and screamed profanities for 40 minutes. I love the woman saying now you're yelling, and that's why the baby is crying. (LAUGHTER) It's awful. And here's another rule, Laura. When the bell rings upon landing that is not your cue to rush into the aisle. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) (MUSIC) (END VIDEO CLIP) That looked like my flight today. (LAUGHTER) I was just on a flight. The moment the bell rang, everybody jumped in and flooded on the aisle. People, sit down. Let the other folks pass. There's order on exiting. And look, remember this. Remember the plus-sized lady we talked about the other day? The seatbelt extender? Yes. She wants free seats from the airlines. Anything else? What if she decided to pop up and block the aisle? That's a safety hazard right there. When the plane lands, unless you have a tight connection, sit down. Stop occupying the aisle. Raymond, there's also a phenomenon which people can't put their bags in the overhead and then they put them 10 rows back. So then they're working their way through the aisle as you're trying to get your bag. Upstream it's always bad. OK, we have some important news, Capitol Hill today. After months away, Senator John Fetterman chaired his first hearing, and he was in great form. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SEN. JOHN FETTERMAN, (D-PA): I call to this hearing of the U.S. Senate subcommittee and food. Americans like -- about Clory-jor (ph) for the town of northeast in Pennsylvania. I look forward to, from hearing from you, your witness on this -- assistance on the farm bill. (END VIDEO CLIP) Laura, when you can't communicate, how can you effectively represent the people of Pennsylvania? This is like a cop who can't run or shoot. I mean, you can't do the job. It made Biden very look articulate. Speaking of Biden, a few days after rest from his Ireland adventure, the president is back on his game. Could they be the opening volley of his reelection campaign? You be the judge. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOE BIDEN, (D) PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED Half the long-term, half the long-term care workforce. Meanwhile long-term current -- long-term care costs for the elderly are 200,000 children lose access to Head Start slot, start slots. We have 1,000 billionai

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NEWS CHANNEL Would they be worried about a public outcry? Come on. Small victories but victories nonetheless. Thank you for watching. Remember, it is America now and forever. We'll see you on Instagram and Twitter. Greg Gutfeld takes it all from here. GREG GUTFELD, FOX NEWS CHANNEL All right. All righty then. Happy, Happy Thursday, everyone. It's official. This is now the best late-night show in America. Yes. Because it's the only late-night show in America. I'll take it. I don't care. So, today, senior Intel officials testified on Capitol Hill on worldwide threats. Among the topics China, Russia, Iran, artificial intelligence, and also Geraldo removing his shirt in front of children. Yes. A.I. is now in the same discussion as some of our biggest most dangerous adversaries. So, you'd think we'd put someone serious in charge of it, right? Someone with gravitas and a piercing intellect. Someone who can assure America that everything's under control. So, who do we pick? (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) KAMALA HARRIS, UNITED STATES VICE Like, what do you want to know? UNIDENTIFIED I want to give you -- I want to give you the -- (END VIDEO CLIP) Yes. It makes sense. Every time I hear the words artificial intelligence, I think of her. But it's true. Kamala has been tapped as the administration's point person on A.I., apparently to see if artificial intelligence is no match for her natural stupidity. And by the way, how is she going to help? By sleeping with R2-D2? UNIDENTIFIED A sexist would say. Terrible. But hey, maybe it's a genius move to have our most inane human face off with A.I. Five minutes with Kam would make a Roomba pull its own plug. Today, she met with CEOs from major companies developing A.I., including Google, Microsoft and Anthropic, which raises the question, what the hell is Anthropic? A subdivision of Hawaiian Tropic? JIMMY FAILLA, HOST, FOX ACROSS That's funny. It is funny. So shut up. According to the White House, the meeting was meant to "underscore this responsibility and emphasize the importance of driving responsible, trustworthy, unethical innovation with safeguards that mitigate risks and potential harms to individuals and our society." Hell, I need an A.I. to translate that (BLEEP) into English. So, it's about short- and long-term dangers of this technology. Meaning, will they kill us tomorrow, or in 10 years? And many Dems and Republicans agree it's good that we finally, you know, got around to talking about it. But are we really putting our best foot forward when we send this? (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) I think it's very important for us at every moment in time, and certainly this one, to see the moment in time in which we exist and are present. So, during Women's History Month, we celebrate and we honor the women who made history throughout history. The significance of the passage of time, right? The significance of the passage of time. So, when you think about it, there is great significance to the passage of time. It is time for us to do what we have been doing in that time as every day. (END VIDEO CLIP) They call that a word salad because every time she speaks, I'm waiting for garlic croutons the fall out of her mouth. I mean, can you imagine how that A.I. meeting went? All those industry heads would be unplugging their laptops and using the cords to hang themselves. Of course, putting Kam on the A.I. team is all about her gaining new visibility for the next election, which is like squeegeeing your windshield before driving off a cliff. I mean, we're talking about Kamala, the Human Atari 2600. Sitting down with people who've developed complex A.I. technology. They know what powers the machines and the only thing she's ever turned on was Willie Brown. UNIDENTIFIED Wow. Yet another sexist would say. Disgusting. Look, none of these politicians know jack about technology. They embarrassed themselves at those hearings about social media. But this is pure just giving up. You think that creature that says this even bothers to read up on anything? (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) I think of this moment as a moment that is about great momentum inspired by yes, optimism inspired by a crisis no doubt. But inspired by also our collective ability to see what can be unburdened by what has been. (END VIDEO CLIP) Quick, someone Get her a glass of 1000 Island. But her ramblings aren't a sign of stupidity, it's a sign of arrogance that she feels exempt from preparation or substance. She'll just wing it on our biggest challenge. The problem is you got to have talent to wing it, you know, or maybe bongos. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) Venn diagram those three circles, right? So, on this, the intersection between climate, extreme climate, right? Which is going to be about -- that's going to be also an intersection with human behaviors, about greenhouse gas emissions. What we need to do around carbon capture, right? Intersection between that. Public health. And then how we're thinking about in terms of the intersection between that and education (END VIDEO CLIP) Never gets old. Now. Now, the White House also said they're going to spend 140 million bucks to create seven new A.I. research institutes. Well, here's the suggestion, please don't put any in Wuhan. And keep them away from this jackass. And the White House Budget Office, which is as useful as a tourism board in Syria is expected to issue guidance on how federal agencies can use A.I. tools. Meaning they'll be taught to audit taxpayers and perform abortions. Which brings us back to the -- those other worldwide threats. I mean, what do you think the other world powers are going to do with A.I.? You know, if China's working on a military angle, here's what they're planning. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) (END VIDEO CLIP) So, what will America get with Kamala in charge? (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) (END VIDEO CLIP) So yes. If you weren't sure we were screwed before the whole, we're screwed. But there's one silver lining. Maybe if A.I. gains the upper hand, it can replace Kamala. And would we even know the difference? (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) DONALD TRUMP, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED We have to have courage and if we don't have courage, you're not going to have a country. Now we have to win and we have to win bigger than ever before and we'll get it all straightened out. Elton John said, on course, a very dangerous. You do a fantastic concert. Everyone's going crazy. Then you do an encore of a song. It's good. Then you do another encore and the song doesn't work. And you leave. Everyone said, what a rotten job. (END VIDEO CLIP) Better than the real thing. UNIDENTIFIED Period. Let's welcome tonight's guests. He's not a New York cab driver anymore. He just smells like one. Host of "FOX ACROSS AMERICA" Jimmy Failla. Born in Oklahoma, he's still getting used to indoor plumbing. Host of the Terrence K. William Show, Terrence K. William. She stands up for Jews and gives anti-Semites the blues. Human rights lawyer and author of the new book End Jew Hatred. I wonder what that's about. Brooke Goldstein. And her book guarantees what readers want most, a refund. Fox news Contributor, Kat Timpf. Jimmy, I go to you first because you look like a pervert florist. She's going to wing this just like she wings every -- this is the worst thing you can wing. Oh, 1,000 percent. Isn't it scary though, that we have computers that can talk like a human but a vice president who can't? Yes. But here's a fun fact about your buddy Jimmy Failla. Did you know I met her husband in D.C. this weekend, Douglas Emhoff. I posted a picture of it online. Very sweet man. Way too much Secret Service. Yes. That's not my take. That's his take. He's like, hello, I'm married to Kamala (BLEEP) kidnap me. You know what I mean? Get me out of here. But yes, it was a bizarre experience. I met her. I actually met KJP too. Weird as hell. The poor waiter. He asked her what she wanted for dinner, she kept going through a binder for 10 minutes trying to find an answer. But that one bombed. But stick with me. I thought you'd like that one. I love it when you use the show to workshop new material. Well, you deliver the jacket. Well, I thought tonight get it because I look like -- you're like -- someone's like, you look like you go into the Met Gala. No, I look like I'm going to the Mets Gala but like fat baseball fans. That's all I got. All right. There you go. I guess you had a late night last night, huh? You better believe it. Brooke, nice shirts. BROOKE GOLDSTEIN, HUMAN RIGHTS Thank you. It's a shameless promotion of my new book. You know, pre-order it. Yes. End Jew Hatred. You're not going to love our musical guests Kanye West. Awkward. Don't joke about Jews. Never. Not allowed. Chapter One. I might throw a pen at you. Yes. She did that to me many, many years ago. Do you think Kamala was a good choice? Oh, absolutely. Look what she's done to the border. Right. Oh, God. Look, this is such a serious issue. OK? No matter how much we joke about it. And the best we have is Elon Musk putting out an open letter saying that we have to pause. But it's so off -- if we pause, China's not pausing, Iran's not pausing. So that's actually going to put us in an even worse position. And look at how these countries are already using their A.I. Right? Iran is now using A.I. to identify women who don't have their hijabs on. And there are reports that there are mass executing these women, after they identify them. We have China that has their social scores where they follow citizens, they see how they operate, and they can either have their rights or they don't have the rights. It is so scary right now. And I -- honestly, I don't even know what to say. I'm so horrified. And that is why I live with my children on a mountain in northern Israel. With no internet, and they live in cages. They don't know what YouTube is. Let's just hope A.I. helps you end the Jew hatred. Oh, yes. Let's -- bring it always back. Yes. Terrence, what do you make of this whole A.I. thing and her involvement? TERRENCE K. WILLIAMS, ACTOR/ Lord Jesus, take the wheel. Kamala Harris being in charge of artificial intelligence. That's like putting hunter in charge of a rehab facility. Like, come on. I mean, that's like putting Hillary Clinton in charge of Jeffrey Epstein sale. Like Kamala. I think they did. Yes, right. They did. I just don't get it. Just -- like Kamala Harris is the dumbest vice president we have ever had. Just imagine, close your eyes and just imagine Kamala Harris pulling up to a meeting laughing and giggling to sit down in front of some of the smartest scientists in the country. And then says, guys, we have to understand the significance of A.I. because when we understand the significance of A.I. we will begin to learn more about the significance of A.I. I felt like she was right here. Yes, yes. It was real. They want the dumbest person in charge. Right? Who else would they have put in charge? Featherman? Like -- I mean, what? He could use A.I. or who's the dude that stole the luggage? Sam Brinton. Right. Oh yes. Yes. But I think a robot can do a better job than Kamala has. Yes. And like she said, Kamala Harris can't even take care of the border. Yes. If we're going to put this laughing hyena in charge of artificial intelligence? We are in trouble. Yes, yes. We -- Kat, welcome to the show. You look very serious. You look like you're Kat Timpf from the future. KAT TIMPF, FOX NEWS Thank you. The dress came with a security clearance. Wow. It should come with a podium. Yes. I know. She looks like the Waffle House Press Secretary. Oh. That was a compliment. I'm really skinny. I don't know. I -- whenever I hear the government talking about how they need to do something for safety or security, like alarm bells go off in my head, like, are they going to use fear to try to, you know, get us to be OK with them doing something? I get that some legislation is going to be necessary. But I don't know when's the last time the government admitted or limited its legislation to only what is necessary. That could maybe be me being paranoid but I don't think so. Because I'm looking at every single other thing that's ever happened ever. But then -- so by that logic, that it's a good thing that she's in charge. Perhaps. Because she might do nothing. Yes. Yes. Isn't it scary though, that we have like the super intelligent artificial life that wants to wipe us out? And we're being led by a man who doesn't know why his VCR is flashing 12:00? You know, like, that scares me. And the only thing I would add to what he says is like, it's also mind blowing that in this country, Vice President is the only job you can get. If you laugh for no reason during the interview. Yes. If you're hiring a dog walker for Gus, and they were like, I'm just going to take them to the park. Hahahaha. You'll be like, you know what, I'll keep Gus with me for the day because I'm scared. Exactly. There she is. She just reminds me of the eternal college student that likes to party and then sleeps in and then says, you know what, I know I can take this test. Yes, yes. And then -- and she got away with it. But now she's -- this is like -- it's an -- it's an important thing. She reminds me -- You sound like a college student that's smoking weed all day. Yes. You know what she sounds like. She sounds like the college student at the end from full house paid to get her into USC. All right. Before we go. Tickets are available for my upcoming book tour. Look at that, huh? Look how ripped I am. He bet you didn't know that. I'll be in Atlanta, Clearwater, Fort Myers, Providence, that's in Rhode Island. And my favorite Reading, Pennsylvania. Home of the Peanut Bar. Anybody been to the Peanut Bar? No. You can eat peanuts in there, and then just leave it on the floor. You get a customized Mother's Day card when you preorder the book and go to Ggutfeld.com for details. And up next. Liking stuff on Twitter makes Libs really bitter. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) If you liked wrong tweet, you might get your beat. Case in point, what's being done to dr. Mark tykocinski. He is the one there on the left. The president of Thomas Jefferson University in war torn Philadelphia, a city known for cheese steaks and getting shot while ordering cheese steaks. I thought that we get a better laugh. It is mildly chuckled at the shooting. He was publicly rebuked for liking tweets critical of COVID vaccines, child sex changes and college diversity offices. And so, the Philly Inquirer became the Inquisition ginning up the scandal after anonymous university employees tattled on the guy. I still remember when people like that were called snitches. And people like Kat gave them stitches. Damn right. Yes. And so, the paper really did some hardcore investigative work. It took a deep dive into all of his past Twitter likes. Mind you, they're doing this in Philly, a city that recorded two years in a row with 500 homicides a piece. So, as the bodies pile up, this is the story they choose to pursue, tweets. They must really be okay with getting murdered. Well, I mean, they support the Phillies. Then I don't even know anything about baseball. Said one nameless fool, some of the views he endorses call into question the university's commitment to diversity and inclusion and we'd be hurtful to trans identifying students. Oh man. And students of color. Translation. He doesn't like it when we don't cut off kids' wieners. So, it all goes back to wokeness or as it's more commonly known, head up your ass syndrome. Now the dude is defending himself from the mob saying he liked the tweets to bookmark them for later. You know, next thing you know, he's going to tell us he only reads Playboy for the articles. Now it's about time University stop pretending to care about free speech. I mean, imagine if they decided to investigate my light tweets. What could they conclude? I mean, here's one. Here's another. And there's this one. I mean, I guess you could tell I'm really into fitness. You know, Brooke, these people that are narking are -- work at the University, the University employees, and they are going up to some guy for her basically liking a tweet. Yes. What is going on with this -- are these -- is this a problem with all human beings now? Is that they're just a bunch (BLEEP) pardon my language. You know, Greg, we have been talking about this. Meaning, what I love about you so much is that you are such a champion of free speech. And you know, like I do that the only thing more dangerous than hate speech is political correctness because political correctness equals the death of free speech. And I wrote my first book about this. You had me on when I wrote it. And at that time, people were coming after me. They were coming after people on Fox News who were talking about Islamist terrorism, theologically motivated terrorism. They were calling us Islamophobic. They were trying to shut us down. They were filing lawsuits against us. Fast forward, we are in the bizarro world where you can't even say a boy is a boy and a girl is a girl and that is getting you cancelled. That is the natural progression of what happens with political correctness. And it is the greatest danger. I want to say one more thing. He was trying to raise awareness also about the diversity and equity inclusion just happening on campuses across the United States that are mostly funded by foreign countries like Qatar and like Saudi Arabia. This is the greatest national security threat that is posed to this country right now. Put that on a t shirt. Terrence, what did you make -- what did you make of that -- the employee's concerns over his tweets about what -- about who he was possibly harming? I mean, these are the same people who counseled a black woman for being on a syrup bottle. Yes. So, I'm not surprised. These are idiots. And then this man was like it. He had like the tweet that was against kids getting sex changes and -- I mean, you know what, that kind of triggered me. Kind of been a little bit. Yes. You know, because they were -- they're mad he liked the stuff that was against, you know, transitioning. When I was growing up and I didn't have anybody to advocate for me. I always felt like I was a tall black man trapped in a font size body. Always. And I wanted to get -- I wanted to get surgery become taller. The doctors wouldn't even touch my knees. All I ever wanted to be was taller because I felt like that inside. Yes. But I couldn't get -- I couldn't get -- I couldn't get surgery on my knees but these kids are -- but then I would have been allowed to get my candy bar cut off. I don't get it. It's stupid, you know? Kat, should he have had to explain himself? That's kind of sad. I think we just have so many conversations about people like him. And then not enough conversations about who are the people who are going through someone else's liked tweets from forever ago, go -- sitting there, what is your life like? That what you're going to do with your spare time is go to someone else's profile, click the like area and then just scroll down and look at all of these things. I mean, just because you do that, you bring this person down. That doesn't suddenly make you a college president, right? It's pathetic. I think maybe people like that haven't reached the level of success that they've wanted to in their life because there's no reason -- I mean, I have never in my life, gone through someone's likes except for that one time when I want to figure out what my ex started begging that other girl. Yes. That's totally normal. That's totally fair. But you're right. Like imagine to try to tell your parents what you do as your job. And it's like you basically are at hall monitor. A social media hall monitor. This is the purge. Yes. They're intentionally going after people at institutions. You know, in levels of authority and positions, and taking them down because they're not buying this woke ideology. I mean, this gentleman was a molecular -- is a molecular immunologist. That sounds quite intelligent. Yes. Yes. And they're trying to silence him for speaking the truth. Yes. I was just going to point out. This stuff doesn't happen at the community college I attended. Right. The dean is not even on Twitter. He's on MySpace. Now he's actually on Grindr. That's his jacket. It's actually the background I had on MySpace. That's what I'm wearing here right now. What -- what's happening at universities is they're being plagued by -- it's like conformity cops where they're just pistol whipping, people into complying with that conformist progressive mindset but the difference with conformity cops and real cops is the song goes bad Dems, bad Dems, what you're going to do instead of bad boys, you know? Yes. But here's the problem. Keep up with the group, you guys. Keep up with the group. We did get it. Here's the thing. A little applause. I know. It took a minute though. It took a minute. That was a time release joke. But here's the thing. What the problem is, what they're silencing oftentimes is accurate. One of the things he took heat from was liking tweets that said the vaccine didn't stop transmission. Right. And the vaccine didn't stop transmit. Right. But we spent more energy going after the guy who called that out than the people who sold us the (BLEEP) vaccine. You know what I mean? Yes. And think about what they did. They changed the sale. It went from you can't get COVID to oh, well, you'll get COVID but it'll be better. Do you remember that? Of course. And everyone who got COVID was like, oh, I got COVID. But thank God, I got the vaccine. I'm getting a booster. Yes. Which is like me saying, oh, my wife's pregnant, but thank God we use the condom. You know what I mean? I want to say what is so important because there really is a very easy solution to this. It's everybody who is watching now, everybody in the audience, go to his Twitter, retweet it and say I support you. You're speaking the truth. Do not let him get canceled. There you go. Use our free speech to support him. Aren't you a little renegade? Rocky. You've been an activist since you were born. It's in your blood. Up next. How to go on the attack, if they reclined too far back? I am pro- recline. I'm pro-recline. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) If he reclines into your space, should you blast cold air into his face? It's time for -- "THE ETERNAL DEBATE," the seatback hack. Wow! That was really expensive. I could have put that on a steak dinner, and you guys wouldn't even have known. It's a question as old as the toilet paper stuck to Whoopi Goldberg shoe. When flying, should you get upset at the person in front of you for reclining their seat? Indeed, it sounds like a terrible problem for those who don't commute via helicopter, like me. What's with you people tonight? Well, one dope advise is just opened the air vent above you full blast and pointed at the top of the head of the person in front of you. Or if you're flying Spirit Air, you just crack open a window. Now, people who saw this online suggestion are divided, some call it completely reasonable. Others argue that no one can dictate what you do with the space that you paid for, which is why I always bring my toenail clipper. But like me in college, that reasoning can go both ways. If you can do the air conditioner valve, then I can do the recliner button. It's mutually assured destruction to ensure that nobody ever gets their way the way it's supposed to be. The point is if you're that bothered by what your fellow passengers are doing, then learn to travel like an adult and arrive at the gate blackout drunk. And just be thankful you aren't taking a flight with this guy. Kat, you take a virtually no space on an airline seat, would you even care if somebody reclines? Where are you in this debate? I recline my seat for the first time ever last week. Really? Yes, because I thought I didn't know how. I was like, should I admit this or not? Maybe this could help somebody else. OK. I'm sure this is a very relatable problem. Oh, you're the first person I've ever heard -- No, because I tried to do it once, and I couldn't figure out how to do it but then I realized that was just one of the seats that didn't recline that I was too scared to ever try again because I don't want to look like an idiot in front of everyone. I didn't want anyone to ever know this. Yes. So, I never tried again, and last time I did it and I found it quite easy -- you just pull the thing. Yes. Did you enjoy it? Yes, I did. Sometimes, people don't like the first time. So, maybe this guy, so maybe this guy -- maybe this guy had the same problem. I'm sure it happens all the time. Well, you hit the nail on the head. He doesn't know how. No, people who get upset about this tend to be inexperienced fliers right? It's like they, they're, they're like I'm not used to this. But Terrence if you get into a car, you can move the seat. You get into a train you can move this seat. You can move to the seat anywhere. I'm moving the seat right now. Shaking it at you. Shake it like a dog. Yes, where do you sit on this debate? Well, when people -- well, first of all, this must be first class problems because my seats never recline. I'm way in the back. Like, I basically sit in the bathroom. Yes. I'm way in the back. Or they had me sitting in the exit row and those seats do not recline. But one thing I hate, I cannot stand when they asked me, Terrance, Sir, will you assist others in case of an emergency? Please nod your head and don't -- you can't nod, say yes. First of all, hell no. Do you think, if I'm on the exit door, you think I'm about to save 150 people? And I'm right by the door? I'm the person out there. Hello, goodbye, I'm gone. That's true. At least you're honest. Yes. You're honest about. I would definitely say yes, and then do what you did. Exactly. Come on. YES. Jimmy, why I don't understand this, why doesn't everybody just recline at the same time? This is the strangest debate. And by the way, you guys might think this is an important debate either. I know people who get really emotional about this. Oh, yes. They're anti-recline. Really? I won't name them, but you know them. Oh, is that true? Yes. Well, this is what I think it comes down to, to be clear, because I'm a very considerate flier. I do think on some level it is height related. What I mean is like when I get onto the seat, I will look at the guy behind me. If he's as tall as Tyrus, I don't want to crush the guy. Well, if it's Tyrus, you're not doing anything -- Well, he was he's going to beat the hell out of me, that's the point. But I wouldn't want to encroach on his space. If he was, no offense, like your height. Once I knew you were in your booster seat, I would recline the chair. So, I knew it wasn't going to hurt the seat. But I want a peace offering here because I'm not giving you giving you crap. You know, I love you. OK. I actually really appreciate, as a guy who flies a lot, that you worked in a Spirit Airlines joke because people need to know how bad it is. Like I got in Spirit -- it needs to be called out for what it is. When was the last time you flew Spirit? I'm not even kidding. Like a month ago. Really? A guy walked -- before we take off, a guy walks down the middle of the plane like, excuse me, ladies and gentlemen, if I could just get $1.00 for something to eat, you know. And like, and like, and like, yow -- like, yow that was the pilot dude. I don't feel safe. I don't feel safe. What about you, Ms -- BROOKE GOLDSTEIN, HUMAN RIGHTS Goldstein. We've known each other for way too long. I know. Well, I'll tell you my official legal opinion. Yes. OK. So, there's two places in the western world where you have no rights. There's no morality, OK, there's no rules, and that's customs and on the airplane. All right. So, I say do whatever you want to do. You do recall also, I have been kicked off airplanes. Yes. Yes. On my way to my own wedding. That's right. I forgot about that. I broke the story on "Red Eye", I believe. Yes, it was on "Red Eye", what did you? Why did they kick you off? Yes, yes, I was kicked off Americana Airlines, because my husband didn't turn his phone off. Right. When they told us to turn the phone off. And they kicked us off. We were escorted off the plane under like police. And did you tell them whoa, I'm going to my wedding. Yes, I did. I cried. I actually cried. Wow! And they didn't care. And then they offered to book us on the next flight. They said, that we were a terrorist threat, and then they offered to book us on the next flight, so go figure. That is amazing. OK, you're a terrorist. So, you're going to, we're going to endanger the next crew and the next passengers. And you got a voucher for Applebee's when you land. Well, they certainly didn't end Jew hatred. Certainly not, they created it. All right, coming up. Our guests schmooze about hometown news. I forgot about that story. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Coast to coast with stories that matter most. You're watching local news with nine-time Emmy Award Winner, Chet van Jansen. And now, here's Chet. All right. Local news, where each guest has to share a story from wherever they're from. And then I vote on the winner and that person gets this official Fox News doorstop. All right, Jimmy. We use our Watters book as a coaster, by the way, just so you know. No, it's great. Shout out to Jesse. My local news story is a 100-year-old submarine was found sunken off the coast of Long Island. And this should be the biggest story in the world because it's a pretty famous submarine. When you Google sinking ship, every story is about the Biden administration. Red meat. Red meat. Red meat. What is the submarine? Who is it? So, here's the story. There was a story called "The Lake," that a guy I built 100 years ago, because he wanted to sell it to the Navy as a U.S. submarine, but they didn't buy it. So, he repurposed that a second time as a minesweeper. And he, and then he renamed the sub, but it sank and it's gone. So, the guys who found it -- they've been looking for it for like 50 years. That's not exciting at all. I guess, but now there's -- I thought maybe it was like, it was a Japanese spy sub. No, it was called the defender. That was the thing. They wanted people to believe it was like a foreign sub, but now it's just something -- Getting even more boring. Thank you. Like even you only -- don't ever, don't, let's just stop this. I can't imagine another fact from, coming from you that's interesting. All right. OK. So, I have, being that I live in Israel now. And where is that? Is that in New Jersey? Oh, God, I couldn't -- Go ahead. OK, so at least two American couples were caught by Israeli customs, smuggling more than 650 pounds of fruit roll ups in

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both sides didn't benefit their side at all, whether it was Hunter Biden's lawyers or the prosecutors here, to go in and to -- you know, there was the question of whether it was a little lenient. The constitutional point was about whether the diversion was immediate. But, really, it came down to a meeting of the minds as to whether or not this was the full scope of the prosecution. Could Hunter walk out and say, I'm done? And, clearly, the prosecutor said, well, no, we're going to keep investigating. There are other potential crimes coming here, charges. And the defense counsel said, whoa, whoa, wait a minute, absolutely not. And so to see this unravel in front of a judge, it must have been an amazing spectacle. But, really, I mean, what a mess. PHILLIP: I mean, in some reason, it almost seems like the judge did Hunter Biden a little bit of a favor by clarifying that. MAY MAILMAN, FORMER TRUMP WHITE HOUSE ASSOCIATE COUNSEL: Well, yes. She said, it doesn't seem, Hunter, like you actually know what you are pleading to so I can't accept this deal that doesn't appear to be knowing and voluntary. But what was kind of shocking to me and I think what a lot of Republicans took away from this is that it seemed like, yes, there was the written deal that we all know about, but was there some sort of unwritten deal, a wink and a nod deal about we're not going to prosecute you for other charges. And the judge asked the prosecutor in this case, have you ever given a similar deal, this sort of circumstance to any other person? And the prosecutor in the courtroom said no, never, never before. And I think that was this what is going on moment? CHARLIE DENT, CNN POLITICAL COMMENTATOR: What a royal screw-up by both the prosecution and the very high-priced defense. I mean, not to know the scope of immunity walking in this, could he be charged under Foreign Agents Registration Act, FARA? They didn't know that? I mean, maybe Chris Christie is right, they need an independent counsel to go after this. PHILLIP: Yes, I mean, you raise a good point. So, Christie tweeted today, I have seen enough. We need a special prosecutor who has jurisdiction over any and all Biden family investigations. This is a charade. Get rid of the U.S. attorney, that's David Weiss, and appoint a special counsel who will investigate with competence and independence. In some ways, if you are a Democrat, if you are the Biden White House, that wouldn't be the worst thing to have an umbrella for all of this stuff, all of these wild accusations about Hunter Biden and the foreign dealings and the influence peddling and just have someone independent look at all of it at the same time. [22:05:06] MARIA CARDONA, CNN POLITICAL COMMENTATOR: I think what isn't the worst thing, Abby, is that this continues to underscore how obsessed the Republican Party is focusing on this push by their MAGA extremists who have a stranglehold on Republican leadership in Congress and how obsessive this is about going after Hunter Biden. Hunter Biden is not in office. Hunter Biden does not work at the White House. Hunter Biden did not get one vote. Hunter Biden is not running for re-election. The American people understand that. And so to me, as a Democrat and as a voter, the more that Republicans sickly obsess over Hunter Biden and talk about some ridiculous two- tier justice system when the special prosecutor is Trump-appointed, when the judge is Trump-appointed, it just doesn't fall on any kind of reality. And I also think that it gives a chance for Democrats to underscore and highlight the massive hypocrisy when Republicans are trying to talk about the special deal that Hunter got in passing on his family name and trying to benefit from it when the Trump kids who worked at the White House enriched themselves by billions of dollars through the Chinese, through the Saudis, right there in the people's house. I think this is a huge loser for Republicans. And if that's where they want to focus their energies, bring it on. MAILMAN: See, I think this is -- this might shift the feeling, the general feeling, which I think you definitely capture, which is there is an obsession with Hunter Biden. And I think Republicans have been trying to say, no, no, no, it is not Hunter. We care about Joe, and we care about this, you know, DOJ lack of fairness. And when you see today that there is some sort of investigation that Hunter Biden is scared enough about probably relating to foreign business dealings, now you have got some questions that bring in the IRS whistleblowers. Now, you, I think, can start shifting that narrative to Joe Biden. CARDONA: I disagree. There has been no connection, no real connection that Republicans have been able to make. DENT: Maria, look, I agree that Republicans will overreach on Hunter Biden, and I'm no Trump guy. But I have to say, looking at this Hunter Biden situation, a guy getting paid $50,000, $60,000 a month to serve on a Ukrainian gas company board who is admittedly addicted to drugs. I mean, this smells. It is nothing illegal, but it stinks. It just smells of influence peddling. And, again, I'm not saying Joe Biden did anything wrong, I'm just saying it smells bad. The average person sees. Same with the Chinese deals. And I'm not going to defend anything Trump did, but people are asking legitimate questions about how does that happen. PHILLIP: I want to ask Joseph a question here about just going back to what happened in the courthouse today. Why is it that the prosecutors would not have been clear about what else is being investigated here, especially if it has to do with FARA, the foreign registration part of this, which is a more serious allegation? Why would they not have sorted that out before getting into this courthouse? MORENO: I want to put on my conspiracy hat. I'll say this. I'll say that -- PHILLIP: Go right ahead. MORENO: -- that prosecutors planned to keep the investigation open so that Hunter Biden could assert his Fifth Amendment rights and not be called before Congress and the prosecutors not be hauled before Congress so they could say the investigation is still going. But when the judge picked at that and said, wait a minute, why are we still here then? Why aren't we putting this off until the investigation is over? And then she put the prosecutors at that point, they said, well, actually, yes, more charges could come down the road. So, I think that everyone was perfectly willing to let the investigation stay open with the hope that it would quietly die in the vine in the next couple of years. When the judge called it out and kind of shown a spotlight on it, now they said, yes, actually we are going to keep going and FARA is possible and that made everyone real uncomfortable. PHILLIP: Well, look, I do want to move on to something else, but the die on the vine point is something that transcends administrations here. It was allegedly dying on the vine under Trump and now under Biden. And there is still no explanation as to why that happened. I do want to talk, though, about what's going on with her friend, Rudy Giuliani, Trump's former attorney. He's now conceding that he has defamed these two Georgia election workers. It's an admission that seems to come at an opportune time when maybe he's trying to shed illegal exposure here. MAILMAN: Yes. So, in this lawsuit, so these are the two election workers said to have brought suitcases full of ballots, it turns out they weren't suitcases, they were just bins, like hidden bins of ballots, not good. So, they already settled with one American news. And so now, Rudy Giuliani says that the statements were false and basically admits to that. [22:10:02] But he didn't admit to a couple of things. He didn't admit that he was negligent in making them. So, I still think you have got to prove that in the defamation claim. And he says he is going to make a First Amendment defense, which makes a lot of sense, because in the political process, you have to be able to make political statements. I don't trust the elections. So, he's going to try to make that defense. Hey, these ladies brought suitcases full of ballots. Does that fall under potentially chilled political speech? Maybe not. But, yes, he seems to be at least shedding himself of the discovery into his emails, into his texts about whether he knew the statements were false. PHILLIP: I want to remind people what Shay Moss testified during the January 6th hearings. It was really searing testimony about what she went through as a result of some of those lies. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SHAY MOSS, FORMER ELECTION WORKER: I felt horrible. I felt like it was all my fault, like if I would have never decided to be an elections worker, like I could have done anything else, but that's what I decided to do. And now people are lying and spreading rumors and lies and attacking my mom. I'm an only child, going to my grandmother's house, I'm her only grandchild. And my kid is just -- I felt so bad. (END VIDEO CLIP) PHILLIP: You know, it's kind of crazy that it's two years later that Giuliani is finally acknowledging the way that he put these women through all that. CARDONA: And it is so heart wrenching that these women went through something like that because of some insidious lies that somebody like Rudy Giuliani was talking about only so that Trump could overturn a fair and free election. And I think what that reminds us of is Trump can do it again. Maybe not with Rudy Giuliani because, hopefully, he's not going to be allowed to ever do anything like this again. But he'll have others. He'll have others that will believe that he is going to be, you know, cheated if he doesn't win, which I don't think he will. And so who else is going to be now going to be victimizing people like Shay and people who focus on trying to run elections and do essentially the work of our democracy. PHILLIP: If you are Giuliani, Joseph, and you are looking at the January 6th investigation on the special counsel's side of things starting to wrap up around former President Trump and then you also have Georgia that's still outstanding, what are you worried about tonight? MORENO: Oh, I'm worried about personal exposure, right? It's very clear Donald Trump has an M.O., which is that when people are no longer helpful to him, he discards them. That's kind of where I see Rudy right now. I mean, he's not getting any support from the former president, not that he much to give anyway. So, if I was Rudy, I would be saying, look, I would be a lot less worried about Donald Trump and a lot more worried about my personal exposure, whether it's in Georgia, whether it's in New York, whether it's in Florida, whether it's in Washington, D.C., right here, because there is a number of different ways that, you know, some of these charges could follow Rudy personally. DENT: So many of these people who made these false statements, including Rudy Giuliani, they knew better. They were being told by Republicans that, you know, you lost the election, and they had plenty of evidence. The fact that -- you know, the question for Rudy Giuliani is did he knowingly make those statements that were false or did he find that out after the fact? But I'm sure that these guys were all told that they had evidence that these were not stolen elections, stolen votes. And now they're going to pay a big price. And it's tragic to see. I knew Rudy Giuliani when he was a powerful, effective mayor. And to see where this man where he is now, it is heart-breaking to see this. But -- CARDONA: All for one person. DENT: Yes. PHILLIP: Well, you know, the way in which some of these folks, like Ruby and Shay, were picked out of obscurity, just people posting videos online and then maligned like this, I mean, you don't have to have a file of information to know that -- CARDONA: Their lives were destroyed. PHILLIP: -- that it is wrong to do that. But, Joseph, May, Maria and Charlie, thank you all very much for joining us for this. And coming up next for us, Ron DeSantis says that he would consider anti-vaxxer RFK Jr. to lead the FDA or the CDC. We'll have a doctor to respond to that. Plus, a serious question tonight about Senator Mitch McConnell after he froze midsentence and had to be escorted away during a press conference. And Chris Wallace joins me on how more and more Republicans are pouring cold water on the idea of a Biden impeachment. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [22:15:00] PHILLIP: A scary moment today raising serious questions about the health of the Senate's most powerful Republican, Minority Leader Mitch McConnell freezing midsentence during his weekly press conference. He was unable to continue. But after nearly 30 seconds, his colleagues then escorted the 81-year-old away from the podium. Watch. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SEN. MITCH MCCONNELL (R-KY): We're on a path to finishing the NDAA this week. There's been good bipartisan cooperation and a string of -- UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You okay, Mitch? Is there anything else you want to say or let's go back to your office? Do you want to say anything else to the press? I'll take it from here. (END VIDEO CLIP) PHILLIP: McConnell later said that he was fine when he was questioned about the incident. Joining us now is Dr. Megan Ranney, the dean of Yale's School of Public Health. Dr. Ranney, I have watched that video now several times. And every time I watch different parts, his body swaying, his eyes, the way his speech slows as he stops, what do you see when you watch that? DR. MEGAN RANNEY, DEAN OF YALE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH: So, it's difficult to know for sure what happened without being there. But I noted the same thing that you did, Abby, that gradual slowing of speech, the way his eyes stayed still. [22:20:03] I did notice that he was still able to walk and move his hands. It really leads me to a couple of most likely diagnoses, one being mini stroke for transient ischemic attack, the other being a partial seizure. Both are serious. And, of course, there are other things as well that could have happened. What I took away most of all is that he needs a good medical workup to figure out what happened. PHILLIP: And to that point, he stepped away from the podium after that moment that we showed you for about 12 minutes. Were you surprised that he then came back, both that he came back and also that he seemed to have resolved, to some extent, and was able to continue the conversation? RANNEY: I was surprised that he came back, assuming that this is a new thing that happened. Either a TIA or a new diagnosis of partial seizure would need a workup. If I had seen him, if I had been there as an emergency physician, I would have sent him to an E.R. to get a full workup. The only reason that I can imagine that he came back is that it was a manifestation of something that had already been going on. We know he had a concussion months ago. Concussions can lead to seizures. So, I can't help but wonder if this was something that he's already been experiencing and that's why he was so quick to come back and not be rushed off to an emergency department. PHILLIP: That's an interesting point. I want to ask you on a separate topic about Republican presidential candidate Ron DeSantis. Here is what he said in response to a question about whether he would consider making Robert F. Kennedy Jr. his running mate. Listen. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) GOV. RON DESANTIS (R-FL): Yes, the medical stuff, I'm very good on that, so that does appeal to me. But there is a whole host of other things he would probably be out of step with. And so, on that regard, it's like, okay, if you are president, sic him on the FDA if he would be willing to serve or sic him on CDC. (END VIDEO CLIP) PHILLIP: This is an individual who is well known for spreading misinformation about science, about vaccines. Ron DeSantis there saying he would consider putting him on one of the major federal agencies that deals with public health and safety. What is your reaction to that? RANNEY: So, first of all, he is unqualified. It would be like putting a medical doctor in charge of the U.S. Treasury. Second, as you point out, he's not just unqualified, but he's well known for spreading mistruths, partial truths and frank lies about things ranging from vaccines to antidepressants. This is an absolute disservice to the institution of public health, to the institutions of the CDC and the FDA who are working so hard to protect the American public. And I also have to say I note Governor DeSantis' language there, about siccing him on these agencies that do so much to keep us safe. Right now, we need to defend public health workers who are under attack across the country. To even imply that someone like him would be qualified to lead one of these agencies is almost laughable to me. PHILLIP: Dr. Megan Ranney, thank you very much for your expertise on all of that. RANNEY: Thank you. PHILLIP: And after two years of everyone predicting a recession, surprise, the Fed now says it is unlikely. Chris Wallace will join me next on how this puts Republicans in a pickle going into the election season. Plus, remember when Donald Trump used to rail against mail-in and early voting? Well, tonight, he's apparently changed his mind. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [22:25:00] PHILLIP: He's called it a fraud, a scam, a hoax, pick your adjective. But tonight, Donald Trump is now changing his mind on early and mail- in voting. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) DONALD TRUMP, FORMER U.S. PRESIDENT: Republicans must get tougher and fight harder to cast our votes and get our ballots turned in earlier so Democrats can't rig the polls against us on Election Day. We cannot let that happen. (END VIDEO CLIP) PHILLIP: Now, obviously, those claims of rigging the polls are not true, but listen to all the years of Trump telling Republican voters the exact opposite. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) TRUMP: I think a lot of people cheat with mail-in voting. The biggest problem we have right now are the ballots, millions of ballots going out. That's the biggest problem. Universal mail-in voting is going to be catastrophic, it's going to make our country a laughing stock all over the world. The ballots are out of control. The problem with the mail-in voting, number one, you never going to know when the election is over. Because they have that long early voting in Florida. It is so long. And so many things could go wrong when you have that long period of time, right? It shouldn't be mailed in. You should vote at the booth and you should have voter I.D. Lots of things will happen during that period of time, especially when you have tight margins. Lots of things can happen. You are going to have problems with the ballot like nobody has ever seen before. It shouldn't be mail-in voting. It should be you go to a booth and you proudly display yourself. With the unsolicited millions of ballots that they're sending, it is a scam. It is a hoax. And all they wanted to think about was that they'll steal an election. We discussed it yesterday, Jeff, where they wanted all sorts of things having to do with mail-in voting. (END VIDEOTAPE) PHILLIP: Now, it is worth noting that many Republicans have cited Trump's attacks as one of the reasons for their loss in 2020 and their underperformance in the midterms. In fact, one Republican campaign official put it this way to Politico, saying we can sit here and talk about mail-in voting and use that as an excuse, but that's like an alcoholic saying they're not going to drink gin anymore, just beer. We have 99 problems and mail-in voting is one. In the wake of House Speaker Kevin McCarthy's comments on Monday, where he appeared to be warming to the idea of a Biden impeachment, many Republicans in both the House and in the Senate have poured cold water on the idea. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REP. KEN BUCK (R-CO): This is impeachment theater. What he's doing is he saying there is a shiny object over here. We're really going to focus on that. We just need to get all these things done so we can focus on a shiny object. SEN. JOHN KENNEDY (R-LA): I'm not going to vote to impeach a president. I'm not going to vote to impeach anybody, just because I don't like their politics. SEN. MITCH MCCONNELL (R-KY), MINORITY LEADER: I think this is not good for the country to have repeated impeachment problems. (END VIDEO CLIP) [22:30:31] ABBY PHILIP, CNN ANCHOR: And joining me now to discuss this is the host of "Who's Talking to Chris Wallace?", Chris Wallace himself. This is, Chris, a real problem, I think, for Republicans as they go into the next few weeks. Do they have even the support of Republicans to do something like this? What do you think is behind McCarthy opening the store in the way that he is this week? CHRIS WALLACE, HOST, CNN ANCHOR: Well, there's certainly a lot of support among the right-wing, the Freedom Caucus, a number of the real hardliners. But when you get somebody like Ken Buck, who's pretty darn conservative, a Republican in the House saying this is just a distraction, this is a bright shiny object from all the problems that Republicans have, and then you see the total disinterest on the part of Republicans in the Senate. I mean, you know, the basic question you've got to ask yourself, Abby, is what is the high crime and misdemeanor that they are alleging that Joe Biden has committed? That's what the Constitution says, high crimes and misdemeanors. McCarthy said, well, we've got to have the inquiry to find out. It has a little bit of an "Alice in Wonderland" verdict today, trial tomorrow quality to it. You know, I just, they can talk about it. I suppose they can open an investigation if they want. But if they were actually going to go to the floor and vote, this is a very hard vote, even in the conservative Republican run house for a lot of those -- those Republicans who actually won in districts that Joe Biden won. This would be a pretty hard vote for them to take. PHILIP: Yeah, I mean, and to your point, they have not really been able to show much evidence of anything that's directly tied to President Biden. But the other context of this, I mean, I think that there's the politics of what McCarthy is facing in the House itself. The other part of it is just the big picture here. This is a Republican Party going into a presidential election in which the economy, which would have been a big issue, is now leveling off. You have inflation coming down from 9 percent year over year to 3 percent year over year. You also have the Fed now raising rates, but then saying, hey, we don't know that there's going to be a recession and maybe there won't be. Do you think that they have to kind of find a plan B if they cannot run on the economy? WALLACE: Well, I think they certainly will have to find a plan B, C and D. Having said that, the economy is still going to be an issue. Yes, inflation is dramatically down from 9 percent year over year to now in the last reading, I think it was 3 percent year over year. But when you look at the polls, people still do not think that Joe Biden has done a good job on the economy. In a recent poll, the Monmouth poll, over 60 percent of voters, Republicans and Democrats, said they disapprove of the way that Joe Biden has handled inflation in particular. So, you know, there's a sense sometimes people's perception of what the economy is lags by a considerable amount behind what the latest numbers are. Now, having said that, we're more than a year away from the election. If inflation continues to bump along at 3 percent or even lower, and you don't see us tipping into a recession, that's going to be a harder case to make. There are plenty of other cases, though, to make against Joe Biden without impeaching him for high crimes and misdemeanors when you don't know what those alleged offenses are. PHILIP: Yeah. I mean, there are a lot of things between where Republicans are now and impeaching the sitting president for high crimes and misdemeanors. I do want to turn now to what you've got going on your show this week. A personal favorite of mine, Brad Paisley, is someone who's sitting at your table. You spoke to him about a recent trip that he made to Ukraine, where he actually performed and met with troops. Let's watch that moment. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) WALLACE: Why did you want to write a song that connects life here in the U.S. to what those poor folks are going through over there? BRAD PAISLEY, SINGER: I was really affected when the invasion first happened a year ago and changed now. And the idea I had was, you know, do we have these things in common? Is that the way it is in these other places? It's just, it really does make me, I think, appreciate what we have more than I ever have in my entire life, knowing that it's fragile. [22:35:00] WALLACE: I mean, you're really personally committed to this, aren't you? PAISLEY: I really am. And somebody asked me the other day, how did you wind up caring about this that much? The answer is I don't know. I just was affected so much in the beginning that the next thing you know, and this has been the story of my life, you write a song and it winds up leading you places you never expected. WALLACE: I'd love you to just play a little passage from same here that particularly makes the point you want to make. PAISLEY: Yeah, yeah. As we wrote it, as a kid from West Virginia asking this question, you know -- (SINGING) How are things in California? I hear the traffic's just insane. Plastic people and paparazzi. I know all left coast cliches, but tell me, is there a bar on your corner where you buy each other beers, and solve all the world's problems, same? (END VIDEO CLIP) PHILIP: I love that. I love Brad Paisley's voice, but it's so interesting that he decided to dive into this topic. Politically, I would say, it's pretty polarizing still. Why did he tell you that this is something that he wanted to go over there and see for himself and engage in from a musical perspective? WALLACE: Well, it is controversial, and particularly, you know, a lot of country music fans tend to be on the right side of the political spectrum and there is some growing doubt and fatigue with supporting the cause in Ukraine. You know, Paisley said that he has played, he's toured in a lot of these countries in Europe, been in the big squares, been with all the people and to see a war now, the kind of thing that we thought ended with World War II, where people in the capital city they like Kyiv that he went to, are running for their lives and people are dying in their homes just really struck him. And this isn't just he went on a trip and he wrote a song called "Same Here" the idea that the people there are just like us but they're going through something unimaginable the proceeds that's the first single from his new album that's going to be out in a few months the proceeds from that are going to build homes the homes that have been destroyed by the Russians in their invasion that's been going on for more than a year now. So he's putting his money where his wonderful singing voice is. And as a favorite of yours, Abby, I've got to make you jealous, because throughout this entire interview, he sings a number of songs to us. And to have this personal concert, to be right across the table from him with that voice and the guitar, it was very special. PHILIP: I am super jealous, actually. I really do love Brad Paisley. I've been listening to his music for a long time. many, many years, and it's cool to hear him talk and not just sing, actually. Chris Wallace, thank you so much, as always, for joining us. WALLACE: Thank you, Abby. PHILIP: And don't miss "Who's Talking to Chris Wallace?" every Friday at 10.00 p.m. Eastern. And as the summer of the strike intensifies, one Hollywood star is making a demand when it comes to A.I. and jobs. Actor Joseph Gordon- Levitt joins me live, next. Plus, she led a complicated and talented life, and tonight, the world remembers Sinead O'Connor. (VIDEO PLAYING) (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [22:40:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) (VIDEO PLAYING) PHILIP: That was actor, writer, and director Joseph Gordon-Levitt. He's also the founder of Hit Record, and he penned a piece in "The Washington Post" today titled, "If Artificial Intelligence Uses Your Work, It Should Pay You." On July 14th, the SAG-AFTRA union that represents about 160,000 Hollywood actors officially went on strike after failing to reach a deal with Hollywood's biggest studios. And a crucial demand for those on the picket line is the future of A.I. or artificial intelligence and the question of how it can be used to potentially replace the labor of real humans. Well, Joseph Gordon-Levitt joins me now. You have a really -- To add to your list of -- of titles. You are actor, director, and now author in "The Washington Post." This piece is a stark warning, though. And you also -- JOSEPH GORDON-LEVITT, ACTOR, WRITER, DIRECTOR: Thank you. I'm kind of starstruck to be here. This is a new experience for me, being on a news show. I'm very excited. PHILIP: Yeah, yeah. Well, we're here to add to your resume. So you're asking basically for A.I. to basically, or not A.I., but the companies behind A.I., to pay the people behind all of the content that they put into this algorithm. Who do you think should be paid for their work? And how would any of this work? [22:45:06] GORDON-LEVITT: Yeah, how would it work? It would be a tall order, but just to, so the way that these A.I. models work is they feed them a ton of trading data, right? We've all heard of these generative A.I. models, the chatbots, et cetera, but they can't actually generate anything until they've been fed all of this training data. And that training data is produced by humans. And so the humans who produce that training data, I think, deserve compensation. It's kind of simple as that. But you're right. PHILIP: So not just -- Not just actors and-- Not just actors and directors, but like the camera folks as well, and who else? GORDON-LEVITT: I think so, yeah, because, you know, eventually they're saying, and I think it's probably true, I don't know exactly how long it'll take, but soon enough, these and these A.I. tools will be able to generate an entire movie. And, you know, that's all the camera movement, that's all the costumes, that's all the set design, that's everything. And all the camera operators, all the costume designers, all the set designers, their work, their ingenuity, their skill and their experience is what is being mimicked and sort of mashed up by these A.I.s. They couldn't do it without that human labor. And so I think, yeah, all of those people deserve compensation. PHILIP: And someone is obviously going to have to come up with a system to make a

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NEWS CHANNEL It does change a lot. But no one knows better what to change and what to be prepared for. Rick Reichmuth at the Fox Weather Center, always great seeing you, my friend. So, prepare for that, prepare for a big Saturday show for us, so we'll be there come rain or shine, hot or cold. We always are, just like THE FIVE, they're next. JESSE WATTERS, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Hello, everybody, I'm Jesse Watters along with Judge Jeanine Pirro, Harold Ford Jr., Martha MacCallum and Greg Gutfeld. It's 5:00 in New York City and this is THE FIVE. Liberal leaders patting themselves on the back because the murder was targeted and not random. Unfortunately, that's the sad state of San Francisco. The man suspected of stabbing to death tech mogul Bob Lee charged with murder today. And police say Lee knew his killer. San Francisco's Democrat Mayor London Breed practically gloating over that. She's trying to score some political points and hit back at critics who've been blasting her city as unsafe. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) LONDON BREED (D), MAYOR OF SAN I think that oftentimes because of social media, because of cameras, and how people are able to publicize things that are happening in a moment, it is taken completely out of context in terms of highlighting the entire city as being unsafe. That's not entirely true. It's sad, because I think it's just San Francisco has been a target for so long. And use as an example, because we're innovative, we're creative, we come up with out-of-the-box ideas and a number of other things to push forward change in our communities. And I think that sadly, you know, with the previous president, it was a target. (END VIDEO CLIP) People are getting fed up with the nonsense. Lawrence Jones actually went to San Francisco to talk to Democrats about far-left measures that put criminals back on the streets, and the voters there say they got tricked, listen. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) LAWRENCE JONES, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Who thought it was a good idea? Does anybody -- is anybody supportive of it? UNIDENTIFIED Apparently the voters did. UNIDENTIFIED Well, because it was sold as the Safe Schools Act and come on, who doesn't want to vote for safe school? UNIDENTIFIED If you've never voted in the state of California, you have to understand that we get these books that are this thick. We all thought it was a certain thing. But it was sold as the Safe Schools Initiative. And then we're like, who doesn't want safe schools? (END VIDEO CLIP) And even Al Sharpton is warning Democrats that crime could be the party's downfall. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REV. AL SHARPTON, MSNBC Anybody that tells you they're progressive, but don't care about dealing with violent crime or not, progressive for who? We got to stop using progressive as a noun and use it as an adjective. You're labeled progressive, but your action is regressive. I'm woke, you must think I'm asleep. (END VIDEO CLIP) It's gotten so bad even Pirro and Sharpton agree on something. JEANINE PIRRO, FOX NEWS CHANNEL LEGAL I do agree with him. He's absolutely right. But you know, think about it. Think about it. What London Breed is saying about San Francisco, which is -- I mean, we've been talking about it for months here. It's about the social media and it's about the cameras and it's about the perception of crime. It's not really about crime. Because if you take the murder of Bobby Lee, it's really not about San Francisco, because he was targeted by somebody. And therefore, it's not like street crime. So, I guess the Pelosi case shouldn't be counted as a crime in San Francisco, because it was targeted against Nancy and her husband and their house. So, I mean, how they get to these mental gymnastics is more than I can understand. But if they're saying that only street crime is the kind of crime that can be linked to those city, she has more than enough of it. And the reason she has more than enough of it is because she cut the P.D. $120 million when she was in favor of defund the police. Now, I'm starting to think it's not about, you know, war policies. It's really about a war of words. And that was the last thing that was going on with Lawrence Jones. You know, how could you be against something that is for safe schools or safe this or that. They pretty much sabotage, they take the language, it becomes a war of words, who controls the words, who controls the narrative. And so, they say, you know, that they're winning, and the rest of us are fools, and we don't really understand what's going on, because they're for safe cities, even though their cities and their policies are criminal. Martha, do you buy the excuse that we were tricked? We didn't know what we were voting for. MARTHA MACCALLUM, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Well, I think that there's a long history of creative naming of bills and referendums that make people feel bad if they don't vote for them. And I think he's right, a lot of people don't read some of the fine print that goes along with a lot of these bills. But I'm struck by the fact that Mayor London Breed says that they think outside the box and that they're creative. I mean, tell that to these businesses that have needles outside their businesses, people sleeping in their doorways. You know, I have people -- talk to people in San Francisco who always vote liberal and they are up to here. They've had it. So, you can have a war of words, which I think is a very sort of skillful attempt. But eventually, it doesn't work anymore because people get it. They know their life experience, they see what's happening in front of them. And even this situation with Bob Lee, he was stabbed. You know, there's all kinds of new details coming out in the documents around this that it was something about his sister and that he wanted to know if anything inappropriate had happened with his sister and the text messages back and forth. He was stabbed. He went from car to car trying to get someone to help him. What is that reflective of? It's reflective of a city where everybody's scared, right? They don't want to help. Oh my god, there's somebody bleeding. Next thing I know there's going to be a gun coming out and someone's going to get shot, if I stopped to help, what's going to happen to me? That's a mentality that is existing in the city. So, it is not separate from what plagues the population in San Francisco about knowing that they're not safe as Paul Pelosi. It's true. Greg Gutfeld What do you think of London Breed's comments? GREG GUTFELD, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Well, you know it's kind of weird when like one person's last moments are now a political boast. You know, it's like this is this probably the worst victory lap I've ever seen. I mean, the city that -- the act of this somehow restores S.F.'s golden reputation because it wasn't a random murder. How pathetic is that? And that somehow Bob Lee's death disproves all other deaths, you know, and so this is a murder that they're OK with. Never mind, it didn't -- his murder didn't stand out. Because there was so much crime going on in the fabric of the city, that when it happened, it happened after other murders and happening before murders, so that just so happens that this was done by somebody he knows, that doesn't disprove anything else. How bad is it? How bad is it for a city when this is your relief? I mean, it is disgusting. And you know, you've reached peak absurdity when Al Sharpton says we got to get tough on crime. Anybody close to my age or older knows Al Sharpton wasn't pro-crime for half his life. But it's a sign that leftism has moved so far to the left, that it's left Al Sharpton in a new middle. Like, if Charles Manson was alive, he'd be saying I'm moving. He'd be calling U-Haul to move out of California. But he reveals -- I think Sharpton reveals an unspeakable truth that we've been saying here. Nothing hurts blacks more than white liberals, right? I mean, white libs, unlike black constituents excuse criminal behavior. They condemn police presence. They're the usually the joker's who are behind that absurd reparations, a number of the defunding in the clearing of prisons. By all those things, you'll always find a pasty white leftist. And usually it's the black constituents that are going like, get this person out of our lives. We want cops in our neighborhoods, we just don't want bad cops. Left -- white leftists never say that, they say no cops. Black say good cops. That's a difference. I'm sure -- I'm sure you would agree with me. Yes, these whites are a huge problem, aren't they, Harold? I dare you say it, Harold, whites are terrible. Say it. HAROLD FORD JR., FOX NEWS CHANNEL My wife is watching. (INAUDIBLE) It's good to be back too. I agree with you that people aren't no blacks, whites, people who want public safety, who deem public safety Judge is a big part of why they vote for certain politicians. We want good police officers. We want more of them. I've said on this show more cops, ending cashless bail, attacking ghost guns, perhaps building more prisons. If that's what we need to ensure that we have public safety, particularly neighborhoods that oftentimes are hit the hardest by this, Jesse. That's what we need. I watched Kevin O'Leary, was he on your show? He was on one of the shows earlier talking about -- talking about how bad policies are forcing disinvestment in businesses to leave communities, which is another form of disinvestment. He said, it's not politics, it's policy. And I think Democrat, Republican alike, we should -- we should, you know, the mayor, all mayors want to try to make their cities sound better. I do agree with you. This is a strange victory lap. But at the same time, I understand what she's saying. But she'd spent a lot, it'd be a lot better expenditure of time. If he got the council together and tried to figure out how do we prevent these things from happening going forward. That's what she should have said during that interview. FORD JR.: She should have said, look, people think so poorly of the city. We're not the city you think but we need to do better. And here's what I'm announcing. And I think -- I think unfortunately, politicians today get so thin-skinned with remember, this is a national problem. Eight out of 10 states with the highest murder rates happen to be governed by Republicans. Stop it, Harold. It's liberal cities. (CROSSTALK) Governors isn't in charge of law enforcement, the mayors are. FORD JR.: The most important person, the most important voice I saw a minute ago was something you said about Reverend Sharpton, I don't think he's been 40 years for crime. But for him to stand up and before progressives and say progressive for who? If you are really serious about bringing about investment making schools better, creating better public safety and communities that progressives purport to want to try to try to achieve. Listen to him. And listen to those of us around a table. We're not talking about this politically or racially, we're talking about it from the standpoint of public safe. And if we don't do that, the policies get worse and that means business and money and opportunity and education opportunity, in particular, leave the communities we need them in most. Black kids killed at a rate five times the rate of white children in cities in America. And that's what she should be focused on. FORD JR.: I'll tell you this, even for what -- even for white kids being killed five times. I still want public safety. So, I think that's the issue here. Absolutely. We all do. FORD JR.: No. We all want safety but the fact is that we get so much attention sometimes on the school shootings, which obviously are important stories but what we miss is all of the everyday violence that no one ever talks about. FORD JR.: I agree. Which is the pictures of these children. FORD JR.: I agree 100 percent. We all agree that white liberals are the problem. Yes. Yes. Coming up, tech titan Elon Musk with a bone-chilling new warning on A.I. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Yep, little Greta Van Fleet for Friday. The power to destroy civilization. Elon Musk's, terrifying new warning on A.I. is sure to get your attention. The billionaire tech tycoon telling Tucker Carlson about his concerns, watch this. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ELON MUSK, CEO, A.I. is more dangerous than say, mismanaged aircraft design or production maintenance or bad car production, in the sense that it is. It has the potential, however small one may regard that probability but it is non trivial. It has the potential of civilizational destruction. (END VIDEO CLIP) Yes, did you catch that little last part? Proving his point, just this week, this is an absolutely chilling story. An Arizona mom claimed that scammers used A.I. to clone her daughter's voice so that they could demand a $1 million ransom. And Joe Rogan issued a warning about A.I. after someone created a fake, complete version of his podcast. It wasn't him, he never had those guests on, nothing about it was real with A.I. technology. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOE ROGAN, I am not the real Joe Rogan. Let me repeat it once more. I am not Joe Rogan. And the guests are not the people they portray. This is purely fiction, just for fun. So, don't go around making little clips for your TikToks and make the world believe I said things I never said. Every single word of this podcast has been generated with the help ChatGPT. (END VIDEO CLIP) That's scary on so many levels. And you think about the potential criminal level of this Jeanine. And this mom, her daughter was on a ski trip. She was with her other daughter, she gets a phone call. It's her daughter's voice saying crying through sobbing tears, mom, I messed up, I messed up, then a guy gets on the phone and says I want a million dollars if you want your daughter back, and she says I don't have the money. Then she gets it down to 50,000. And everybody's trying to help her, they finally figured out that her daughter was OK. And was where she thought she was. This is happening a lot actually. Think about how it happened before A.I. I mean, when you got an e- mail or you got a text message or you got a phone call. This is her daughter's voice. Now, that's the point. Now it's going to be more real than ever, you know, thousands scammed by A.I. voices mimicking loved ones in emergencies. But in addition to the criminal aspects, where they duplicate the voice of a loved one. I mean, you've got the other piece that Elon Musk is talking about and that is the basically the potential of civilization destruction. What concerns me and what I thought was fascinating. And I don't know if I'm pro or con on this. I know I don't know enough, but they had a woman who -- FORD JR.: (INAUDIBLE) before. Thanks a lot. But the woman who had lost her 7-year-old daughter, and she used A.I. to try to duplicate her daughter's voice and they had a picture of the daughter and you could see with these mechanical hand she was trying to grab onto her daughter who's deceased. I can see people who lose a loved one, a husband loses a wife. I got to hear them again. I got to see them again. This is going to change our lives. What about the guy with the top secret access, Teixeira, 21 years old, all right? How many people are going to do that and use that as an opportunity to continue to sell information, you know, that this is -- we're not ready for this. We're absolutely not ready for it. But I worry about the psychological capacity that people have to deal with this, whether it's fear, whether it's emotional trauma, we're already on the edge. Half of us are crazy. Now, this half, that half. FORD JR.: Clearly. Yes. But it's crazy. And when you think about, Harold, what Elon Musk has been able to do in his life, right? Rockets, electric vehicles, he's trying to -- FORD JR.: He's an A.I. Take over Twitter, and now he's starting a new A.I. business. He's worked at it and researching it for a long time. Do you think that he has the potential to -- I mean, everyone is looking for someone to save the world from the dangers of this, you know, can he do that? Can anybody do that at this point? FORD JR.: Well, I think he is the -- I'm 52. He's I think a little older than I am. He is the Steve Jobs of our generation. We have praised him around this table for many things. And we've been mildly critical at times and we thought that he deserved criticism. His voice to me is the leading voice around technology. And for him to say what he said there in a clip we showed, an interview with Tucker, which I look forward to watching, should disturb us all and make us all have some pause. I have a very clear position on this. And I disagreed with your person who occupies the seat most nights, Dana, and saying I think we should pause. We don't know enough about this. We can work our concerns about China's surpassing us. Look, China has to be concerned about the same things we're concerned about with this -- with this technology. Can an autocracy be up ended if a number -- hundreds of millions of people in the country decide to use A.I. or organize around some A.I. tool to do that? So, they have concerns as well. So, I think we pause to understand what Elon Musk is suggesting. And even not only him, there are a number of technologists and others who've suggested that there's a problem. The Judge and I talked about this on one of the first days when this issue came up, and we talked about who do you sue if you're defame. We heard our own colleague, Jonathan Turley had a horrible thing happened to him. Who do you sue? Who do you try to seek justice from when something like that happens? So, the pause I think, is let's just say for a variety of reasons. Who do you sue? Typical lawyer. FORD JR.: Who do you hold accountable? Right. FORD JR.: I'm going to hold you accountable. Jesse, the Biden administration says that they want to have regulations around A.I. But you know, you get the very unnerving feeling that they and most of -- most of everybody doesn't really understand this. I think Elon Musk has probably a much better handle on it than they do, but they want to start putting regulations on it. Does that concern you? Well, Biden wants to regulate it. Because if anyone's going to be replaced with A.I., it's Joe Biden. I'm going to take an artificial stance on artificial intelligence. By the time this thing gets going, I'm going to be dead. So, I don't care. I don't understand it. So I don't care. I don't pretend to understand it, like some people. So I don't care. A robot can't replace me. I'm not going to interview a robot. A robot would never assassinate me. It's inefficient. The problem is this, Elon Musk is building robot cars. So he has all these worries, because his robot cars are all crashing. His robot cars run by A.I. are driving into lakes, and they're blowing up or they're driving into the middle of a railroad track. So, that's what he's worried about. You need the human touch behind the wheel of a self-driving A.I. car. For instance, let's say I'm driving down the highway and I look to my right. And what do I see? I see a couple fornicating and the next door is car. Now, do I slow down? I probably speed up. Does a robot car see the other car couple fornicating? No, they stay right in their lane, they don't notice the fornicating. And then that fornicating couple's car crashes into them. That's why you need someone behind the wheel. Solly (PH) is a great example. Solly save lives. He took the wheel of that jet and made it come down. A robot couldn't have done that. Everyone gets worried when there's new technology that's introduced. It happened with the printing press. It happened with nukes. It happened with the synthesizer. All the pianists were in a pickle, oh, I'm going to -- they're going to steal my job. These synthesizers, putting a pin is still around there. The point is this. You're not going to replace workers with these robots, because you can't cannibalize your economy. You need consumers. Also, notice when Americans got fat and depressed. 1978 If you look at the BMI charts, boom, we all blow up into big blips. That's because we stopped doing heavy work and all sat behind desk in front of computers. Now we're all fat and stupid and depress because we have the machines doing everything. Do you want to be the President of the United States that lets 50 million robots replace 50 million human jobs? No. So, it's not good for them either. Case closed. I think about Y2K, and they told us that was going to, you know, end the entire globe at that point and cloning was going to -- you know, suddenly, everybody was going to be cloned, it was a panic. So, I don't know whether this falls in that category or not, Greg. Yes, well, after that artificial stance, I think my brain is fraught. I think you've absolutely completely -- I did the impossible. I fired Gutfeld's brain. So there are two -- there are two kinds of A.I., right? There's the -- there's the information capture. And then there is the thing maker. So, I wanted to separate them. Because there's two challenges in this, the information capture is let's say you have a mole on your -- on your shoulder and you take a picture of it, you put it into your doctor, you put it into your A.I. doctor, the doctor has control over all the information in the universe, every medical study, going back to hundreds and hundreds of years, has every study everything and comes back and tells you it's this kind of thing. And it's 99.999999, way better than any doctor. Tells you what surgery, what you need to do. The problem is who put inputs that info and doesn't have a bias. The problem is all human beings have biases, therefore A.I. will have a bias too. So, the ultimate kind of decision making in this area for human beings will be choosing an A.I. whose bias you favor. Going to be just like cable news, you're going to have a Fox News A.I. that you trust, because it's transparently bias, they know our opinions, you're going to trust it, but you can't have a CNN A.I. because they lie, they never tell you what they believe. So what's going to happen is ultimately a biased A.I. will create -- it'll be a world of different kinds of A.I. So, then you get to the the A.I. that makes things and you run into these - - the problem. What do you do when you create a machine that thinks without a conscious -- without being conscious, right? It's like -- it's like a meter maid writing a ticket, you can't get her to stop. That's the problem when A.I., Artificial Intelligence reaches superintelligence, where it's so recursive, it's faster thinking and faster thinking. And if it has a goal of making a ham and cheese sandwich, and you're in the way of it making a ham and cheese sandwich, it has no moral problem with getting rid of you, that says one goal. So, artificial intelligence. The danger here is superintelligence will have a goal that will put before any kind of moral reasoning. Let's make ham and cheese. Yes. So that goes in two things, so the pause is really about the making of things because you don't want this machine to get out of hand. But the other thing on us is we have to understand, we have to look at A.I. just like we look at news that there is bias and there is human bias. I'm trying to stop people from reading tickets. They always say the same thing. I can't stop. That's non-conscious thinking. It's incredible. FORD JR.: You use fornication, synthesizer and pianist all in the same -- Apparently that happens all the time on the highway where Jesse drive. I'm in New Jersey now. All right, coming up next -- coming up next, your kids don't belong to you apparently, according to some liberals who claim that parents -- parental rights can be a threat to our democracy. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) The liberal media is smearing the Parental Rights Movement as a threat to democracy and claiming that your children don't belong to you. A new op-ed is blasting moms and dads as part of a right wing campaign. "Children aren't private property but a public responsibility. To expand our democratic project to children is to grant them the security, the right seeks to deny them, education, health care, shelter, food. A better America begins with the child." Now, this is absolutely stunning. So, this writer says that children are not the property of their parents, Harold. That instead they are essentially the property of the state and the schools. So -- and local parenthesis and all that is like out the door. And they basically in the article if you read it eviscerate the parents who are trying to, you know, control what's going on in school. FORD JR.: Right. So, I think it's great when parents are involved in school. I have a 9-year-old, a 7-year-old and I'm active and involved in my school, in my kids school. Give me an example. They teach math differently and they teach thought when I was in school, and I've tried to understand what they're trying to get at. One of the things they're trying to get at now as a way to teach math is they want kids to enjoy math. They think if you can get kids to be open to it, you might get them to learn more. I was taught a very different way. They threw a multiplication table in front of my face and said memorize it, or you're going to get punished, so I'm memorize it. When I was in school, my parents actually gave a little more deference to teachers. If I ever came home and complained about school, my mom would go back with me to school and say, give him more of that. If I complain about a coach running me too much, it was too difficult, she goes, you know what, run him more. So, I think there has to be a balance. But for those who believe that parents should not be involved in schools, that's foolish. Parents pay for school either through their tax dollars or they're paying for private school out of their own in addition to paying tax dollars. I think we all got to take a little step back here. And the politics on both sides have gotten nutty. Hopefully, Reverend Sharpton will come out and say something about this or someone else will come out and say something and get progressives and others to want to come together. But you got to have a balance in school, if chemistry and algebra and hard sports are going to be taught because I don't want parents coming to say that shouldn't be the case. Yes, I'm not so sure, Greg, that it's about the subject matter. It's about the philosophy. And the philosophy is that kids are not the property of their parents, and it's anti-democratic, and the people on the right who wants to have input are authoritarian. But when they say that children are the property of the state, aren't they being totalitarian as opposed to authoritarian? Yes, well, and also, but if you want to screw the kids, you got to screw the parents first. That means positioning parents as the threat. And what's the ruse that they use to create -- in order to create parents as the threat, you have to make it about a right to privacy. This woman mentioned all these rights that are apparently like, we're withholding them from children, like, the rights to shelter and the rights to food. Shut the eff up. I don't know who this lady is, but that's the parent's purview to provide that. But they use this right to privacy rules, right? It's how activist teachers insert themselves in the lives of kids between them and their parents. They're saying that the right to privacy entails that we can keep secrets together, that you can tell me something and I can tell you something, but you better not tell mommy and daddy because they're going to get really upset. Never trust an adult who tells kids, it's our little secret. It's now about -- it's not what you think anymore, but it's worse. It's indoctrination into a cult. And I also have to defend teachers in general, because these TikTok teachers are redefining how we look at the profession and we may be wrong by it. I'm hoping that it's only five percent, which is a lot of the workforce, but it feels like it's 50 percent because you see it so much. And I'm sure there are capable teachers, who are just as disgusted as the parents are about this weird culty behavior, but they're too scared to speak up. You know, Martha, they say that the core of the conservative movement is antithetical to democracy. But the truth is that when you look at what government did like Gavin Newsom in California, they closed the schools for two years, and we're suffering since a pandemic, fourth and eighth graders' math is down by 13 percent and all these incredible numbers. Exactly. I mean, I have three children, I don't -- I wouldn't refer to them as my property. They're my children. And of course, my husband and I responsible for raising them. If we're supposed to trust the state to give them food and shelter and education, they're doing a really bad job. Because as you point out, it is so pathetic that the amount of proficiency in reading and science, maybe we should go back to the way Harold's teachers taught him, because we're failing our kids. We have kids in eighth grade who read it a third-grade level. That -- this is a crisis. So. don't tell me that the state can do it better than the parent because they're doing a lousy job. When it comes to their health, depression, anxiety from lockdowns during COVID, OK, you failed there as well. So, don't -- I love this line from this. She said -- she goes on at length that the right-wing Christians have embraced the parental rights movement to mold their children how they choose, much like any domesticated animal. Yes. Who is this -- who is this person? Probably -- You know -- Probably a white female liberal. Yes, pale. And you know what, Jesse, MSNBC guest compared supportive classical education to being a pro-Confederacy dog whistle. OK, well, they're just throwing lingo together. But the whole language thing that people buy into. They do, but I don't think most people believe that. And I'm with Greg. I don't think most teachers are that crazy. And I don't think my children are my property. They're more like a rental property. You pay for them for a while, and then you're both under different rooms. A timeshare. It's like a timeshare. I interviewed a mother the other day on "JESSE WATTERS PRIMETIME." She had her daughter at school and they threw a chest binder under, hold her a different name and hid it from the mom. And now she's suing. Good for her. And she's a Democrat. And she's getting heat from other Democrats, which makes no sense. Which is the good news because you've got on the one hand, Al Sharpton, you got a Democrat mother. I mean, if they're fed up, you know, maybe we're headed in the right direction. Maybe. "THE FASTEST" is up next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) FORD JR.: Welcome back. Time for "THE FASTEST." First up, NASA has unveiled a new Mars simulation habitat where four astronauts will spend a year to see if they can endure the harsh conditions of what it would be like living there. It has a gym, a relaxation area with plush, leather sofas. But guess what? No windows. Judge you had a strong reaction to this. She's not impressed. FORD JR.: What's your theory of the case on this? Not a chance. I'd hang myself in one of those things. I don't want to go. I don't want to experience it. You know, if I want to, I'll go home, pull the shades, I'll be happy. Go yourself. It was four, minus one. FORD JR.: Thank you, Judge. There will be a TV so we can watch "GUTFELD!" Would you be willing to take some time? Well, I'm more interested in what you can do in the relaxation area. Is there enough -- is there enough privacy? Here's my -- here's the thing. I said this before. So, this is an experiment. This is a simulation. It's basically in case you want to tap out, right? You can't do this. You know, it's like, you got -- like, you go crazy. Wouldn't it be great to have this as a simulation, but it's really not tell them? So, they're actually going to Mars, so the simulation is actually authentically real and they can

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NEWS To bed out of the shower, out of makeup and ready to walk into his show into his studio, Lawrence Jones start cross country. I got a date tonight. LAWRENCE JONES, FOX NEWS Good evening, America. Welcome to CROSS COUNTRY. So each week, we address the issues facing everyday America. And much of that involves combating the so-called woke agenda. That's the progressive mantra that's manipulating our institutions with identity politics. But as we've learned, if you oppose those who embrace the woke, you're racist or just a bigot. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REP. CORI BUSH (D-MO): You say I'm anti-woke when you talk about wokeness. You're saying I'm anti-Black and I don't want Black people to speak up for themselves. I don't want equality and justice for Black folks. You should be on the side of folks who are woke because we are saying no more oppression against our community. Unless you are saying I'm racist, White supremacist, and I'm bigoted, stop talking about wokeness. And you can't tell me that I'm wrong, because I'm from the very movement where this came about. (END VIDEO CLIP) Oh, you're dead wrong. That was squad member, Cori Bush. And of course, she has this all backwards. Now if wokeness is being aware of the issues plaguing Black America, that I'm all on board. But that's just it. The congresswoman not only wants us to be woke, but for all Black Americans to get in line with her progressive solutions. I'll give you a few examples that we'll be talking about tonight, during our show. Let's take education. I totally see where our system has failed Black kids, especially those that live in failing zip codes. But that's why I'm so confused why the woke congresswoman continues to pick teachers unions over school choice. And how about our criminal justice system? Cori Bush believes that it is systemically racist, so why would she advocate for disarming Black Americans? Putting our safety in the apparent hands of racist government officials. The Second Amendment is critical for personal safety, right? Then you have the many Black entrepreneurs that finally make it out of tough situations, only to be crushed by toxic regulations and increased taxes, so that the left can provide handouts to others. The congresswoman is totally cool with that, but that doesn't seem to be too woke to me. Here now to join this conversation, the CEO of Conscious Conservative Movement, Felecia Killings, as well as SiriusXM Patriot host, Stacy Washington. Felecia, I'll go to you first, like I'm all about being woke in the sense of understanding the issues that are plaguing Black America, but when they want to cross over and suggest things that aren't really woke in the sense of providing solutions for our community, that's where they lose me. FELECIA KILLINGS, CEO OF CONSCIOUS CONSERVATIVE Yes, of course. And Lawrence, thank you, once again for having me join you. Listen, if we want to talk about wokeness, that's fine. Like, I'm all about Black history, Black vernacular, Black culture, and so we can talk about that phrase and how it came out of this experience of trying to be aware of the injustices, oppressions, policies, or what have you that have inflicted pain, hardships, oppression in Black areas. That's perfectly fine. But let's take it all the way there. Let's talk about all of the progressive policies that have been choking our communities. And so once we are able to have that conversation, and we can really keep it about conservatism versus progressivism, I'm perfectly fine with that. Yes, but that's just it, Stacy, they always find a way to slide in the progressive talking points. Many of them as I talked about, in my monologue, burden Black Americans. STACY WASHINGTON, "STACY ON THE RIGHT" RADIO SHOW Yes, Lawrence, thanks for having me. I've got to say, 55 percent of Black Americans live in the suburbs and millions, 10s of millions of Black Americans have taken advantage of our education system all the way through the university system level, and are now functioning upper middle class Americans. So the idea that it's a blanket statement about what is impacting Black Americans, it does not actually acknowledge the reality of our experience and the fact that she goes straight to race, look, we can have substantive discussions about problems and policies that could solve those problems without always pivoting to you're a racist because you disagree. The idea that people don't want wokeness in their public schools and education, and they don't want it at the corporate level has nothing to do with race and everything to do with the impacts that we now see. We actually have seen the full blown fruit of wokeness in those environments, and it's all bad, it's all rotten, and that's why we want to get rid of it. So it's more than just, oh, you're racist because you don't like woke. Actually, it is more than that and it has nothing to do with race. Yes, you know, Felecia we're going to have a story later on in the show of Baltimore, right? They've got all the progressive language in the education system, yet, the kids can't even read it. I mean, when you have kids that are graduating school that are reading on a fourth and fifth grade level, sometimes at kindergarten level, I mean, do all those work practices even matter if they can't get a good job because they can't even read? Right, and I think if we take a hard look at education, for example, and really looking at how Black families in particular are starting to become more in alignment with homeschooling, and just bringing themselves into that kind of empowerment., this is, I guess, if you want to say that is really being woke. These are those Black parents waking up and saying we're going to take charge of our education. But again, if leftists, if progressives want to hijack a terminology that came out of Black culture because they were trying to fight against a lot of the racist policies, fine, but we're going to take it like I said, we're going to take there, there. Final thoughts, Stacy. So I'm looking at this from a mom, the perspective of being a mom and I actually live in MO2, Cori Bush represents MO1, so just like seven miles from here, and that's her congressional district. We've seen zero improvements in her district since she took over. She has seen rapid expansion of her own financial empire and the empires of people around her who have been greatly enriched by her trip to Congress, but the people of MO1 are still suffering. So well said. Ladies, thanks so much for joining the program. Now to Atlanta where those who want to reform the criminal justice system should be celebrating, but instead, they are pushing back on funding for a brand new police training facility vowing to bring the issue to the ballot box. They've dubbed it Cop City and there have been protests and even rioting for months. But aren't these the same people who said cops need better training? Here to discuss Atlanta councilman, Michael Bond, and San Francisco Police Officer Association vice president, Lieutenant Tracy McCray. Councilman, I'll go to you first. The activists have said for years that part of the problem that we have with policemen is that they don't have the proper training. Now you have a first in the country facility, and it's going to provide officers with the training and resources that they need and they are against it. Why, sir? MICHAEL JULIAN BOND, ATLANTA Well, I think that they -- first, thanks for having me on the show -- but I think that their protest is a conflated amount of issues, around policing, around these negative incidents that have happened, and that have been projected upon the city of Atlanta constructing a new facility for police, fire, and EMS employees. You know, our police facilities are very old and dilapidated. The police training center is 80 years old. Our firemen, currently, because of disputes -- property disputes with APS that firemen used to train on some public school property, we no longer have access to those properties, so our fire and EMS employees are being literally trained in a trailer. So I mean, this is a decade's old advancing need for the city of Atlanta and it has been unfortunately caught up in a lot of the issues surrounding some of the police shootings, some of the deaths associated with policing over the last, you know, five or six years. You know, Lieutenant, I try to take people at their word, even those that I disagree with. I'll give you the benefit of the doubt when you say you want more training. But isn't it all about just really getting rid of cops now? I mean, if you don't want the training facilities there to give them the proper training? If you don't want them to give the funding, you don't want them on the street? Should we just call it for what it is? LT. TRACY MCCRAY, SAN FRANCISCO POLICE OFFICER ASSOCIATION VICE Lawrence, I think you're exactly right. Thank you for having me. I mean, you scream on one end, you want us to be better trained, right? We need to work with our community partners, you know, to help solve all of these issues. And now, you have a state-of-the-art facility, right? I would love to have that out here. Right? Right. So we can all train together, right? We can all be better at our jobs, and you've got these professional protesters or domestic terrorists whatever you want to call them because they just love to loot, root, burn, you know, like anything. So something that's supposed to be good cannot happen. Right? So what do they want? They want to run amok and have no rules in society. Like that's not going to happen. And we've seen it, Councilman. We've seen what happens when the rule of law is taken away from society and it's not good for Atlanta. It is not good for any city in the country, right? No, not at all. And you know, I come out of an activist background. My parents were activist. I was an activist. I've been arrested for, you know, the things that I believed in when I was young and protesting. But this really isn't about protest. This is about the city of Atlanta taking care of our first responders and our employees. You know, as elected officials, we do have a duty to listen to voices of dissent or disagreement. Now, we listened 14 hours on Monday. But at the same time, even though there was about 300 people that spoke, you know, they're half a million people in Atlanta and we've been tested on this question before the vote to actually commit to build the training center, it was actually two years ago. But what we voted on Monday was just the financing piece, and so we've already made that commitment for that. I am up against gets a break, but you're so right, it is the first duty of government, it is to keep us all safe. Sir, thanks so much for joining me. Lieutenant, as always, thank you so much. Up next, Donald Trump becoming the first former president to be indicted by the federal government. But how might these charges affect the next election? (COMMERCIAL BREAK) JACKIE IBANEZ, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Welcome to "Fox News Live." I'm Jackie Ibanez in New York. A federal indictment is not stopping Donald Trump's bid for the White House. He has spoken both in North Carolina and Georgia earlier today, just hours after being indicted for allegedly mishandling classified documents. At the rallies, the former president slammed the charges and promised to fight what he calls the corrupt political establishment. Trump is set to be arraigned in Miami Tuesday. Meanwhile, Ukraine's long anticipated counteroffensive against Russian forces is finally underway. President Zelenskyy making that announcement today during a surprise visit by Canadian prime minister, Justin Trudeau. The move by Ukraine's forces comes as heavy fighting continues in the east and south. Trudeau is pledging to send more financial aid to the war-torn nation. I'm Jackie Ibanez, now back to LAWRENCE CROSS COUNTRY. For all of your headlines, log on to FoxNews.com. Have a good Saturday. Fox News Alert: Former President Trump facing 37 felony counts related to mishandling classified information, obstruction of justice, and providing false statements throughout the course of the special counsel's investigation. His 2024 primary rivals joining other Republican lawmakers in calling out the Department of Justice for unprecedented charges and accusing the Biden administration of weaponizing the Department of Justice to take out the president's top rival. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SEN. TIM SCOTT (R-SC), 2024 PRESIDENTIAL What we've seen over the last several years is the weaponization of a Department of Justice against the former president. SEN. JOSH HAWLEY (R-MO): Joe Biden and his cronies are trying to take out their chief political opponent. This has never happened before in American history, Laura. We are in dangerous, dangerous waters and it is because of Joe Biden. REP. MIKE WALTZ (R-FL): I think at the end of the day, what people see is a sitting president and his DOJ going after the leading political rival in the middle of a presidential campaign. REP. NANCY MACE (R-SC): You know, you're watching the executive branch trying to take out their political enemies because of the accusations against the Biden family. (END VIDEO CLIP) here now to dive into this is attorney and former NYPD inspector, Paul Mauro and "Washington Times" opinion editor and Fox News contributor, Charlie Hurt. Gentlemen, thanks so much for joining me tonight. CHARLIE HURT, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Good to see you. Paul, I want to go to you first, because what do we need to know from this indictment? And specifically, and I know, this is some legalese here, but it goes back to discretion. I want to understand why they charged Donald Trump here and not charge Hillary Clinton or Joe Biden. PAUL MAURO, FORMER COMMANDING OFFICER IN THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE Well, Lawrence, I wish I had a better answer for you to that question, because it goes to the clips that you just showed. Obviously, there appears to be something of a double standard here. I mean, if you look at let's just say the Hillary Clinton case, because we know a lot more of those facts at this point, we know that in her case, Clinton destroyed documents, 30,000 e-mails. The famous BleachBit software. So we know that she actually destroyed evidence in an ongoing probe, and then we had this unprecedented strange moment where James Comey, head of the FBI came out and said, essentially declined prosecution, which is not even his role, that's supposed to be the attorney general. So the Dems at that point really seemed to be making it up as they went along and it is very glaring compared to what we saw today at the press conference and in the indictment that dropped that the same standard does not seem to apply when it comes to Donald Trump. If I could now shift to the politics of this, Charlie, I know some Republicans got into this race, just to keep it real, because they were anticipating this indictment. Right. Exactly. And they said, if he got indicted, then we need the guy. Who's going to be the golden child to save the Republican Party? But as I talk with Republican voters, they're really ticked off at the thought of that, and it is almost as if there's been a double down now, from the voters saying, actually, we want you guys to get in line with Donald Trump. Am I missing that, Charlie? No, I think that's exactly right, Lawrence. And that's kind of the funny sort of tightrope walk that a lot of these Republicans who have gotten into the race face right now, because on the one hand, they want to, you know, obviously, they want to be the alternative that's left standing in their minds. But in reality, they also have to remember that, as you say, I think most Republican voters look at Donald Trump and they see a guy who is being unfairly persecuted. He is being persecuted for his politics. He is being persecuted because he is such an existential threat to the establishment of Washington, and he has been for six years now, and this is why they're going after him. And it's interesting, you know, all of these indictments to me prove exactly the argument that Trump made in 2016 for why he wanted to run in the first place and makes the argument why Donald Trump is running again, because Washington is such a cesspool of dishonesty and political corruption, where they go after -- use the most awesome powers of our government to go after political enemies to push a political agenda just to benefit people here in Washington, and screw over regular normal American voters and I think that regular people see through it. And I would argue that it's not just Republican voters. I think regular Democrat, a lot of independent voters and even some Democrat voters look at this, and they see the same thing. And, you know, Americans love an outlaw who is fighting for them and I think that Donald Trump has sort of cornered the market on that right now. So real quickly, Paul, I'm not a lawyer. Can the president still run with this indictment? He can. And you know, very clearly to Charlie's point, DOJ is signaling that they want a speedy trial. That's a little bit of a tell, right? They want to get this into court, try to get him convicted before the election comes up. But I don't think that's going to happen. You have a lot of very thorny legal issues here that are unprecedented. The indictment seems to indicate that the prosecutors have pierced the attorney-client privilege. You have a sitting president who has got classified documents that he may or may not have had the ability to declassify. You have a lot of novel legal issues here, that stuff takes time, so I don't think they're going to get it done before the election, but to answer your question, he can run for president from prison. It just all seems so dirty, but we're going to be following it because that's our job. Gentlemen, thanks so much. Thank you. Thank you. So coming up, artificial intelligence is being used to bring murder victims back from the dead and is somehow even creepier than it sounds. We've got the details after the break. Don't go anywhere. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Welcome back to CROSS COUNTRY. So a disturbing new trend cropping up on social media, obsessive true crime fans have begun to use artificial intelligence to create deepfake videos of high-profile murder victims, mostly focusing on children. We won't be showing you any of those images out of respect for the families, but those creating those videos don't seem to care what new pain they may be causing these grieving families. This is just one of the latest ways AI is irresponsibly being used on the internet. Joining me now, cybersecurity expert and co-host of "The Game of Crime" Podcast, Morgan Wright. Morgan, thanks so much for joining the program. I don't understand the motive behind this. Is this just to inflict pain? Or is there some sort of meaning behind this? MORGAN WRIGHT, CHIEF SECURITY ADVISER, Yes, yes, Lawrence, thanks for -- this is a topic I think needs to be discussed. These people have no respect for the victims. They're doing it because they're profiting off the misery of others. If anybody was ever in law enforcement, I was a detective state trooper, if you've seen the worst things that can happen to people, whether accidental or homicide or suicide, you wouldn't be showing videos like this. But these are people who are doing it because the gore people living vicariously through the misery of others, that drives clicks, which drives for these folks' revenue. Lawrence, don't get me wrong. There are some people out there telling great stories, but some of these folks do it simply to get the clicks. Why? Because clicks equal revenue and for some of them, that's all it's about. So Morgan, I guess my question is, was this technology kind of created for police officers and investigators to kind of rework a crime scene? And these guys kind of hijacked it? Where did they get this from in the AI technology? Yes, so years ago, they would have these 3D animation programs that could recreate crime scenes, but this has taken it to a different level. This is artificial intelligence. This is the ability now for you, I can teach you in five minutes how to create a deepfake video or create pictures that would make it look like a crime scene. You don't have to have the skills anymore. So they're harnessing what we're using out there for generative AI, for AI, for defending against cyberattacks or what the military uses or what we use in a lot of these apps that are out there. So yes, they are hijacking it for their purpose. And to me again, at the end of the day, they profit off the misery of others. They're using it to generate clicks, which equal revenue for them. The more viewers they get, the more eyeballs they get, the more money they make. Morgan, do you think that the more nefarious acts like this happen, that AI is somehow going to be regulated now as a result of this because it is causing pain, and people vote based on the way they feel. I'm not for a lot of regulation, but this may pop up because of instances like this and others. Well, and Lawrence, funny you should mention that. There are already laws on the books. Once AI came out, they started saying, hey, look, if you create deep fake images of child pornography, those things are prosecutable. I think that you will reach a point. These things go through three phases. They go through litigation, first. Somebody will sue about it; then it will go through regulation, somebody will attempt to regulate it; but then it will go to legislation, somebody will pass a law around it to define that thing. Anytime the government -- to your point, anytime the government gets involved and starts setting rules and regulations, look, I've testified before Congress on the safety and security of big systems like healthcare.gov. We don't want the politicians getting involved in technology, but the problem is, Lawrence, a lot of these folks don't have the self-discipline to regulate and not do stuff like this. They are going to cause the circumstances that are going to cause the US government or state governments to intervene and set rules that nobody is going to like. Spot on Morgan. Thanks so much. Appreciate it. You bet, sir. Up next, a CROSS COUNTRY investigation into the Baltimore School District as teachers and parents sound off about how the district continues to let down our children. That's next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Welcome back. Let's head to Baltimore where the city schools had the lowest graduation rate across Maryland during the last school year. In 2022, at least 23 of its schools had zero students proficient in math. Maryland's Democratic governor is saying education is a top priority back in February. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) GOV. WES MOORE (D-MD): We made the largest investment in public education by any governor in our state's history. We can no longer separate our vision for economic prosperity from the duty to make Maryland's public schools the best in the nation. (END VIDEO CLIP) So he's not wrong. The Baltimore public school system is one of the most funded in the nation, among the top tier in funding, fourth highest to be exact. Last year the school's budget increased nearly 16 percent, but enrollment has been plummeting for years. So do you think more money for your students better education, right? Not according to the folks I spoke to. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) YOLANDA PULLEY, BALTIMORE More money does not equal quality education. UNIDENTIFIED Never. (END VIDEO CLIP) So that's Yolanda. Her children are enrolled in Baltimore City schools and between the education or the lack thereof, and the crime crisis plaguing the city and in schools, she is terrified of sending her children there every day. Two others who joined our conversation joined the growing movement as well, to homeschool in Baltimore but that's not an option for everyone nor is it covered. First, let's start with a former Baltimore teacher who finally had enough. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) When you taught in Baltimore for 10 years, what made you decide to leave? SHAWNDA PATTERSON, FORMER BALTIMORE I would get students who were, you know, coming to me in sixth grade who were on second grade reading levels. Very rarely did you have students who were proficient and on grade level in reading and/or math. Do they encourage educators to pass them along, even though they aren't prepared for the next level? When I was an educator, a child could only be held back one time in each part of their academic career. I've had kids tell me like, I mean, you know, do what you want, I can't fail, I already failed last year. It's not like I could fail again. So. Really? Yes. I want you to talk about the violence in the schools. What is that, like? I can remember instances of students beating other students up, and I feel so bad, but I'm encouraged not to get involved. You know, and so I have to follow protocol. But in the meantime, someone's child is getting beaten. Do you have children, though? I do. Would you send them to Baltimore schools? No. That's why I homeschool them. Really? Yes. Are the taxpayers in Baltimore getting the return on their investment on education? I can't say we are. You know, we look around our communities. We look around, you know, our schools, we look at the numbers. I mean, numbers don't lie, people do. You look at the numbers, they're not lying to us. Our students and our schools really need some help. The academic decline is no secret to parents. The number of Maryland homeschooled students has spiked from 27,000 in 2019 to nearly 45,000 in 2022. To understand how students are affected, I spoke with three Baltimore City parents. I've been here my whole life. I'm a product of Baltimore City Schools. My mother was a product of Baltimore City Schools. This is generational. This just didn't happen. If you fail generations of families, so this is an intergenerational curse when it comes down to our school systems. Under different administrations, we have still seeing the same results of parents failing and unfortunately, parents can't teach their children how to read if they can't read. Beth, you successfully homeschooled children, but there's a growing movement of parents that want to homeschool their children. BETH GRAHAM, BALTIMORE PARENT AND HOMESCHOOL I started coaching parents, mostly mothers how to homeschool in August of 2020. These parents were pulling their kids out of school in a panic situation and they all had different boiling points of what was the last straw. So I put together their curriculums based on online free resources and going to the public library. What has been developed today is more of a housing program to put the kids in a space for eight hours every day and give them busy work so both of the parents can work, and homeschool is something that you can do as working parents because you don't have all the busy work. The youth homicide is up 67 percent, the shootings are up 55 percent from the same time last year. Yolanda, what goes through your mind? Frustration. In order to understand the people, you have to be one of them. We have too many people making these decisions on education, on crime, on homelessness that never felt the struggle. They took nine to 15 guns out of one school in Baltimore City this year. So children can't learn if they're not safe. It's bad enough the education system is failing them. Now, we've got crime put on top of that. My children over that side don't let people in with guns. Nobody's monitoring anything. Baltimore education budget is the fourth highest funded large school system in the country. The navigator is the CEO of Baltimore City Schools, Dr. Santelises, who get paid more money than the president. UNIDENTIFIED It's money management. We've seen it. So you mean to tell me again what a $1.62 billion budget, you can't educate, they can't bring a school book home and you can't even keep a child safe? The last number I heard was $16,000.00 to educate a Baltimore City student and you can educate a homeschooler for if you're going to buy curriculum for less than $2,000.00. Where is the transparency in the school district? So a little asterisk replaced the scores. After all these years that they have put the scores, they replaced them asterisks. What are we hiding? You're not given children financial literacy in school. When I was at school, they taught us how to balance a checkbook. See certain things feel intentional. They protect the institutions, not the children, not the parent. Everybody is walking around and is patting everybody on the back for failed schools. They're closing down schools at a massive rate. And why is it 40 and 50 children in one classroom with one teacher? If the schools don't succeed, the city doesn't succeed. Now, we've just gone down to a fraction of what it used to be. Jobs have left. People have left. And we need people coming in and people are afraid. And it all goes back to education. This is educational homicide at this point. Yes, it is. (END VIDEOTAPE) So we reached out to the Baltimore City Public Schools for a response, but we did not hear back. Up next, retail theft surging across the country, but who is really footing the bill? That's next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Welcome back. So America's shoplifting problem has gotten so bad that one Walgreens in Chicago just redesigned their entire store taking extreme measures to protect the products from thieves. It only has two aisles open for browsing. Everything else locked up completely out of sight. Folks have to place an order for those items and pay for them beforehand. We know organized retail theft cost stores nearly $100 billion. And as we see, more and more videos like this one, my question is, where does it end and who will really end up paying for this mess? Joining me now in studio, Fox business correspondent, Lydia Hu. Lydia, you cover business for a living. You know what the stores are going through? Are we going to be paying for this in the long run? LYDIA HU, FOX BUSINESS NETWORK Oh, you bet. Anything that's going to cut into the bottom line of a business, whether or not they want to admit it, it's going to get passed along to you, to me, to the consumer, because that's where they're getting their money. That's how they're going to cover this loss. And we're seeing this happen, not just in Chicago in that incredible video you just showed. We live here in New York City, we know this is happening on every pharmacy on every corner. Everyday products that are being locked up -- food products, razors, detergent. And to be clear, I know, Lawrence, you have such a good heart and you think, a lot of people out there might think, gosh, inflation has been out of control, people cannot afford to feed themselves right now. I want to be clear, this is not the everyday person stealing a loaf of bread to feed themselves. This is what they call organized retail crime that's a problem. These are theft rings that are operating in coordinated fashion. And they target products that they can resell on the black market because they have a street value and so it's profitable for them and so that is becoming a growing problem. You just mentioned a $100 billion problem. That is true. That's according to the National Retail Federation. And that is up from the previous year when it was $90 billion. So we know that it's growing. In the past, we've heard some big named companies talking about this Walmart, Best Buy, Walgreens, Lowe's, CVS, they've all cited something that we call shrink in the industry. Shrink refers to when you see inventory go missing, you know, maybe it's lost, maybe it's damaged. But really, it means it's been stolen. And that's happening more often. Take this, for example, Target just reported that shrink this year will cost them $500 million more than it did last year. That's crazy. And they said in a statement, listen to this, Lawrence, "While there are many potential sources of i

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NEWS This week we talk about how the mess at the border is not a race issue, it is a class issue. Plus, China's South American takeover. Will Cain is up next -- Will. WILL CAIN, FOX NEWS Well, hello and welcome to FOX NEWS TONIGHT. I'm Will Cain. Driving racial division has now become a major feature of American media, especially after the 2020 BLM riots. As Zaid Jilani pointed out on Twitter today, the media takes low level arguments between people and it creates national stories by amplifying the character's race, seemingly all to gin up racial animosity. As a result, time and again, they make race hoaxes go viral, but they never correct the record when the real truth emerges. You'd think by now they've gotten it wrong so many times, the media would slow down and wait for the facts before jumping to conclusions on these stories. But that's just it. They know better and yet, still jumped to conclusions. It's deliberate and Sarah Comrie is the latest victim of the media's lies. Sarah Comrie is a nurse at Bellevue Hospital in New York. She is six months pregnant and earlier this week, Comrie went viral after she was filmed arguing with five teenagers over a city bike. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SARAH COMRIE, Help. Help me. Please help me. Please. UNIDENTIFIED This is not your bike. Please help me. UNIDENTIFIED This is not your bike. UNIDENTIFIED This is not your bike. Please help me. Help. Please get off. UNIDENTIFIED What's going on? (INCOMPREHENSIBLE CONVERSATIONS) Help. Get off me. Dude. UNIDENTIFIED He took his -- what's wrong with you? You're hurting my fetus. UNIDENTIFIED I'm not touching you. You're hurting my unborn child. UNIDENTIFIED You're putting yours on my hand. Help. UNIDENTIFIED Hey dude. Stop. No. Hey dude, stop. No. No. Please. Help. Help. Please. UNIDENTIFIED She is just crying. UNIDENTIFIED You're not crying. You're not crying. UNIDENTIFIED Are you stupid? This is my bike. UNIDENTIFIED I've got this on video. Stop. UNIDENTIFIED Stupid [bleep]. Get the [bleep] out of here. Dumba beep. You're baby's going to come out retarded. UNIDENTIFIED How did you stop crying? [Bleep]. Not a tear came down, Miss. (END VIDEO CLIP) She had apparently just finished a 12-hour shift at the hospital. Now normally in a situation like this, the individual's races would not matter. It appears to just be a dispute over a bike. But in today's America, you must see race and you are required to take the side of any Black person in incidents that also involve a White person. Evidence does not matter. And not only do you have to side with the person of color, but you must immediately believe that the incident is racial in nature. So because of these rules, Sarah Comrie is white and the five teenagers are Black and therefore, Sarah Comrie is automatically racist and at fault. Those are the rules in America. And the media headlines immediately followed those rules referring to Comrie as a "Karen," which is a new racial slur for White women. Here's "The Daily Beast": Viral clip shows New York City Karen allegedly trying to take a Black man's city bike. The Root had a similar headline: New York City bike Karen put on leave by employer. Revolt, whatever is revolt, wrote: City bike Karen placed on leave after screaming for help while trying to steal in a viral clip. Now, because of these smears, these racial smears, Comrie's employer, which should have known better, should have given her the benefit of the doubt, also accused Comrie of racism. In a statement, the hospital called her actions: "Disturbing" and they put her on leave, and they are now reviewing her employment. But it turns out there was a major problem with the story. Sarah Comrie didn't steal the bike from the Black teenagers. Now we know they stole the bike from her. She had paid for it and they tried to take it. Comrie has the receipts to prove it and has released them through her lawyer. He points out the obvious fact -- that race has nothing to do with this incident. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JUSTIN MARINO, ATTORNEY FOR SARAH What happened is she got off a 12-hour shift at Bellevue Hospital, and she tried to go home. She went to a vacant bike where no one was touching, no one was on. She mounted the bike she paid for the bike. She ended up actually pulling back off the docking station, and then around that time, these individuals were claiming that that was their bike. Someone pushed the bike while she was on it back into the docking station, so it locked again. And the rest of the video is shown -- that is where the video picks up. And these receipts show that she rented the bike. The serial numbers match, so there is no question that the bike that she is on in that video is a bike that she reserved. BILL HEMMER, FOX NEWS Could this just have been an ugly miscommunication? I mean that's what all effectively this is. Race has nothing to do with it. If the skin colors were the same, we would not be here today. (END VIDEO CLIP) Sarah Comrie has every right to be upset that the five teenagers were stealing the bike from her, but she isn't getting any apologies. Now, in fact, she may be out of a job and has been smeared in the media and all over the internet. Even today, after those new details emerged, NBC News continued to spread the lie. In a tweet to their nine million followers, the outlet omitted the fact that the nurse had paid for the bike. Here's their headline, their tweet: "A New York City hospital employee has been placed on leave after a viral video that appeared to show her attempting to take a rental bike from a group of young Black men garnered millions of views." Now, NBC News has put that single tweet out to nine million followers and has done nothing to correct now that we have new information and if it weren't for community notes on Twitter, which flagged the tweet as misleading, then NBC News would continue to get away with this lie. The media has done this time and time again. They fell for the Bubba Wallace hoax. You remember? The famous NASCAR driver who claims someone put a noose in his garage. It turned out, just to be a garage pull rope, but the media ran with the story anyway. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOHN KING, CNN CHIEF NATIONAL NASCAR investigating a shocking incident, a noose found in the garage of driver, Bubba Wallace. CNN This could have been one of their own who did something like this and that is what's most concerning to officials here. JIM SCIUTTO CNN ANCHOR AND CHIEF NATIONAL SECURITY That this happens in the year 2020 is just beyond belief. ANDERSON COOPER, CNN HOST, "ANDERSON 360": The racism directed to a star of NASCAR who has been helping in the drive against hate and the use of the Confederate flag there. Tonight, the questions about how someone was able to get inside Bubba Wallace's garage stall to leave a noose. (END VIDEO CLIP) Just propaganda, shameless propaganda. And the media did the same thing to Nick Sandmann. They doxed Sandmann and accused him of being a racist, because he wore a Trump hat while protesting against abortion at the Supreme Court. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) DON LEMON, FORMER CNN The MAGA hat carries a certain connotation that provokes a conditioned reaction for many people, especially for marginalized people. MSNBC NEWS Some have even referred to the hat as a modern day version of the Confederate battle flag. EDDIE GLAUDE, PROFESSOR, PRINCETON The hat announced a certain set of political commitments. Alyssa Milano, I think, the actress describes the hat as the modern day White sheet. Underneath this is that we give privilege to these White kids. He can sit down with Savannah Guthrie and redeem himself, but then there are all of these other folk who would just presume who aren't so innocent. SAVANNAH GUTHRIE, NBC You feel from this experience that you owe anybody an apology? Do you see your own fault? There's something aggressive about standing there. (END VIDEO CLIP) At least in that case, the media had to pay for their lies. Sandmann sued several outlets, and reportedly walked away with millions of dollars in settlement money. And then of course, there's perhaps the greatest race hoax of all, and that was the Jussie Smollett hoax. Again, because Jussie was Black, he was immediately believed. It didn't matter how farfetched his story and that someone yelled, "This is MAGA country" in the middle of one of the most left wing cities in America. Smollett's word was taken as truth. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ALI VELSHI, Some breaking news: Actor and musician, Jussie Smollett from the hit show, "Empire" was attacked and beaten early this morning in Chicago and police say it could be a hate crime. MIGUEL ALMAGUER, NBC There are many indications of a hate crime here. They are looking for two suspects who were apparently wearing Make America Great Again hats. ELLEN PAGE, We have a media that's saying it's a debate whether or not what just happened to Jussie Smollett is a hate crime. It's absurd. MICHAELA ANGELA DAVIS, CULTURAL CRITIC AND You know, Jussie Smollett had a noose on his neck just this week. CBS And the media has really cast so much doubt on his story, which I find so personally offensive that a gay Black man is targeted, and then suddenly he becomes the victim of people's disbelief. BROOKE BALDWIN, FORMER CNN He said his attackers hurled racial and homophobic slurs at him. This is America in 2019. (END VIDEO CLIP) They all take themselves so seriously. Now listen, it is possible incredibly, to actually go lower than the media. Race hustler and profiteer, Ben Crump accused Comrie of stealing the bike from those Black teens. He said her behavior was "emblematic behavior that has endangered so many Black men in the past." And another race obsessed lunatic named Tariq Nasheed called Comrie a "suspected White supremacist woman." He even claimed one of the teens had paid for the bike and she tried to steal it from him. His tweet has been seen nearly five million times. Now incidentally, if there is a racial division to be inflamed in America, Ben Crump is almost always there with a blowtorch of lies. Crump lied about Michael Brown that he held his hands up and said don't shoot, it's a lie that people still repeat "hands up, don't shoot." Crump lie that Jacob Blake was unarmed and came as a peacemaker. Crump lied that Ma'Khia Bryant was unarmed, something we could see was untrue on the video. Crump lied that Daunte Wright was shot not by mistake by an officer grabbing her taser, but rather intentionally -- impossible for him to know. Crump lied that officers were at the wrong address with Breonna Taylor, that's a lie that people still believe. And just a few weeks ago, without knowing the facts or the motive, Crump told us young Ralph Yarl was shot ringing a doorbell while Black. Crump is trying really hard to take the place, take the crown of race hustler, king race hustler from Al Sharpton. But the king will not go down without a fight. Today was the funeral of Jordan Neely, the homeless man who died while being restrained by a former Marine, Daniel Penny. Now, this too, is about race because Neely was black and Penny is White, so Sharpton of course sees green. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) AL SHARPTON, NATIONAL ACTION His mother was killed. Her funeral was right here. And Jordan sat right there and watched his mother's funeral, who've been chopped up. And he'd never been the same. Jordan was not annoying someone on the train. Jordan was screaming for help. We keep criminalizing people with mental illness. People keep criminalizing people that need help. They don't need abuse. They need help. (END VIDEO CLIP) Has Al Sharpton ever been to a funeral for a Black person killed by a Black person? AOC literally worship at the altar of racial division today. She too was at Neely's funeral. How do we know? Because there are photographs of her praying all over the internet. She was also seen taking selfies outside the funeral. She's clearly very distraught over his death. Now, after spending decades fighting for a colorblind society, and really honestly, almost getting there, maybe 15 years ago, skin color is now supreme, in the media, in our schools, with our politicians. It is the lens through which every story is told and increasingly, it's how our society functions. Victor Davis Hanson is a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution and he joins us now. Victor, it's always great to see you. What do you think is going on here? Why have we returned to, I don't know, 1950? Why have we returned to an America that sees everything through the prism of race? VICTOR DAVIS HANSON, SENIOR FELLOW, HOOVER Well, I think after the George Floyd, there was a sense among our elites that there had to be some wrong redressed and they decided that reverse discrimination or rejecting Martin Luther King's content of our character in favor of color of our skin was the solution. But your right. It's a conglomeration of politics, the media, academia, I mean, Joe Biden went to Howard University and demagogued in front of a national audience, that the biggest threat in the United States was White supremacist violence, and this is at a time when 100,000 people are killed by fentanyl from Mexico and 10,000 African-Americans are killed, 90 percent of them by other African-Americans. So that was an absurd exegesis to say that. We have in California, we have a $45 billion deficit and we have a reparations committee that Gavin Newsom was kind of in a wink and a nod supporting, not supporting, supporting that once $800 billion in reparations for on the premise that somebody's ancestor, eight generations ago may have been a slave and somebody else's ancestors eight generations ago may have been a slave owner and therefore they have in the present, make the necessary adjustments. And you know, in the academic world, we have to invent adjectives because the number of victimized is you know, too great for the number of victimizers. So it wasn't racism now, it's systemic racism. You can't see racism all the time. So we say it's systemic. It's like air. It's everywhere. We don't have to prove it. We don't say there's aggression. We say there's microaggression. You can't sense it, but it's there if you're properly trained. And look at Mark Milley and Lloyd Austin, they got before Congress and they swore that the chief problem in the military was White rage, and there's a reaction against it. You see that we're short 16,000 recruits in the army. You see that reparations has the 70 percent negative polling. You saw this recent attempt to have the "Cleopatra" series fabricate the idea that Cleopatra, who was a Macedonian, Greek and the line of Ptolemaic kings and queens was African-American and the people just don't want to be indoctrinated. So there is a group of all different peoples -- Black, Hispanic, White that are getting very tired of the racialization and they're pushing back. It is tragic. We're going down -- we have a rendezvous with Yugoslavia or Rwanda if we don't stop it. Yes and that is -- I was going to say, Victor, we're headed into an unknown and dark age. But the truth is, we're returning to the story of humanity, tribalism and racism is actually the primitive nature of man. We had arrived somewhere well beyond it at one point in America. Now, sadly, we're not looking at progress. We're looking at regression. Victor Davis Hanson, thank you so much. Always great to hear from you. Thank you. All right, social media platforms are increasingly encouraging people to do dumb things because it's trendy. The latest new craze, it is absolutely insane and Fox's Kevin Corke has the story -- Kevin. KEVIN CORKE, FOX NEWS Good evening, Will. You probably want to file this under the banner, you probably don't want to try this at home, especially if you live say here in the States in a place like Texas or Tennessee or any place where believers in the Second Amendment value the right to bear arms and of course their safety. You see, there is a new and frankly disturbing TikTok trend out there, and in it, groups of young men are storming into random people's houses while filming their reactions. And tonight for example, in the UK, cops are investigating after one clip shows a dad telling intruders look, I've got kids as he is pleading for them to get out. Now just think about that for a second, how insanely dangerous and possibly fatal that would be if you tried this sort of stunt here in the States. Now in other videos, teens are seen menacing a woman as she demands they leave her home. In the past, the group that posted this video has posted other videos, entering several schools and prohibited areas of supermarkets. Just another of the many examples of differences between Europe and the good old US of A. I don't have to tell you what would happen if you tried to pull that and you know, the hood somewhere out in Colorado. I mean, come on, man. No. It is easy to laugh because of the stupidity, Kevin, but you can easily see how one of these stories ends up as the next big tragedy in America. Exactly. That has us talking once again about race. Get smart, kids. You're right. Kevin Corke, thank you so much. You bet. All right, reparations was once just considered a fringe policy proposal, but now it's becoming a reality. One governor just signed a reparations bill into law, and there are growing calls for more reparations across the country. More on that next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Calls for reparations are all the rage with the left these days from San Francisco to the state of California facing demands for millions of dollars to each Black resident and it looks to be inspiring others around the country to jump on the movement. Radio host, Jason Rantz has more details. He's with us now -- Jason. JASON RANTZ, RADIO TALK SHOW Hey, Will, you might want to start saving up some money because you and I are going to be paying if a resident of Tampa, Florida has his way. He spoke at a council meeting yesterday and his speech has gone viral. Apparently, Black people don't care about crime or homelessness. They just want money. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED We care about our reparations and we have to put White people on notice that we want our reparations that are fore-parents and us, we didn't work for free and underpaid and all of this nonsense. And the White folks get away with it and they talk about the great city they're building. No, we want our reparations. $3 million per person. $3 million per person right here in this city. That's the only thing Black people got to care about. (END VIDEO CLIP) Now Tampa has a little over 90,000 Black residents, so I'm going to guess it's probably not in the budget, but he's probably got a fan in squad member, Cori Bush. Reparations probably sound sweeter when you've got to make up for campaign funds you funneled to your husband for security. She made these comments this week. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REP. CORI BUSH (D-MO): The United States has a moral and legal obligation to provide reparations for the enslavement of Africans. Black people in our country cannot wait any longer for our government to begin addressing each and every one of the extraordinary bits of harm, all of the harm it has caused. (END VIDEO CLIP) Now Washington state governor, Jay Inslee, he agrees with that and he didn't wait. He just signed what Democrats say is the first state- sponsored reparations law in the country. Now up until 1968, this state had thousands of racial covenants in place that said Black residents and other groups couldn't purchase certain homes. To remedy that injustice, the state is going to collect a new $100.00 fee on home purchases to fund loans for first-time homebuyers. But to be eligible, you have to be from one of the groups impacted by the racial covenants and you either had to live in Washington before 1968 or be a descendant of someone who lived here. That means some 20-something who already has equal access to home loans, that person is now eligible for a program due to a racist history that he or she never experienced, all because of skin color. Now Democrats will argue that this is reparations to Black residents who lost out on generational wealth, because they couldn't buy homes at the time. But they're not hiding the fact that this is a racist program to a racist policy, it's an update. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) GOV. JAY INSLEE (D-WA): We're going to use the same system that enabled prejudice and bias in homeownership to do some good and help people obtain houses. (END VIDEO CLIP) So we're excluding White people from taxpayer funded home loans as a way to say it's racist to exclude certain groups of people from home loans. That's what I call equity -- Will. You know, we're going to do something unconstitutional to make up for something in the past that was unconstitutional. As I said at the top of the show, Jason, it doesn't look like progress. It looks like regress. Jason Rantz, always great to talk to you. Thank you. Thanks, Will. All right, frailty, incompetence and incoherence seem to be the hallmarks of leadership in Democratic Party these days, just look at Joe Biden, John Fetterman. Their obvious mental shortcomings are celebrated, not questioned. The same, though can't be said for 89-year-old Dianne Feinstein. Some Democrats are using her physical and mental decline to seek some potential for personally obtaining power. Here's an example, okay. Nancy Pelosi's daughter is on Feinstein staff and she has been seen pushing around the Capitol, as you can see on the screen there "caring" for Feinstein. Now, it is, some are saying an example with some questionable motives involved here for Pelosi, that this could be a form of elder abuse. Trey Gowdy is the host of "Sunday Night in America" with Trey Gowdy. He's also hosting FOX NEWS TONIGHT, right here in this chair all next week and he joins us now. Trey, great to see you. I don't know what you make of what's going on with Dianne Feinstein. But I think we would have to state the obvious that Pelosi seems to have some conflicting motives here. TREY GOWDY, FOX NEWS HOST, "SUNDAY NIGHT IN AMERICA": Oh, I actually think her motive is pretty clear. She wants to help Adam Schiff. But you've got to keep in mind, Will, they wanted Dianne Feinstein gone in 2018 when she was last on the ballot. They ran a progressive against her. She won, but narrowly. You may remember, Will. They wanted to punish Dianne Feinstein for hugging Lindsey Graham, you remember that? Now, let me tell you, hugging Lindsey is punishment in and of itself. You don't need to add anything to that. But they wanted her off of the Judiciary Committee. And this is the part that I find stunning. She has zero NRA rating. She has a 100 NARAL rating and she is the one who told Amy Coney Barrett, the dogma lives too loudly within you and that is not progressive enough. They want to get rid of her so they can get someone they think is more liberal. Yes. You know, in attempting to be charitable, Trey, what I'm talking about with the conflicting motivations is clearly she wants Feinstein to hold on so that she can help Adam Schiff one day win that seat in the Senate while others want Feinstein to go now so Gavin Newsom can appoint, is it Barbara Lee to that seat? So, you know, is Pelosi actually helping out Feinstein, Pelosi's daughter caring for her out of compassion or out of political motivation. It seems to be as you point out, it's clearly out of this really abusive thing of keep her around for years so they can turn the seat over to Schiff. Well, I will say this, not to be a contrarian. I've prosecuted elder abuse cases. There are horrific instances of what people do to the elderly. I can't remember -- I mean, Will when I get to be her age, I want you to put me in the United States Senate. I want 30 people taking care of me in a really nice restaurant that I can go to whenever I want. I think it is -- It is a nice retirement home. I don't doubt Nancy Pelosi care for Dianne Feinstein. Pardon me? It's now a nice retirement home. I get what you're saying. The United States Senate let's just call it what it is, a retirement home. I mean, she's middle age for the Senate. She's not even old for the Senate. Gowdy, when you come in to host this show next week, which haircut are you going to go with? Which hairstyle? You know -- The one you have right now. I'm going to -- you had such a great week, I'm going to copy your hairstyle and see how it works out. Gowdy was on "The Will Cain Podcast" some time ago. We went through the greatest hits of his evolving hairstyle over time. He'll hang on to that one, I imagine when you get to hang out with him all next week. Trey Gowdy, always great to see. You too, Will. Thank you. All right, Vivek Ramaswamy is running for president and he has a unique proposal to change how we vote in this country. It's interesting. It's fascinating. He says there should be certain requirements before you vote. He will tell us what, next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Vivek Ramaswamy is running for president as a Republican. He is one of the few candidates that we're aware of, who talks about the importance of Civic duty. Last week, he got attention as headlines screened, he wanted to take the voting age away from anyone under the age of 25. What he actually believes is that Americans need to be more invested in their own country if they want the right to vote. It's a unique idea and we talked to him about it on the latest episode of "The Will Cain Podcast." Here's part of our conversation. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) VIVEK RAMASWAMY (R), 2024 PRESIDENTIAL And I want Washington to go back to being what George Washington and the founding fathers envisioned it to be, which is three branches of government, not four. So I'm for these things, but I have a very different path to getting there than the path that led us to where we are right now, which is young people -- you probably saw this story -- now saying that they would rather hold on to TikTok than their right to vote. Most -- a majority of young people in a survey literally just said, that's what they would prefer, they would keep holding on to their social media accounts at TikTok sooner than their right to vote. The constitution has three branches of government, not four. So I want to see these things restored civic duty, civic pride, constitutional republic, but whatever we're doing ain't getting us there. And so I think we have to think about it very differently and that's what I'm trying to do. Voting is not guaranteed in the constitution. Read the entire constitution front to back. Our Founding Fathers and everybody who wrote every amendment since they knew what they were doing, they said you can't restrict the vote based on certain criteria. But there's no expressly constitutionally guaranteed right to vote because we don't live in a direct democracy. We live in a constitutional republic and that means something. It comes with civic duties. So against that backdrop, tying the duties of -- tying the privileges of citizenship to duties, I think that's closer to the flame of the American way and that in a small, very pragmatic way, if I may say so myself, but I think in an implementable way is what I took a first step towards last week when I said that, if you want to vote in this country, before the age of 25, let's start with that, before the age of 25, then you at least have to either have served the country or at minimum, served the country by learning something about it and pass the same Civics test that we require of naturalized citizens. So you and I are on the same wavelength here, Will. I just think we need to think outside the usual partisan boxes to get there. You know, I give you a hard time, Vivek, but I don't hate the proposal. It's a carrot instead of a stick in terms of drawing people to civic engagement. You know, I do -- I would push back on one thing in this -- I don't know how concerned I should be, Vivek, that young people would sooner give up their right to vote than they would give up TikTok because I do think if you ran some kind of poll for the American population at large, you'd be disappointed in some of the outcomes regardless of age demographics. If you asked, I don't know, I'm just going to hypothetically make something up. You know, people my age, you know, would you rather give up a weekly alcoholic beverage or have your right to vote? We might be disappointed in the outcome of some of those poll results. So for young people, it just happens to be TikTok. I'm not sure that's unique to them is my point on how near and dear they hold that right to vote versus the alternative. But what I do think you're getting at what I do like this idea of is, hey, you can avail yourselves of privileges that would manifest by the age of 25 if you understand the country or invest in the country, because what we're really getting at here is not age, what we're getting at here is understanding of the country. What I think you're asking people to do is to understand America, either by sacrificing to her some of your time, or understanding who she is in a historical and philosophical context. And the truth is Vivek, I'm not sure that's -- I'm just thinking abstractly with you here. We're not formulating law. I'm not sure what changed at the age of 25. I would like to see the entire citizenry more educated and more invested in America. So I'm with you, Will, I really am actually. That's where I am in spirit. So, now, this is like the first conversation I'm having since I've rolled this -- rolled the policy idea out, that gets into the depth of my journey to get there. It just turns out pragmatic. So I'm actually with you. I'll say two things in response against the backdrop of agreement. One is -- I'm actually giving people three paths to understand the country. One is serve the country, military or first responder, police service; if not, at least learn something about the country in the form of the same Civics test that immigrants have to pass to become naturalized voting citizens. And if not, then at least live in the country as an adult for seven years and experience it likely as a taxpayer or finding your own way to actually at least have some skin in the game as an adult in the country. So those are three different paths to experience or know something about the country. (END VIDEO CLIP) Whether or not you like that idea, I think it's important we have people willing to consider big ideas to improve America. You can catch that full conversation by the way with 2024 GOP hopeful, Vivek Ramaswamy on the latest episode of "The Will Cain Podcast," wherever you get your podcasts. All right the potential of artificial intelligence is posing threats to humanity in a number of ways. AI can now even be part of your intimate personal life, your love life. You can date an AI bot named Karen. Is this really the future? You want to date a bot named Karen? How will this affect marriage and having kids? More on that next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Artificial intelligence, it is not stopping in education and healthcare. For $1.00 a minute, you can date your own robot or chatbot. Twenty-three-year-old Snapchat influencer, Karen Marjorie unveiled a ChatGPT power doppelganger version of herself. The virtual companion engages in anything from emotional sport to erotic pillow talk. Prospective boyfriends have already lined up to land a date with Karen AI. Currently, there's a 96-hour waitlist. Reid Blackman is founder and CEO of Virtue, an AI ethical risk consultancy. He's also the author of the book, "Ethical Machines," and he joins us now to talk about this exhilarating or threatening idea to humanity. REID BLACKMAN, FOUNDER AND CEO, It depends on what you're saying to the chatbot, it might be quite exhilarating. Yes. You and I've had conversations about where this is headed and you told me within five years, AI will be integrated into every one of our lives in some fashion. Well, it already is in some low stakes cases. So you know, one thing that we are all familiar with our photo software, where I take a

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they blame wokeism for everything. You know, I tore up my knee recently. It was wokeism. It is a woke knee (ph). It's -- it's preposterous. Okay? It's, I think, nuts. It -- I think we need to find out what this bank did wrong. We need to dig into it. I think the president has done a very good job. In that, we have gotten some praise from Republicans. I don't want to smear all of them. Some have been -- Patrick McHenry, the chairman of the House Financial Services Committee said Biden and Yellin are getting it about right, which is, I think, you want to protect depositors, but you don't want to bail out investors. And that is what right now our country is doing. It seems to me that politically, that is the best. The dirtiest word in the political language is bailout. Right? But most of us are depositors somewhere. We want to be protected. We just don't want investors to be bailed out from bad decision. COATES: You know, money, as you all know, makes the world go around. It certainly impacts Washington D.C. And the conversations around money are also about the bank. But they are also centering around Ukraine policy as well and the idea of what level of support, the duration of sport, the amount of support, and what form it takes. And there is tension now growing among the Republican Party about how to do that. Listen to this. I mean, there was this growing backlash against Governor Ron DeSantis now about the comments that he has made recently. And just today, former Vice President Mike Pence weighed in on all of it. Listen to what he had to say. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MIKE PENCE, FORMER VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (voice-over): Well, look, the war going on in Ukraine right now is not a territorial dispute. It is a result of an unprovoked war of aggression by Russia. I strongly support continuing to provide the Ukrainian military the resources necessary to repel that Russian invasion. (END VIDEO CLIP) COATES: (INAUDIBLE). Right? But who do you think is more in line with the (INAUDIBLE) of the base? DeSantis or what Pence is saying? JOHN HART, FORMER COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTOR FOR SENATOR TOM COBURN: I think Pence. I think that is going to be the big question. There is a shadow primary happening in the GOP between what I would call the Reaganism wing and the Trumpism wing. And Reaganism just sorts of appeal to the 1980s figure. It is a way of thinking about conservatism. And Republicans, conservatives traditionally have not been in favor of Russian aggression. And I think that that will -- what DeSantis is trying to do is balance these factions between the Reagan faction, and he is really a Reaganite at heart pretending to be a Trumper-- COATES: DeSantis. HART: Desantis. Right, DeSantis. And so, he thinks he's going to bring this together. But more likely, those forces will pull him apart as a candidate if he tries to straddle this. It hurts his brand because he's trying to run as an outsider, which all politicians do these days. And he sounds like a politician. DeSantis does. He is playing -- he is trying to play all sides of this. Whereas Pence and Haley have a more consistent, coherent message. So, I don't think it is going to work well for him. COATES: You know, you mentioned the idea of pretending to be a Trumper. You have a great piece out. I am going to quote part of it. In your "Atlantic" headline, you say, vengeance is Trump's. And former president is threatening retribution. What we need instead is forbearance. I want to go on with it, it says, since the Trump era began, we've seen a particularly toxic mix of passions on the right, fear and desperation, anger and indignation, feelings of betrayal and victimhood, all of which cry out for vengeance. Whether the nominee is DeSantis -- who bills himself as a God-given protector and a fighter -- or Trump, or someone else, the MAGA wing of the Republican Party will demand that the leader of the GOP seek vengeance in its name. Donald Trump has energized a movement and a propaganda infrastructure that will outlast him. You certainly don't mince words, Peter. Explain why you think vengeance might be a part of the campaign trail now. PETER WEHNER, FORMER ADVISER TO GEORGE W. BUSH: Well, because it is central to Donald Trump. This is a Trumpified party. It is magafied party. These elements, these sensibilities, these dispositions existed before Trump came. But he was superb and tapping into them and amplifying it. Look, Trump is not a figure that could be understood in terms of his public policy. He doesn't have any. He has no interest in the idea side of politics. He is a visceral politician. And he embodies what I think are these resentments in grievances. And unfortunately, I think that they have grown, actually since Trump has left. Trump is less powerful and less influential and less popular in the party than he was. That was inevitable once he left office. But he's still more powerful than anybody else. [23:09:58] And I do think that if you look at the polls, it is Trump and DeSantis. And they have that same temperament, that same approach. I think what DeSantis is going to do is he is going to try to outplay Trump by using the power of the government to prosecute the cultural wars. So, I think that the Republican Party is still in a very bad place. And when you're driven by vengeance, that is dangerous thing for a party and for a country. COATES: Interesting enough, and the idea that Trump is saying that DeSantis is actually copying him when it comes to Ukraine. Although, remind people, he has not formally announced that he is actually running for the presidency, and yet everyone thinks that the governor of Florida really is. I want to play for you what Republican senators are saying about Governor DeSantis's comments on Ukraine and they're not siding with him. Listen to this. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SEN. JOHN THUNE (R-SD): The majority opinion among Senate Republicans is that the United States Senate has a vital national security interest there in stopping Russian aggression. SEN. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO (R-WV): I think this is a much bigger issue than a territorial dispute. SEN. MITT ROMNEY (R-UT): I believe very much is in the interest of America to honor our word. SEN. TODD YOUNG (R-IN) I cannot imagine what Xi Jinping or the leadership in Iran would think if we took that course of action. SEN. LINDSEY GRAHAM (R-SC): To say this doesn't matter is to say that war crimes don't matter. SEN. KEVIN CRAMER (R-ND): I personally believe that I'd rather help Ukraine win the war quickly than help them win them slowly or perhaps, you know, lose it slowly. (END VIDEO CLIP) COATES: So, James, we have not heard this sort of approach to DeSantis in a long -- if ever at this point in time, certainly not now. Is there something they're seizing on, you think, as a way of signaling, look, you're not the guy, too? JAMES NASH, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT FOR ROKK SOLUTIONS, FORMER PRESS SECRETARY FOR NATIONAL GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION: This is a real debut on the national stage talking about foreign policy and I had to say it but he has stepped in it. I think most Americans, regardless of what you think about whether the United States should be providing economic or military assistance to Ukraine, know that this was a one-sided unprovoked invasion of a sovereign country. It's not a territorial dispute. Those words are going to come back and haunt him. The dispute in the Republican Party right now is, do we spend the kind of money that we've been spending on military aid to Ukraine, not whether Putin is the right, you know, foreign leader to emulate or to implicitly praise? So, I think that DeSantis is going to come back and regret these words. COATES: That's fascinating because, as to your point, the idea of if he is winning, so to speak, on the attention, whether it is culture wars and the philosophical disputes that are happening, he talked about the philosophical as opposed to the brass tacks in this particular incident. I wonder how it will all come down in the end. Stick around, everyone. We are awaiting a decision in a Texas case that could undo the FDA's approval of a widely used medication abortion drug. Next, we will ask a doctor what that could mean for women across this country. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [23:15:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) COATES: A Trump-appointed judge in Texas is on the verge of making what maybe the most consequential ruling since the Supreme Court overturned Roe v. Wade. We are waiting to hear back if he will block the FDA's approval of the abortion pill mifepristone, which would limit abortion access even in states where it is still legal. I want to bring in Dr. Sara Imershein. She is a board-certified OB- GYN. Doctor, thank you for being here today. For a lot of people looking at this more broadly, we know that this one drug, part of a two-drug regimen. The focus legally, though, has been on the first one, exclusively, not the other. I just wonder, explain to us how this works and how this may impact if you were to remove access to one as part of a two-drug regimen. Tell me about that. SARA IMERSHEIN, BOARD-CERTIFIED OB-GYN: Thank you for the opportunity to address your viewers today and dispel some misinformation. Abortion is available in more than half the states now. Medication abortion is chosen by more than half of all people who undergo abortion, induced- abortion, in the United States. There are two drugs. The first one that we're talking about banning is mifepristone, and that medication causes a pregnancy to stop growing. The second medication, misoprostol, has other medical indications as well as helping mifepristone work by expelling the contents of the uterus. Working together, it is a very, very safe method to end a pregnancy and preferred by more than half the women who seek to end a pregnancy. In addition, it is an important part of miscarriage management. Ten percent or more of pregnancies end by miscarriage and those pregnancies are aided by the use of both medications. Miscarriage management is safer with less blood loss, less pain, and less cost. It's also less invasive. So, no wonder patients choose to use the two medications together. (CROSSTALK) IMERSHEIN: -- be available -- I'm sorry. COATES: No. I'm -- I had to cut you off -- (CROSSTALK) IMERSHEIN: Yes, using the second medication -- thank you -- alone is still a safe way to end the pregnancy, and women who want to terminate a pregnancy will find a way to do it. It is just a little less effective, it takes longer, it hurts more, but it is still a very safe way to end a pregnancy with misoprostol alone. COATES: Just thinking about that, it would be a more burden to them. To use the language of the courts, they've talked about, even in Roe v. Wade, before it was overturned, the idea of imposing a greater burden to use the one or the two as it was intended in the FDA. You know, this idea -- I mean, this legal aid they're asking the court to issue is preliminary injunction that would essentially force the FDA, which approved this 20 years ago, more than 20 years ago at this point in time, as a safe way to actually have a medication abortion, to then withdraw their approval of this first drug, mifepristone, while this entire thing plays out. [23:19:55] Have you ever heard of anything like this in your work that you are doing where you are thinking on a daily basis or in your own practice that the drugs that you would normally prescribe that have been in use for 20 years might have a legal challenge based on the FDA's approval being taken away? IMERSHEIN: You bring up an excellent point. It is absurd to consider that a judge would make decision on 20 years of safety (INAUDIBLE) safety use in the United States have proven and longer than that around the world. It's a -- it's foolish. It harms people. It harms the pregnant people, it harms people with wanted pregnancies that are miscarrying, and it harms -- it punishes pregnant people. COATES: Is -- in your experience, you are an OB-GYN, we are talking about miscarriage management, for an example, is this drug that is being challenged now, is it safe, in your experience? IMERSHEIN: Thank you for asking that important question. Mifepristone is very safe. In fact, if I take it as a menopausal woman or you take it and you are not pregnant or a child takes it or a man takes it, nothing happens. It is really a harmless medication except for people who are miscarrying or pregnant and want to end a pregnancy. It is a very safe medication. COATES: Thank you, doctor. It's important to have your insight. I appreciate it. We'll be back right back, everyone, in just a moment. Thank you. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [23:25:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) COATES: (INAUDIBLE) out of his darkness retreat and is making decisions. But they're not decisions that you thought or he thought he might have made. I'm talking about the Green Bay Packers quarterback Aaron Rodgers announcing today that he is not retiring. He is also not going to keep playing with Green Bay anymore, it seems likely. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) AARON RODGERS, NFL QUARTERBACK, GREEN BAY PACKERS: So, I went into the darkness, and I contemplate a lot of different things, but one day I spent entirely on the reality I was retired. love thing, but one day I spent entirely on the reality that I was retired, and one day I spent entirely on the reality that I was going back and playing. And I just sat with that hours and hours, what that looked that, what the reality is, how that all felt, I was able to admit at that point really on that Tuesday I wanted to play. And then it was, you know, it heals my body and that feeling is you're going to be able to hold up. So, at this point, as I sit here, you know, I think since Friday, I made it clear that my intention was to play and my intention was to play for the New York Jets. (END VIDEO CLIP) COATES: Why, you might ask? Well, because the Green Bay Packers wants to -- quote -- "move on from him." Back with me now is, Nayyera Haq, Elliot Williams, and Paul Begala. We are also joined by former NFL receiver Donte Stallworth. Part of me feels like I'm betraying my home state of Minnesota by focusing this long on the Green Bay Packers. I'll go to you, Donte, for a moment on this issue. I mean, he is one of the most well-known players in the league, but it reminds me of another Green Bay Packer quarterback, Brett Favre, who also talked about the Jets. It was not a darkness retreat, but the idea of he is doing this now. Tell me why you think this is happening. DONTE STALLWORTH, FORMER NFL WIDE RECEIVER: I think he was seriously contemplating on retiring. And when you are in NFL player, you're in professional sports. When you're at that moment where you're contemplating retirement, it is a tough situation because if you do not retire, then that's still going to linger for the next -- that entire season and for as long as you play. So, the fact that he took that time to do that, he said he went in 90% of strongly believing that he was going to retire, and you saw him kind of dejected, walking off that field in the last game when they missed the playoffs, losing to the Lions. But I really think that Aaron is rejuvenated. He feels like this is his second chance. The Jets are young, they have great defense, they've got a lot of good players on that team, they're playoffs ready and all they need is a quarterback, enter Aaron Rodgers. ELLIOT WILLIAMS, CNN LEGAL ANALYST, FORMER FEDERAL PROSECUTOR: I do wonder if part of the appeal -- I hope to hear your thoughts on this, too, Donte -- but part of the appeal is being the guy who comes in and saves the hapless franchise, the Jets, longstanding woes (ph) of New York Jets, and you could be the guy that comes in, rides into town, the hero quarterback at the end of his career who saves the Jets. Maybe that's it, too. NAYYERA HAQ, DEMOCRATIC STRATEGIST, FORMER OBAMA WHITE HOUSE SENIOR DIRECTOR: Also coming off -- COATES: I hear what you say. Can we talk about what this darkness retreat was? HAQ: Thank you. Thank you. I got you. COATES: I love the football game as well, but can we talk about this place. What is a darkness retreat? In fact, I got some images. I know you and I think alike. Here's what it looks like, apparently, people, if you're really wondering right now. This darkness retreat is not a luxurious place. Okay? It is not -- I mean, this is an image of a type of room he may have stayed in, but he said that it gave him some clarity. Okay, let's judge this now, Nayyera. How do we feel about this? HAQ: He is somebody with millions of dollars, world famous, and he needs to disappear to think through his thoughts. Why? You know who needs to disappear? Working moms. Give us four days without any electronics, somebody brings us one cooked meal, we'll take over the world if you give us that kind of rejuvenation and energy. He needed that to make decision about joining a football team. However -- UNKNOWN: (INAUDIBLE). HAQ: -- I will say, he has apparently done meditation and yoga retreats before, and he has disappeared into the mountain. So, maybe this was just the next level of getting centered and in touch with himself. COATES: Here's what he had to say. We've been at fist-bump now. We will hear from Aaron Rodgers about wheat he had to say about talking about that retreat and what it was like. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) RODGERS: It's so quiet that you're just listening for that door handle to come up, and you're like, finally, it's 6:00, I can eat. [23:30:02] But there's not a lot of sounds in there. That is why the meditation is incredible. There is zero destruction. There is zero light. Your eyes do not adjust, so you cannot even see far to the room. You have some hallucinations at some point where the room looks different than it actually does. You really got to walk around with one hand out here, one hand over here, bumping into stuff. But yeah, I'm glad I did it. (END VIDEO CLIP) HAQ: Laura, next time I have a big job decision to make, I'm just going to turn off the lights, close the door, hide under my blanket like it is a darkness retreat. In four days, you'll see me. COATES: That's called a Saturday. It's called binge-watching for me. But, you know, we joke and kid, I'm really just jealous because I'd love to have some silence every now and then. Paul, let me ask you about another big story. We will get off of this because the jealousy is coming in. (LAUGHTER) It has to do with the NBA, a totally different sport and different league, and with Ja Morant. He has been suspended now, as you know, for eight games after he has was seen in an Instagram live video holding a gun in a nightclub. Now, this is separate from an earlier incident that he was being discussed about in terms of interaction with a teenager at a pickup game. But tell me about your reaction to this. Is the punishment fitting to you? BEGALA: Well, I don't know the facts yet. He does have a right to due process. It's not a criminal charge at all. But even within his employment, right, they need to take a look and see. I do think that it is particularly upsetting and shocking. We just have too much gun violence in this country. And it should not surprise me that this leads over into sports which for me is -- that is my -- that is where I go and watch guys like Donte. I hate that it bleeds over into that. But that is our society. And I say this, I'm a gun owner and a hunter. But there are too many damn guns. And so, when young man like Ja Morant allegedly playing around with a gun in an Instagram video, people are way too casual with deadly instruments, and that is what a gun is. WILLIAMS: I guess the question is, does the NBA actually care about gun violence? I guess you say they do, or is this about the bottom line? Are people going to start getting spoofs? And, you know, at the end of the day, these are profit-making enterprises. I think you're with me on this point. And to a certain extent, it was in the NBA's interest to take a stand on it. But I do sort of question that. HAQ: He is 24 years old, which is really young to be the face of the league at this point. So, there is a sense of responsibility that the NBA now feels that they have propped him up. COATES: Let us go younger, though. Look at Alabama right now. We are in the middle of March Madness. College players now. Sports are no longer escapism in its purest sense because you also have a college athlete now. We talked about in the show yesterday, embroiled in a conversation, not criminal charges again but the idea of whether he brought a gun to a scene that was ultimately used to kill someone. The fact that the question came up again and the idea of what are the priorities. He is still playing. He did the number one seed (ph). What's your take? STALLWORTH: Yeah, I think, you know, Paul said it perfectly, the gun culture in this country. You know, sports is not immune to the gun culture nor is any other facet of our society. It's just in our DNA for centuries. So, the gun culture, I think, is obviously the big problem. But for him to play, I do not know how he's playing mentally. I think he's really just trying to remove himself from the situation. You know, it's obviously a terrible situation. But for him to try to remove himself, get out there and play on the field, now he's got security. COATES: Armed guards. STALLWORTH: Yeah, he got armed guards that need to follow now. I mean, you know, he's 18 years old. And so, the fact that he is playing and the fact that he has got to have security, I think that has got to be for him, you know, just aside from the tragedy that happened that night, I think it is really difficult for him to have to focus knowing that he's getting all these death threats. You know they wouldn't have that if it was not just mere death threats. These are specific death threats. There is a lot going on those tournaments and everything. HAQ: This is how young the industry is, right? STALLWORTH: Yeah. HAQ: There is no room for mistake. And the type of celebrity and investment that has been put on the backs of young Black men -- STALLWORTH: Right. HAQ: -- absent any training or social explanation or guidance, it is a lot of responsibility and they're just starting freshman year of college with this now. BEGALA: They are. But he is a young man who is alleged to have been involved. This isn't just -- I didn't know he waved a gun around on an Instagram video (ph). This is real world. Somebody is killed. WILLIAMS: It actually smacks of cases that I've worked on, which you've got this young man, the crime takes place, a guy is affiliated with the victim or whatever else, and that kid is done. The mere fact that he is now a witness to a homicide, folks are going to be after him for a very long time. BEGALA: Have there been allegations that he was a participant? I don't think there have been. Right? [23:35:00] WILLIAMS: Even if not -- COATES: He has not -- to be clear, he has not been criminally charged -- BEGALA: Right. COATES: -- at all in this matter. A woman's life was lost. But the allegations circling around whether he returned a lawfully or illegal (ph) firearm to its owner, and that owner ultimately was involved in using it. That is the crux of the allegation. It does not stop the fact that this is circling around them. WILLIAMS: Even if he had nothing to do with it, the fact that some other guy thinks that he might have and puts his life in peril for a long time. You see it all the time. It -- we can debate an hour about the sort of toxic issues that lead us to this point. But -- COATES: We don't have an hour. Let's go to break, everyone. We are so close to having that full hour to talk about it because it's an important issue. We will stay with the story. Up next, everyone, the dangers of artificial intelligence. A school district says that a high school student, well, several of them, make deep fake videos, including one of principal seeming to go on a racist rant, scaring parents and also students. We will talk about it next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [23:40:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) COATES: An upstate New York school district says high school students made shocking deep fake videos, including one impersonating a principal seeming to go on a racist rant, and there were more videos, some with what seemed to be threats to Black and Latino students. CNN reached out to the Carmel Central School District for comment but we have not heard back so far. The Board of Education did post a statement on their website saying, in part, as an organization committed to diversity and inclusion, the Carmel Central School District Board of Education is appalled at, and condemns these recent videos, along with a blatant racism, hatred, and disregard for humanity displayed in some of them. Words in a statement alone feel inadequate. We must go beyond words. Collectively, we must work to end racism. Joining me now is Abigail Santana who is a parent of a 10-year-old in that Carmel Central School District. Abigail, thank you for joining me. I, too, have a 10-year-old, so I thought we are sisters in spirit and that notion with what that is like. But I cannot imagine what it was like to have even heard about this happening and to be perhaps confused as to whether it was real or not. What did you think when you first learned about this? ABIGAIL SANTANA, MOTHER OF 10-YEAR-OLD STUDENT IN DISTRICT WHERE DEEP FAKES SURFACED: When I first learned about it, I was actually at work. I was sent the video maybe less than 30 minutes from that email that was sent out from the school board. I literally was in shock. I immediately called the superintendent right away when I saw that video because it -- what they wrote in the email did not state the threats that the video had in there. It just said the racism and it was taken care of. But no one knew that there were threats made to our children in the school district. COATES: And in trying to explain to some people what a deep fake is -- I mean, it takes an explanation, right? It takes some understanding of what it is. Let alone trying to describe to a child whether it is real or not. Of course, a deep fake by its nature is somebody using words into somebody else's body like a ventriloquist, essentially. But does he understand that it was fake? I understand that he is scared to go school as a result of it nonetheless. SANTANA: Yes, my child does -- you know, understands that it's not real. It wasn't the principal who said those words and that it was three high school students. But the fear is still there, unfortunately, because those words and the things that were said, it is hateful and it's honestly very, very disturbing for anyone to hear or listen. COATES: Describe to me a little bit about what was contained in those videos because even if it wasn't from the principal, the fact that those thoughts were out there, that students in the district that your daughter attends believe that to be somehow appropriate or fun in some way. Tell me what she saw. SANTANA: The video my daughter actually saw was a video game of her school, completely out of what her middle school looks like, with an active shooter inside shooting at students inside the classrooms that look like the classroom she sits at. The video that I saw when I was at work was the video of the principal with the teens voice-over stating the N-word and stating that they wish they would go back to Nigeria and that they were going to bring the machine gun and shoot all N-words in the class, in the school. Another video that I saw also indicated about KKK and that they were going to lynch all the Blacks and Hispanics, and that the KKK legacy will live on. That's tough to hear in such a town that things like that happen. COATES: Abigail, unbelievable to think about that. Again, a 10-year- old exposed to this. We all saw it. Just reading that first note compared to what you just described, for some parents who probably did not follow up or were aware of it, that's a huge disconnect. I really wish you the best. SANTANA: Yeah. COATES: Thank you so much for telling me about what happened and for everyone to better understand. I appreciate it. SANTANA: Thank you. COATES: Back with the panel now. I mean, we're talking about this conceptual deep fake. The whole weeks, months, we've been talking about artificial intelligence and the beauty of it. [23:45:01] We played around with creating cover letters and calling people's parents, pretending to be that person. But there has always been this looming threat about the sinister side of A.I. and what can really be done. Let me just orient this conversation a little more. I want to play for you a really good -- well, I want to call it deep fake. It's not really Tom Cruise. Listen to this. Tell me if you're surprised. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNKNOWN: Well, every now and then, I like to treat myself. And it's good because discipline -- oh. Oh, my God. I think there is bubble gum inside this. Well, that's incredible! Incredible! How come nobody ever told me there is bubble gum (INAUDIBLE)? Oh, yeah. (END VIDEO CLIP) COATES: Okay, I repeat 10 times over. That's is a deep fake. That was not Tom Cruise.

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KURTZ, FOX NEWS The pundits all-knowing, all-seeing, never in doubt are famously fickle. For many months, Ron DeSantis was the man. He won a landslide re-election victory in Florida, and he was the guy who they assured us would save the Republican Party from Donald Trump. And now, the media are pummeling the governor. Trump is being the virtual lock for the republican nomination. What was DeSantis thinking, he should pull out, I know he wasn't even in yet, and wait for 2028. As National Review editor Rich Lowry writes tongue in cheek, the Ron DeSantis presidential campaign sure was good while it lasted, and now he's getting buried a couple of months before he even announces. So, Trump turbo charge by his indictment in the Stormy Daniels case has been rising in the polls and DeSantis has been sinking. I've argued for many weeks now against my guests that DeSantis needed to respond to Trump's assaults rather than largely ignore him because he's busy with the Florida legislature. Now that's becoming the media's conventional wisdom. Throw in the journalists who say Ron DeSantis lacks charisma, and you have a whole new landscape at least for this week. I'm Howard Kurtz and this is MEDIA BUZZ. When it comes to Ron DeSantis, he is also taking flak over his war on Disney. The piling on comes from the left and the right. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOY REID, MSNBC Florida Governor Ron DeSantis was in Washington, D.C. today trying to stop the bleeding on what's left of his unofficial presidential campaign. DONNY DEUTSCH, HOST, SATURDAY NIGHT DeSantis (INAUDIBLE) starts to get bigger. It is going to start to wilt a little bit. You can just -- you just see he's got no answers, he's got no punches, he's fighting a fight he can't win. LAURA INGRAHAM, FOX NEWS Now, this has worried some about this late timing of DeSantis's, which they claim may leave him ill-prepared to defend against the former president's bludgeoning attacks. Trump continues what to many seem like petty attacks on DeSantis. ALEX BURNS, CNN POLITICAL Where is the evidence that Ron DeSantis has done anything particularly clever to seize this moment that he has or had? Right? That's just staggering political malpractice. BYRON YORK, FOX NEWS I think this plan of waiting until May, maybe even June, did not take in to account how much Trump would be taking DeSantis. The hardest job in politics is running against Donald Trump in a republican primary. (END VIDEO CLIP) Joining us now to analyze the coverage, Ben Domenech, editor-at- large of "The Spectator." And in Los Angeles, Leslie Marshall, radio talk show host. Both are Fox News contributors. Ben, how did the media do this flip, were pumping up DeSantis, and now assuming he's toast or as I would put it, the cool kids don't like Ron DeSantis anymore? (LAUGHTER) BEN DOMENECH, FOX NEWS CONTRIBUTOR, EDITOR-AT-LARGE OF THE SPECTATOR Well, I think one of the things that's so interesting about this is that DeSantis, despite what you may have heard from various media sources, has actually been hanging in there pretty well without really having to respond to Donald Trump. You know, there's all sorts of different polling that you can look at but basically, he's stuck in this -- in this situation where he's around 30% or maybe a little bit more than that. He is clearly head and shoulders above every other potential person taking on Donald Trump. And Trump is responding to that by hammering away at him. I don't think it's actually sticking. I don't think that it actually had the kind of force that Trump supporters would have liked. When it comes to the media side of things, I think that they really are just antsy because they want to start covering this contest -- Right. They want to start -- They want a race. Yeah, exactly. There's no contest right now. One of these people is punching away and the other one is just waiting for him to wear himself out. And so, I think it is actually appetite of the media that is just eager to get these things started. All right. So, for the record, we still disagree on -- (LAUGHTER) -- agreed to which the governor should punch back. Leslie, the guy hasn't even gotten into the race yet, and yet the media seem to relish using him as a pinata. If you look at the couple of months go versus now, it is really striking. LESLILE MARSHALL, FOX NEWS CONTRIBUTOR, RADIO SHOW It is fun. No, I'm sorry. (LAUGHTER) The media -- the media -- I couldn't help myself. I don't -- I don't know what media you guys are looking at. I haven't seen a lot of favorable stuff, honestly, about Ron DeSantis. And I have to say I didn't agree with you at first, Howie, but I do now, and this is the reason why. Ahh. There are two names out there that I see rising, if you will, a bit and getting attention because they are hitting on Trump, and that's Governor Sununu and Chris Christie. And Ron DeSantis, it is not the media pulling away from him at least from where I sit as much as the voters. I think the love fest even with his own state of Florida, they're becoming a bit disillusioned with him. I said before, I was right on this, that he was going to have a problem because he's a very popular governor, but when you have flooding and you need federal funding and you have your governor out of state raising money and politicking, that's a problem, and I think that is some of what we are seeing in the polls -- Yeah. although -- -- not just within the state but within the party. Right, although many voters many voters haven't really tuned in to the presidential race yet. I asked the DeSantis campaign for a response. A spokesman pointed me to this clip of the governor speaking the other day at the Heritage Foundation. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) GOV. RON DESANTIS (R-FL): We are not going to worry about what the left and the media say about us. (APPLAUSE) In fact, if the media is not attacking me, then I wonder, I must be doing something wrong. (END VIDEO CLIP) So, Ben, Trump has been attacking him daily. Sometimes with fair shots on, for example, social security. Sometimes on stuff that's just made up like young women. And sometimes it's just silly like does he eat pudding with his fingers. The press jumps on every attack. I think maybe you don't have the luxury of deciding when you get in the race because he's in effect running now but not returning fire. Well, a couple of things. First off, Leslie and I sometimes agree on this show. I have to say I disagree with everything she just said -- All right. There was (INAUDIBLE) -- (LAUGHTER) -- I think, which is completely wrong. From one to 27. And so, you know, from my perspective, there's a number of different things happening. One is I would argue that the staying power that Governor DeSantis has shown in terms of the support that he has within the republican coalition is actually quite strong. The fact that you have, you know, all these other people who are actively running, who can't get out of single digits, is a representation of the fact that he is this nationalized figure, he is someone that people look to. And at the same time, I think that the direction that Trump is taking in attacking him is increasingly suspect. You know, for the first time this week, I had people who are themselves supporters of Donald Trump say, what is he doing with some of these attacks? Particularly because of this litany that he put out about how terrible the state of Florida is -- Yes. -- including all of these different links to left of center publications, including even Joy Reid who you just -- Yeah. -- had at the other clip there. He says a bad place to live. Bad place to live. Exactly, exactly. And it's -- But he lives there. He lives there. He moved his whole life there. And I think that's something that actually indicates that what -- what Trump seems to be planning to do, especially if you pay attention to the things that have been telegraphed about issues like abortion, is to run to DeSantis's left on a number of these questions. I think that that is a risky maneuver for Trump in a lot of different ways. It includes a real bet on the idea that the personal loyalty to him as a candidate is going to outrank the loyalty of various Republican voters to conservative ideas. Leslie, coming back to the media coverage, is DeSantis allowing Trump to define him? I mean, Trump says these things and we cover them because, as somebody pointed out earlier, we want a race. Well, I would say if he doesn't, you know, hit back at some point, then perhaps. But then again, if he hits back, he risks being Trump 2.0. I mean, he is, you know, how is he different? See -- you know, one of the things -- I would agree with Ben on the last thing he said. Finally. If I heard him correctly there which is just now that the republican loyalty to him as opposed to the conservative values, and I think that's exactly what happened when he was president and when people voted for him. How many people said, out loud even, they were holding their noses and voting for him? And we're seeing more and more of our elected officials backing Donald Trump. For those that already loved Donald Trump, this is what they want and expect from the former president. They want and expect the gloves to come on, not off, and they expect this bravado and they expect these attacks. And for some in the party, this is like, okay, I'm sick of this this. And then for others, it's like it's nothing new. So, you know, I'm not sure what DeSantis's game plan is right now. It's not clearly working as in December. He was much higher. Yeah. He must have one. But it's a long way. Let me get -- let me get Ben back in. The biggest journalistic criticism these days is DeSantis lacks retail political skills, that he doesn't work role plays (ph). In fact, one report said that when Trump himself calls when he's looking for endorsements, I don't think endorsements matter that much, but it's a step that is kind of a barometer, and DeSantis has an aide call. So, is this insider stuff that only journalists care about because, you know, people want to like their potential president? Howie, I was happy to be the only media person, I think, to get into that glad-handing session that Governor DeSantis had here in D.C. with all these members of Congress. It was interesting to see him work the room. I didn't -- I didn't detect any of that. I haven't seen him work that kind of scenario before. But I do think that one of the things we need to understand is we live in this weird age where retail means something different than it used to. Obviously, we used to live in an age where, you know, the personal one-on- one contact -- Right. I still remember, you know, the fact that -- you know, the first time I met Bill Clinton. When he saw me several days later, he remembered my name. That was kind of thing that, you know, detail wise. Yeah. It's incredible. But these days, it's more about television, it's more about media, it's more about sharing context, social media in particular. And so, I think that's going to be a real test for DeSantis. One other thing I just think is very clear right now is that when he actually chooses to go after Trump, when he starts to fire back, those -- the way that he does it matters significantly. They need to land. And I think that one of the problems for Trump to this point is that the way that he's gone after DeSantis is that most of those hits have not actually landed. They have not actually dramatically, significantly changed the perception of the people. You can make fun of someone for the way they eat pudding or something like that. Yeah. It just doesn't hit the same way. Who among us has not played with food at some point? (LAUGHTER) Leslie, here is something from Trump. DeSantis is being destroyed by Disney. His original P.R. plan fizzled. This is when the governor had been fighting with the company about who will control the special district. Disney controlled it. He tried to take it over. Disney maneuvered him. Now, he is saying, maybe I will build the state prison next to Disney World. By the way, Disney is a huge generator of tourism in the state of Florida. So, that is another thing the media seized on, would be DeSantis versus Disney. Well, it's not just media. I mean, I've heard Republicans say that it is not conservative or a conservative value to attack private company which is helping capitalism, helping the economy, you know, in this nation. And I think everybody, you know, has an affection for Mickey, Minnie, Donald and the gang. But I don't think -- Especially if you have kids. Especially if you have kids. -- that helps him. No. (LAUGHTER) Not at all. (LAUGHTER) Actually, Leslie kind of stole my question, so let me -- I'll come back to you, Leslie. Is it conservative for a government official to, in effect, declare war on a private company? Look, there's a deep divide within the conservative coalition right now about the approach that people want to have toward, you know -- quote-unquote -- "woke corporatism," which is the kind of thing that has really been infuriating to a lot of folks. Ron DeSantis has taken the lead, I think, in having one level of response to that. It's not one that's been popular with the rest of the field, but I do think it speaks to an element of conservativism that says, if you want to be an American company, take American tax benefits, do all these other things that benefit from us, then you actually have to espouse values that we agree with. Leslie, 15 seconds. (LAUGHTER) I don't think that's doing well for Ron DeSantis and I also think that things in the state, whether it's books or I know it's not "don't say gay" but, you know, H.B. 1557 -- Yeah. -- there are other things that just aren't priorities for not just the voters of Florida but Republicans on the outside looking it. Yeah. Well, this is a question the media raised about what work in Florida will work on the national stage and will it work in a general election if Governor DeSantis gets that far. When we come back, the media gang up on Clarence Thomas over disclosures. Is that fair? And charges dropped against Alec Baldwin. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Clarence Thomas is under media fire for not disclosing luxury vacations and real estate transactions with his billionaire pal, bigtime Republican donor Harlan Crow. That reported by the nonprofit newsroom ProPublica. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) Now, if anyone thinks for a second that the effort to take out Justice Thomas over bogus ethics concerns is anything but, you know, a coordinated attempt, they probably shouldn't be feeding or addressing themselves at this point. ELIE MYSTAL, JUSTICE CORRESPONDENT, THE The thing that needs to happen right now is for Thomas to have some dignity and resign. (END VIDEO CLIP) So, Ben, I thought it was the second ProPublica story. You enjoyed that soundbite. (LAUGHTER) Harlan Crow -- (INAUDIBLE). Just can't take it seriously. (LAUGHTER) -- like Clarence Thomas's boyhood home in Georgia, $130,000, bought the home that his mother now lives in, rent-free, put in thousands of dollars of improvements, and a third property owned by somebody else in the family. Lots of press coverage. How would that not have to be listed on your financial disclosure? Okay. So, I think there are two different things kind of here that I would say. First off, that first story from ProPublica came across, to me and to everyone else I would say on the right, as being just a hit piece. This was not something that -- you know, there are plenty of people who, you know, have these kinds of relationships with wealthy, you know, friends, supporters, what have you. They go on vacations. In the context here, it was not something that historically has to be disclosed. The second story, as you addressed, about the purchase of his property had a different reaction, which was there were a number of people who basically said, hey, look, there are some questions here, there are some ethical issues here. Now, I think James Taranto at "The Wall Street Journal" has done a good job of running through why there wasn't, you know, a technical violation here - - Yeah. -- in the way things were reported. But I do think that, generally speaking, we want to be able to have confidence in the Supreme Court. It's one of the last institutions that we are -- have confidence in, I don't know if that's still true, post-Kavanaugh. You know, Leslie can weigh in on that. But one of the things that I think is really important is that we know these things, that they're transparent and that we can have faith in the viability of these justices in making their decisions. Well, Leslie, Harlan Crow told "The Dallas Morning News" that ProPublica's first piece was a political hit job. I guess others view that as well. Funded by a group of leftists whose mission is to destabilize the Supreme Court. What's your reaction to that rejoinder? I don't know if it's a hit piece. I mean, what they did is they put information out there that's very uncomfortable and as it should be and the media should have gone crazy over this because I would agree with Ben about -- look, this is the highest court in the land. This is a tenured position. And the response by Justice Thomas, to me, is not palatable. It's -- it's -- it's uncomfortable because it kind of puts them in a different position than everyone else. This could be a criminal issue. Ethics attorneys are saying, you have a top GOP funder, a guy who's writing checks left and right to Republicans, a political party, who even though may be his friend, taking him on trips, and he didn't disclose travel. There were purchases -- Leslie, are you confident -- are you confident -- -- and that man is still paying taxes -- -- that Ruth Bader Ginsburg didn't do the exact same thing with Democrat supporters? Are you confident in that? Say that again, Ben. Sorry. I said, are you confident that Ruth Bader Ginsburg, the late great justice, did not do the exact same thing with Democratic supporters? Because I'm not. I actually -- I am. I am. I just -- I just do not think that this is something that Democrats are going to lean into to the same degree that they will on the property question. And because end goal here, as you and I both know, is that Democrats would like to find a way to impeach Clarence Thomas or force him from the court, which is the whole point of this. It's not actually trying to, you know, have some kind of high-minded attitude towards ethics requirements or reporting things generally. It is a partisan, political maneuver to get Thomas off the court. Okay. So, I want to read the response to what Harlan Crow said from ProPublica editor Stephen Engelberg, which is that the group is funded by 36,000 donors. By the way, it was founded by two former "Wall Street Journal" executives. Crow was getting detailed written questions and his answers were published in full. But I worry a little bit about the Supreme Court getting to set its own murky ethics rules, and I think they should be tightened up. I should also mention that Justice Thomas plans to amend his financial disclosure forms based on these stories. So, let me turn now to Alec Baldwin and the tragic shooting on the set of the movie "Rust" where he killed, obviously, accidentally, his cinematographer, Halyna Hutchins. Now, the charges -- the criminal charges of involuntary manslaughter have been dropped. And Leslie, this confirms my theory that it was all about the Santa Fe D.A.'s office trying to get the publicity of going after a world-famous actor but didn't have the evidence. In fact, there is one email showing someone saying, I would like it to be known that I'm part of this because it'll help my election. So, what do you make of this sudden reversal on this case? Well, a couple of things. I think what Santa Fe was doing is I think people look to California and celebrities, when they get into criminal trouble, that they get a pass. And I think one of the things that the D.A.'s office here was saying is, you know, I don't care if he's Alec Baldwin, he's not going to get a pass. But it's very, to me, it -- I'm perplexed by they're just getting this new information in now. We know that the FBI in 2022 actually did the ballistic testing on this very -- on this very weapon and there was an issue with the hammer. Now, there hadn't been changes made to the gun at that time. And by the way, any actor, anybody here in Hollywood who knows anything about a movie set, Alec Baldwin would not be made aware of that. That would definitely be within the ballistics and the props. That would not be, you know, in his realm of information that would be provided. Right. So, I'm not surprised in light of all this, the charges were dropped. All right. I'm very surprised on the timing of the new evidence and they didn't notice earlier. Right. Well, you have a whole new set of prosecutors, Ben. I'm not saying Baldwin bears no responsibility. He's a producer of the film and he's still being sued by Halyna Hutchins's family. But the new prosecutor found evidence, according to "The New York Times," that the gun had been modified in a way that made it less safe to handle, meaning Baldwin's account of not pulling the trigger might be true. There are situations that can, you know, happen on set with these types of changes that he wouldn't be familiar with, as Leslie was saying. Yeah. And -- You have people in movies that are responsible -- Exactly. It's a cold gun. There's no live ammunition. Exactly. It's not his responsibility to know that. This is a horrible and tragic story. Yes. Right. But I to think that there is -- you can see evidence here that Santa Fe officials were essentially using this as an opportunity to make a name for themselves, which we do not want to see happen in this type of situation. Yeah. I seem to recall that being said about Alvin Bragg, the Manhattan D.A. (LAUGH)- Also, a famous person he has indicted. Okay, Leslie Marshall, Ben Domenech, thank you very much. Ahead, Elon Musk's warnings on artificial intelligence. But up next, the last settlement of the Fox-Dominion lawsuit. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) I was in the Delaware courtroom the other day as Fox and Dominion reached their last-minute settlement. And moments later, Dominion's lawyer, Davida Brook, was saying this to reporters. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) DAVIDA BROOK, ATTORNEY FOR DOMINION VOTING One last thank you, which is really to all of you, for being with us on this journey. We appreciate what you've done to help us. (END VIDEO CLIP) Thank you? Done to help us? But it's true. The overwhelming majority of media outlets were strongly against Fox and, therefore, were aiding Dominion. Don't take my word for it. Politico said of the settlement that cut the trail short, hopes were dashed, dreams torpedoed. "The Wall Street Journal" which is owned by the Murdoch family and which called the settlement a victory for Dominion, said in an editorial, the entire industry of reporters has been denied the schadenfreude of seeing their hated political and media competitor in the dock. The sense of deflation was everywhere. Liberal "The New York Times" columnist Michelle Goldberg, who was in Wilmington, wrote, it is deeply disappointing that Fox News settled the defamation lawsuit. The public will be deprived for now. Deprived, that is, of the six-weak spectacle that the other networks would have covered virtually round the clock. Now, the dramatic settlement is a huge news story. I raced out to report first with Neil Cavuto, then "special report," that what some Fox shows aired to allow others to say, from former President Trump to his lawyers, were bogus conspiracy theories. I said Fox had acknowledged in a statement, Judge Eric Davis's findings, that some on air comments about Dominion were false and that Dominion's CEO, in more pejorative terms, told reporters that Fox had lied. This is important because Donald Trump insisted and continues to say without proof almost two and a half years later that the election was rigged against him. This is also said to be one of the biggest defamation settlements in American history, though the hundreds of millions of dollars were far short of the $1.6 billion sought by Dominion and the company held it up as a form of accountability. By the way, Dominion lawyer Stephen Shackelford said on MSNBC that -- quote -- "We can't make Fox News report on the trial even if it happens." That is just false. Others made the same mistake, including Mediaite which graciously corrected this report. But I wasn't touching the trial. After an initial disagreement with the company, I've been covering this for weeks. I'm not sugarcoating the allegations in this $1.6 billion suit or the fact that Fox has taken a hit in the court of public opinion. Judge Eric Davis granted summary judgment on this point to Dominion, writing, there is no genuine issue about the falsity of some statements aired by fox hosts and guests representing Trump. It has been a very rough week for Fox. Judge Eric Davis imposed a sanction on the network. And I was fully prepared for the six-week trek to and from Delaware should Fox have covered it more, maybe. But everything gets compared to the endless anti-Fox coverage led by the same anti-Fox hosts and guests elsewhere on cable news. With a handful of exceptions. I note when our friend Steve Krakauer tweeted, is there a single corporate media journalist willing to say that there will be negative, wide-ranging ramifications for the broader media industry and a free press if Dominion is victorious over Fox News in a big way? Lets' be clear. I'm not defending what was dribbled out by Dominion showing a gap between what some at Fox were saying publicly and privately. It has been embarrassing. But Fox was also fighting for the First Amendment, which actually applies to liberal news outlets as well as right-leaning ones. In the end, both sides had incentive to settle with help from a secret mediator on vacation on the Danube River cruise, "The Washington Post" reports. Fox wanted to avoid a parade of high-profile witnesses and the judge had gutted most of its planned defenses. Dominion might have lost and gotten zero in part because it had to prove Fox acted with actual malice, a very high bar for plaintiffs. And what's been the impact of this difficult chapter on Fox News? It was last week once again the highest rated network on basic cable. Next on MEDIA BUZZ, Elon Musk says chat bots could take over and wipes out many of the big shot's blue checks. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Elon Musk, who helped founded the artificial intelligence company that produced chat bots, now has second thoughts. He wants a six-month moratorium on the development of A.I. and, as he told Tucker Carlson, thinks it's too late for government regulation. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ELON MUSK, CEO, If that's the case for A.I. and we only put in regulations after something terrible has happened, it may be too late to actually put the regulations in place. A.I. may be in control at that point. I'm normally in favor of full profit. We don't want this to be a sort of profit-maximizing demon from hell. (END VIDEO CLIP) Joining us now from Connecticut, Charlie Gasparino, senior correspondent at Fox Business Network. So, on this demon from hell, Elon Musk isn't going to get his moratorium. These other companies like Microsoft and Google are not going to go along. But what do you make of his efforts to pump the brakes on A.I.? CHARLIE GASPARINO, SENIOR CORRESPONDENT, FOX BUSINESS I used to be called the demon from hell -- (LAUGHTER) -- is what I was going to say. Well, I would say this. He makes a good point. If you believe A.I. is the sort of all-encompassing, all-knowing sort of technology that is going to control our lives, it would be nice if we took a deep breath and let it evolve. Last thing we want is some sort of -- is A.I. essentially indoctrinating people? I mean, there is -- there could be a political element here. I mean, as you know, tech is filled with progressives that want us to think a certain way and you can just imagine how they would arrange A.I. to complete those aims. But there is another issue here and it's a business issue. I mean, Elon Musk is behind the eight-ball on A.I., particularly with Tesla. So, it's a competitive issue. It's a little too, let's just say neat for him to be saying let's take a moratorium -- Yeah. -- while I catch up to the competition. And related to that is he wants to start his own chat bot called TruthGPT. Right. Of course, that would take some time to gear up. So, look, A.I., I've tested a lot of these. I find the chat bots to be fascinating, genius, brilliant, at times totally wrong. Some people are wrongly accused of serious allegations that were completely made up. And some people in the future will lose their jobs to things that can be performed more efficiently. But unlike Elon, I don't see chat bots taking over the world, Charlie. You know, I mean, listen, the techies can dream. (LAUGHTER) Trust me, I listen to a lot of them and they say this has amazing potential to do this, that, and the other thing. We're not even close to being there yet which is why I don't think a moratorium is good now. But I think the debate that he's raising is interesting. I mean, you don't want conformity of thought. If there is a technology out there that is -- that has this potential to basically tell us everything, to basically lead us in one direction, it would be nice to know exactly, you know, who's behind it, what goes into it. And as you pointed out, you know, it's wrong sometimes. I mean, you can see how it could be used for manipulative purposes. I don't totally disagree with him. But then again, dude, there's a profit motive here. Elon is behind on this, which is why I believe he wants the moratorium the most. Right. And he is obviously struggling financially with Twitter. We will come to that in a moment. So, let me play another soundbite from the Fox interview in which Elon Musk talks about the last presidential election. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) I didn't vote for Donald Trump. I actually vote for Biden. I'm not saying I'm a huge fan of Biden because I don't think that would be accurate. I would prefer, frankly, that we put someone -- just a normal person -- (LAUGHTER) -- as president. (END VIDEO CLIP) So, all normal candidates can now step forward. But, you know, what's funny is Musk has always said he has voted for Democrats until now, but Trump took offense saying Elon had told him that he voted for him. What do you make of this little dust-up? Interesting. Listen, I want to say this is one of the best Elon Musk interviews by Tucker Carlson that I've seen. It covered a lot of different areas. Uh-hmm. Everything from business to politics. And this was a perfect segue. Listen, Elon Musk has been increasingly, increasingly moving to the right for several years now. That is one of the reasons why he bought Twitter. Uh-hmm. I find it though hard to believe he voted for Trump. Just based on his tweets back then and where he was on certain issues, he became much more moved -- much more to the right under Biden. As Biden and the Democratic Party start to embrace leftism in a sort of significant way through speech codes and -- you know, you name it, all the stuff that we talked about on this show and many shows on Fox -- Yeah. -- Elon Musk became much more conservative. I don't want to -- you know, he is always a left-leaning libertarian. But now, you see him as a right-leaning libertarian. Yeah. I don't believe he voted for Trump. Yeah. I do believe he might vote for him now. He might vote for him now. We will find out.

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NEWS CHANNEL Thank you, Tyrus. GEORGE "TYRUS" MURDOCH, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Thank you. Be sure to follow ONE NATION. Show up, Kilmeade. You can check out my podcast "Politically Unstable." CROSS COUNTRY with Lawrence Jones starts now. LAWRENCE JONES, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Good evening, America. Welcome to CROSS COUNTRY. Tonight, President Joe Biden is under more scrutiny than ever before. He's the commander-in-chief, the leader of the free world, but it took pressure from the liberal media to get him to finally acknowledge his four-year-old granddaughter, Navy, the daughter of his scandal-ridden son, Hunter and a woman from Arkansas, who filed a paternity suit back in 2019. So after touting only six of his seven grandchildren for years, the president now says: "Jill and I only want what's best for all of our grandchildren, including Navy." He says it is a family matter, not politics. But is far from the first time that Joe Biden, a career politician who has been in DC for half a century has been at the center of controversy. The gaffes, stumbles, and scandals started back at the very beginning. Take this, for example from 1988 when Biden was -- guess what -- running for president. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REPORTER; What law school did you attend? And where did you place in that class? And the other question is --could you quickly, I think we have -- JOE BIDEN, THEN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED I think I probably have a much higher IQ than you do, I suspect. I went to law school on a full academic scholarship, the only one in my class to have a full academic scholarship. I was the outstanding student in the Political Science Department at the end of my year. I graduated with three degrees from undergraduate school. (END VIDEO CLIP) And that wasn't the only awkward moment for the then-Senator Biden. He was accused of plagiarizing speech after speech, effectively ending his campaign after just three months. So fast forward to this controversial gaffe from his 2020 presidential bid. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) We have this notion that somehow if you're poor, you cannot do it. Poor kids are just as bright and just as talented as White kids. (END VIDEO CLIP) So all of this before we ever knew the truth about Hunter Biden and his business dealings or his laptop. The father-son scandal has been playing out in the public eye ever since. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) PETER DOOCY, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Mr. Vice President, how many times have you ever spoken to your son about his overseas business dealings? I've never spoken to my son about his overseas business dealings. And the president has said that he never spoke to his son about his overseas business dealings. Is that still the case? JEN PSAKI, THEN WHITE HOUSE PRESS Yes. Curious if the White House and the president still stand behind his comment that he has never been involved and has never even spoken to his son about his -- KARINE JEAN-PIERRE, WHITE HOUSE PRESS So I've been -- I've been asked this question a million times. The answer is not going to change. The answer remains the same. The president was never in business with his son. I just don't have anything else to add. (END VIDEO CLIP) Lie, lie, lie, lie, lie. Accountability, truth and transparency, that's all the American people are asking for. That's what they were promised and that's what we've never gotten from this president. So is this really what we're being offered again, in 2024? Let's bring in our panel. I'm joined by Fox News contributor, Jason Chaffetz, as well as Sara Carter. So Jason, I'll go to you first, because you used to be over at the Oversight Committee. I found it astonishing what this judge said. We've had several people on this program, talk about the sweetheart deal. And we said, you know, Kodak Black, Lil Wayne, they would never -- the thousands of Americans that get in trouble with the law, they would have never gotten that deal. But the judge asked the prosecution as well as the defense, is there any precedent? And to which they responded, no. JASON CHAFFETZ, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Yes, because there wasn't. I mean, this was a sweetheart deal that gave him immunity on everything, even into the future. And a judge rightly looked at it and found it and thank goodness that she did, because this sweetheart deal was going to just wipe everything away. And they thought they had this cute little deal all set up, but it wasn't the case, Lawrence. Look, all we're trying to do is to make sure that there is an equal application of justice and we all know that if your name is Biden or Clinton or something like that, you're going to get a totally different deal than anybody else in America. And we all know that if it was Donald Trump, or a Republican or Ron DeSantis, or anybody, they would have come guns blazing, doing everything they can to try to take these people down. You know, Sara, this is just the most recent scandal. Why does he always get off with this, oh, he's an honest man. He's an admirable guy. Oh, Uncle Joe -- when we see time, after time, he lies to the American people. SARA CARTER, FOX NEWS CHANNEL He's like Teflon, kind of like the Clinton family, the Democrats own this, you know. They kind of control what I call the bureaucracy in Washington, DC, the swamp. That's what's going on here, Lawrence. See for decades, they've been put getting people into positions within the Department of Justice, within the DNI, the Director of National Intelligence, within the CIA, within all of the various bureaucracies, they have placed all of their friends and allies, and most importantly, the media, which refuses to expose the truth on them. I mean, this is just one of so many scandals, and you listed some of them, plagiarism. Do you remember when he went to Baltimore, and he talked about, you know, the blond hair on his legs and how all the little kids would come over and look at the blonde hair glistening on his legs, and corn pop and, you know, racist statements that he's made. But they keep covering up for him, because he stands on what are these Marxist Democratic policies, and Jason is right, it was the judge that made a difference here. The sweetheart deal was negotiated by not only the prosecution, but by the defense, because they have to have agreed to it. And so in the end, in the final end, what we see here is a system. Thankfully, it's been exposed, but only because of this judge and we don't really know what's going to happen in the future. What we do know is that the Biden's have taken exorbitant amounts of money, it appears, and especially Hunter Biden from adversarial nations, and there should be a full, full investigation into that, and an intelligence investigation that should span not only Congress, but a special counsel or something outside of that to find out how much of our nation has actually been sold out possibly by this family and that is how frightening this really is. That's so true. Real quickly, Jason. Him and the First Lady decided that they wouldn't be deadbeat grandparents anymore. So I guess we should celebrate that. That is such a load of garbage. They are doing the best thing for Navy, if they were doing the best thing, they wouldn't have been in court trying to reduce the payment that are going to her and her family. They could have acknowledged this at the same time the DNA test came back positive. The only reason, Lawrence, the only reason they did this is because they were called out by Peggy Noonan, and they did not like that, and so they finally -- on a Friday night to "People" Magazine gave a written statement. It is -- So shady of "People's" for reporting it on a Friday night, doing the bidding of the president. Right. Sara, Jason, thanks so much for joining the program. Thank you. So, all of this drama has Republicans moving toward a Biden impeachment inquiry, but is a third impeachment of a president in four years really what the American people want to see? We asked the voters ourselves. Watch. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED I feel like he should be impeached. UNIDENTIFIED Well, if he's found guilty, he should be. I mean, he should be brought to justice and nobody is above the law, just like Trump or Biden. It doesn't matter who they are. If he interfered, he should be brought to justice. UNIDENTIFIED Why should he be impeached? What? For what his son did? UNIDENTIFIED There should be an investigation to know how related he is and then go from there. But yes, I think that they should look further on how involved he is because he probably is, and maybe he should be impeached. UNIDENTIFIED Yes, you should be impeached. UNIDENTIFIED Yes, pack him up. Pack him up. UNIDENTIFIED If wrong was done, then I feel like people should be held accountable. UNIDENTIFIED If it's legit. Yes. If he knew and was involved, UNIDENTIFIED I'd rather not see President Biden impeached. I actually don't know a ton about the Hunter Biden situation. So I definitely need to be more informed, but pretty content with his presidency and it seems like all that took place prior to the presidency, and doesn't really have that much to do with Joe Biden and his effectiveness as president. So I would say no. UNIDENTIFIED What does it matter if he knew or didn't know? I think impeaching presidents becomes part of the American political system, and it's a sign of decline. (END VIDEO CLIP) I'm joined now by Tennessee congressman, Tim Burchett. Congressman, I just laid out a ton of evidence about why Joe Biden should probably be impeached? But Adam Schiff really weaponized the impeachment process against Donald Trump. So can you explain to our audience how this process would be different. REP. TIM BURCHETT (R-TN): Well, he really did. I was in the SCIF when a lot of that was going on. It was in my first or second year in Congress. So it was kind of a trial by fire. But this process is different, because this will be -- the facts will be laid out to the American public in hearings, not in some televised thing that's marketed. I mean, literally the impeachment hearings for Trump and everything else in January 6. I mean, they had -- I think they had walkout music, and so you know, it's just orchestrated and your so-called legacy media has -- the legacy media basically has just -- you know, they've endorsed this clown show for so long and they are a part of it and they can't run from it. So I think you're going to see Jim Jordan's committee, Judiciary Committee -- the committee I serve on, Chairman Comer is of course oversight, and maybe even one other will make a very clear case for what's going on. Yes, I've said this many times, but during mob school, I think the Biden crime family was asleep during money laundering class. If you look at the millions and millions of dollars that come from the Chinese, and now the recent developments that we're seeing about Burisma, it's just one after the other. And now you're going to have testimony from someone who is going to put Joe Biden in the room with Hunter while they were shaking down foreign countries. You know, when the Dems had two failed impeachments, the Republicans had control of the Senate. Now, the Democrats have control of the Senate. So how did the Republicans make this impeachment stick? What is the main case? Well, first of all, as far as sticking goes, it is not going to kick Biden out of office, because if anything we do, we've got a crooked Justice Department that is just so one sided, that has failed to look at things as the Hunter Biden case pretty much exhibited. They have cut some sweetheart deal. Literally in Tennessee, people would spend longer time in jail for serious traffic violations than what this guy has done. And so I think you're going to see the connection between the two, and of course, the influence, but will the Justice Department do anything? Probably not. That's why it's important that 20 million conservative folks that decided not to get out and vote last presidential election get out and vote this time, because this is exactly what happens with a Justice Department that's just overrun, and the case was made in your earlier segment very well about how they really just stacked every department, and they have created the swamp and this is what you get. Yes. We can't have a two-tiered justice system if we want equal justice under the law. No. Most Americans just won't respect that. Congressman, thanks so much for spending some time with us this evening. Thank you for having me, and it has been an excellent show so far. Thank you. Thank you, sir. Appreciate it. So still ahead, is it time for age limits in Congress? America answers, that's next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Welcome back. So does age really matter? It does for supporters of a proposed ballot measure in North Dakota that would keep anyone turning 81 by the end of their prospective term from being elected or appointed. Is it a step too far or the start of a nationwide shift? We asked. You answered. Watch. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED I think there should be a cap, only because I feel like at some point people should take rest. UNIDENTIFIED No. It should not have an age limit. UNIDENTIFIED There should have been a few years ago. UNIDENTIFIED I don't think so much as an age limit, it is just the maturity and your knowledge. UNIDENTIFIED Not necessarily worried about the age, how about the IQ? UNIDENTIFIED No matter what, there is a certain limitation on you know, development in your mind and everything. There should be a limit. UNIDENTIFIED Yes. They shouldn't be past 50. UNIDENTIFIED Term limits. Sure. Not an age limit. Anyone who is like 25 is as competent as somebody who is 85. UNIDENTIFIED Joe Biden has been in office since basically the day he graduated law school. And you know, people could say whatever, but he's been in power too long. And I think -- I believe Congress should have term limits as well. UNIDENTIFIED It's a money making opportunity for elected officials. UNIDENTIFIED You can't keep that power forever, like you should have that term, use what you can with it, and then hopefully it's for the better of everybody. (END VIDEO CLIP) Here now to react, "New York Post" columnist, Rikki Schlott. Rikki, thanks so much for joining the program. Look, I know we're young, but we witnessed a lot this week. We saw Mitch McConnell had this little moment. we saw Dianne Feinstein had to be told how to vote. Obviously, Fetterman is a continuing issue. You've got the president of the United States, Joe Biden. So is this a step too far? These term limits or age limits? Or is it what the American people want? What do you think? RIKKI SCHLOTT, COLUMNIST, "THE NEW YORK POST": You know, I think it is a very person to person situation and you know, even as much as I am not Bernie Sanders fan, in terms of what he comes up with in his brain, I'd say it's a lot sharper than Biden's even though he is older than Biden. So I would say maybe not a hard age limit, but certainly a term limit feels very reasonable to me. And I agree with you, as young people, it can be a little bit uncomfortable talking about something like this. But actually, when you look at the polling, older Americans are actually more likely to believe that there should be an age limit for Congress. So maybe there's some wisdom in agreeing with them on this front. Yes, it is not to make people feel bad, especially when you have some of the elderly that are totally fine. I mean, you can disagree with Donald Trump and say, some of his ideas, people may say are crazy, but he's all there. Bernie Sanders, as you laid out, he still has it all. He still -- you may think his ideas aren't, you know, the correct ideas, but he's still moving along. So is it a real age problem? Or is it just an information problem with American voters? Because, you know, I look at John Fetterman, for example, he's not an old man. But I feel like the American people were robbed of what was really going on with Fetterman at the time. Yes. Absolutely. And I think that there's a lot of situations where even a lot of Biden's own supporters felt like he was too old to run, but they felt like they weren't left with another choice if they were alienated by Trump. And I think sometimes, with a two-party binary, people feel like they have to vote for someone that they don't even feel like is competent in the first place, which is unfortunately, a way where American voters do feel very compromised. So I would say as much as age limits do make me feel a little bit uncomfortable, I do think that term limits would be a really great way to kill two birds with one stone with the problem of elderly people potentially not being as sharp, but also the corruption of career politicians at the same time. So that might be a way to kind of go about it without being overtly ageist. So Rikki, you've been on the show a lot and talking about Gen Z. We talked about millennial voters. Do you think this new group of voters is going to kind of weed some of this out? Absolutely. I think that young people are not thrilled with the performance of their president right now. I think it -- I mean, he couldn't be less relatable to us in terms of age. And if you look at the percentage of Gen Z that actually approve of Biden's job, it's the largest drop of any generation since he came to office. So I think there's a real hunger for young voices that are speaking to the vast majority of the American people and not necessarily career politicians, and I hope that Gen Z will be at the home of attracting some new fresh, diverse voices for sure. Yes, just hope our Gen Z brothers and sisters don't raise my taxes. I know they have a lot of ideas that they feel like should be free. I just don't want to pay for them. Rikki, thank you so much for always coming on the program. Thank you for having me. Always a pleasure. You've got it. So companies across America are ditching DEI experts they were asked to hire after facing blowback to their controversial policy. All of that and so much more after a quick break. Don't go anywhere. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Welcome back. So Americans have begun to sour on the recent nationwide diversity, equity, and inclusion efforts that have made their way into the public and private sector. New research reveals that 75 percent of US adults do not believe companies are following through on their DEI commitment with many critics saying these programs focus too much on shaming than finding actual solutions. It looks like some companies have already parted ways with executives focused on diversity. Joining me now, DEI and anti-racism trainer, Pamela Denise Long. Denise, thanks so much for joining the program. PAMELA DENISE LONG, DEI AND ANTI-RACISM Thanks, Lawrence. Glad to be here. So I have to ask you, you know, I think most people don't want to be discriminated against. And so, there was a point where people said this is necessary because we want fairness in the workplace. But it looks like the DEI has taken a wrong turn where people feel like they are being shamed and even some Black folks are saying, look, I don't want people thinking that I just got my job just as a diversity hire. Where do you stand on this? Yes, so this is such a necessary conversation. DEI is definitely off the rails. I am not sure if you had an opportunity to view the MIT debate that I had the opportunity to participate in about if academic DEI programs should be abolished for this very reason. There are so many things that are happening that have contributed to DEI being off the rails. There are new minority groups being created out of thin air. There are ways that these, as you said, these programs don't look at real solutions. It's about making people sometimes feel bad, having people sign contracts like all White people are racist, and I am no exception. What does that accomplish to build camaraderie? What solution does that provide to the organization? It just freezes people and it alienates people. DEI should be about solving real social and innovation issues within the organization, not leaving people, leaving people feeling like they are a problem. Yes. You know, Denise, I've got to tell you, I saw that conversation. It is actually where I found you, you giving that talk and I think everyone should watch that clip, because I think is very resourceful and it really shines a light on this. You know, even here at Fox, we've had conversations. There was a point in time where people didn't know about Juneteenth and I was able to share that. They didn't know about Black Wall Street, I was able to share that. So there's a place for diversity and having conversations about history and everything. I think that is fruitful. How do you think we can get back on track with having spirited debates, as well as conversations learning from each other, and not just attacking one another. Yes, and it is so desperately needs to be put back on track. So I think we can get DEI back on the rails. First of all, when we're talking about multi-generational Black Americans, we can harken back to the original intent of the civil rights era, which is to ensure that Black and African-American presence within organizations is received with open arms, that people do have the capacity to talk about difficult conversations. You know, one of my critiques about DEI is that we spend so much time harping on the bad, right, the things that have happened in our nation that we can condemn. And let's face it, Lawrence, we both know American history, right? There's some beauty and some tragedy in American history. But just to harp on one without the other is an incomplete story and it leaves us I think, not embracing the fullness of who we are. So what we can do is develop that capacity to have these conversations. You educated your colleagues about a significant historical heritage event for Black Americans, and they accepted that. People want to be educated. They don't want to be beaten over the head. You know, and I can tell you if I can go on for a little bit that you know, that debate that we were talking about the DEI debate at MIT, you know, one of the organizations that sponsor that is the Alumni Free Speech Alliance. The Alumni Free Speech Alliance actually commissioned me to write a white paper to help Alumni better navigate, whether they're on the left on the right or center, we need to know how to have conversations. So this white paper that we're developing -- It is so beautiful. I hope you -- I wish I had more time. I want you to come back and share with our audience more on this. Thank you so much for joining me tonight. Thank you. Thank you. So Mama bears, listen up, schools across the country are joining a legal fight against the online content experts say could be linked to our youth's mental health crisis. The battle lines are drawn, next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) So social media is part of our daily life, but it has its downfalls and we're only scratching the surface of its true impact. The surgeon- general says 95 percent of teens and 40 percent of kids ages eight through 12 are on the platforms and he is sounding an alarm about the potential mental health impact. Meanwhile, hundreds of school districts across the country are taking action suing social media giants in the name of student safety. We went to one of the districts joining the fight. Watch. (BEGIN VIDEOTAPE) DR. JAY MAJKA, SUPERINTENDENT, MATAWAN ABERDEEN REGIONAL SCHOOL What we've been seeing from a social, emotional, and mental health standpoint is a drastic increase in depression, anxiety, self-esteem issues, drug use, suicidal ideation, which we're seeing and not just in Matawan, everywhere every day. Dr. Jay Majka is the superintendent of Matawan Aberdeen regional school district in New Jersey, one of several districts in the Garden State and one of hundreds across America suing social media giants for what they say is causing destructive behavior in their students and is bleeding into all classrooms. I'm seeing it happening at younger and younger ages and that's what is alarming to me. Right? We're not just talking about a middle-school high school situation. We're talking about lower into the elementary levels, fourth, fifth grade we're seeing harassment, intimidation, bullying issues associated with social media. The teachers in the classroom are feeling it. The counselors that are coming into counsel are feeling it, the administrators, everyone involved. The Boards of Ed are hearing firsthand accounts of the negativity that's associated with it. So, I think it's being felt by everyone. Including parents. MICHELLE GRASSO, It's a scary thing. Bullying has become a big problem. Michelle Grasso (ph) has five children. It has been full circle for her household, by way of social media to school to her home. With my two younger ones, it has definitely reared its ugly head a few times. We are in a crisis with children suffering from mental health and schools, teachers, parents, guidance counselors -- everyone needs to band together and help as a team. And I think sometimes some children get lost in the shuffle and I understand the parents' anger and disappointment in the school system. In recent years, we've seen school district footing the bill to try and support struggling students as a youth mental health crisis takes hold. VIVEK H. MURTHY SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED I'm here to speak about what I believe is the defining public health issue of our time and that is a youth mental health crisis. I'm increasingly concerned about the harmful impact that social media is having on youth mental health. Parents and school officials are now asking what the social media platforms can do to make a change. I don't think that they filter things thoroughly enough. There should be someone who definitely is more held accountable through the social media networks. We are looking for accountability so that we can all work together to come up with productive solutions, so our children and young adults can feel safe on social media, can use it as a productive outlet. Even former employees of social media platforms agree. FRANCES HAUGEN, FORMER FACEBOOK Facebook's products harm children, stoke division, and weaken our democracy. The company's leadership knows how to make Facebook and Instagram safer, but won't make the necessary changes because they have put their astronomical profits before people. And years since the bombshell testimony, school districts across the country have said enough is enough filing mass tort lawsuits demanding accountability and change from platforms like Facebook and Instagram, all in the hopes of protecting our nation's children. I think social media is a product that is in the mainstream, that has issues attached to it. So we're looking to educate especially with technology. It takes a while for people to catch up or the legislature to catch up. These upticks, like I said, in the anxiety, the depression, the suicidal ideations, that's what we're dealing with on that daily basis. So yes, that's why we're in this suit so we can come up with a plan, we can address the situation and all of us need to work together. (END VIDEOTAPE) So the law firm working on this massive legislation says as many as 500 school districts have expressed interest in joining the fight. As for the social media companies, we reached out and here's what we heard back. Google said that the allegations are simply not true. And that: "Protecting kids across our platform has always been core to our work. In collaboration with a child development specialist, we have built an age- appropriate experience for kids and families on YouTube and provide parents with robust controls." Snap told us in part: "We aren't an app that encourages perfection or popularity, and we vet all content before it can reach a large audience, which helps protect against the promotion of discovery of potentially harmful material." And TikTok shared information on how they prioritize the safety and well- being of youth with age restricted features, screen time limits and parental controls. So my next guest has been on the frontline of this issue. In 2021, Senator Marsha Blackburn blasted Facebook on Capitol Hill for willingly concealing and ignoring the harmful effects on young users. Watch. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SEN. MARSHA BLACKBURN (R-TN): It is clear that Facebook prioritizes profit over the well-being of children and all users. So as a mother and a grandmother, this is an issue that is of particular concern to me. (END VIDEO CLIP) Senator Blackburn's bill, the Kids Online Safety Act just passed a major Senate hurdle and she joins me now. Senator, welcome to the program. I just got to ask, how would this bill benefit our youth? Yes, and this is a bill that is bipartisan. We've got 41 bipartisan co-sponsors on this. What it will do is put the responsibility on social media platforms to make certain that they are designing for safety. It will require audits every year. It will allow third party researchers to look at what is actually being placed on these platforms. It will open these algorithms and it gives the toolbox that parents and kids have been saying this is what we need in order to protect ourselves online. Yes, and what does this mean for the school districts, Senator? Yes, and I know there are school districts that are beginning to file lawsuits and I certainly understand the frustration that is there. And what this legislation will do is define that toolbox that is so necessary to fight this. Look, I've talked to a mom, who her Eagle Scout, honor roll son was cyber bullied to death. I have talked to another mom, whose 14-year-old daughter thought she was Snapchatting with a kid at another school. She goes to meet him and finds out it is an adult who slips her a drug, it is fentanyl laced, she's dead. So people are wanting a way to actually have these social media platforms respond and see what they've done when you've got teachers or parents or pediatricians that have contacted platforms and said cyber bullying is taking place, pedophiles are using this, kids are being groomed, and they've pointed to specific instances, then they have not taken that off. So out of frustration, as I said, I totally get it. Out of frustration and concern for children that are coming along and using these phones, finally, school districts are saying, if you're not going to clean this up, we are going to sue you and these social media platforms think they're going to be able to hide behind Section 230. But Lawrence, they can't do that, because Section 230 does not allow self- harm, criminal illegal behavior and much of this is clearly in one of those categories. Senator Marsha Blackburn from the great state of Tennessee, thanks so much for giving us some time this evening. Thank you. You got it. So experts are sounding the alarm about artificial intelligence replacing jobs, but AI may be the one hiring you in the first place. Kennedy is next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Welcome back. So experts have been sounding the alarm about how artificial intelligence may be taking jobs away from humans. Well, now it seems like you may have to go through AI if you want a job in the first place. A growing number of companies are utilizing AI systems from when they hire new employees using these technologies to review video interviews or even use chatbots to talk to applicants instead of having a real person handle the process. Here to break down all of this new trend, host of "Kennedy Saves The World" podcast, Kennedy. She is here to save CROSS COUNTRY. KENNEDY, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Oh, I would like to save your world. Absolutely right. How do you know that I am not a chatbot, Lawrence? Let us talk about the future. So let's talk about this. According to some of the studies done, it is going to hurt women and minorities the most as well as people in the customer service industry, which, look, I resp

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NEWS CHANNEL THE FIVE is now. DANA PERINO, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Hello, everyone, I'm Dana Perino along with Jeanine Pirro, Jessica Tarlov, Jesse Watters and Greg Gutfeld. It's 5:00 in New York City and this is THE FIVE. Former President Trump reacting for the first time just moments ago after pleading not guilty to 37 counts relating to his handling of classified documents, watch here. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED How did it go in court, Sir? DONALD TRUMP, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED I think it's going great. I think it's a rigged deal. We have a rigged country. We have a country that's corrupt. We have a country that's got no borders, we have a country that's got nothing but problems. We're a nation in decline. And then, they do this stuff. And you see where the people are. We love the people. And you see where they are. You see the crowds, and everything else. We have a country that is in decline like never before, and we can't let it happen. (END VIDEO CLIP) And we're getting brand new sketches from inside the court where Trump became the first former president to be arraigned on federal charges. He was electronically fingerprinted, but there was no mug shot. He was not handcuffed. And the former president's team says the prosecution is political. And his chief antagonists, Adam Schiff and Hillary Clinton are attacking Republicans for defending Trump. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) REP. ADAM SCHIFF (D-CA): I want to call out a separate national security risk. And that is with all of these Republican presidential hopefuls attacking the Justice Department calling this illegitimate. Even those who are criticizing the president, they are still criticizing the department. HILLARY CLINTON, FORMER PRESIDENTIAL The response that we've seen in polling from Republicans suggests that they're going to stick with him, that it's more of a cult than a political party at this point, and they're going to stick with their leader. (END VIDEO CLIP) Wow, she never learned. I had not heard her say that. OK. We'll get to that in a second. Judge, first, comment on anything on the court. And I can't believe she just said that. JEANINE PIRRO, FOX NEWS CHANNEL LEGAL She never learned. The Durham report came down, what, three weeks ago and said she made up the Russia collusion hoax. She told Biden -- Insulting -- calling them the deplorables. (CROSSTALK) She hates us. I mean, if you support Donald Trump, you're part of a cult. I mean, you have no control over yourself. Look, I think today was a -- I think it was a sad day for America. I really do. I think that, you know, if you kind of look at it from 30,000 feet, you have the most popular candidate running for president in the United States, a former president himself being indicted by the Special Counsel that works under the an indictment -- under the administration and needs the approval of the Attorney General for -- to get this indictment. Which administration's president wants to run against this now defendant in a serious criminal case. I've said from the time we first heard this last week, you know, I don't believe that any documents have been destroyed. I haven't heard that anyone was given access to documents. And I think that the broad brush espionage claim is something that, you know, Americans instinctively and intuitively feel that oh, my God, he's anti-American. Well, you know, I don't know if anyone who was -- who was more pro- American, but there is no evidence, no one's saying in spite of the fact that they got the narrative out there before the indictment was even unsealed. We knew everything that was going on before it was unsealed. Before the defendant was arraigned, we had this narrative, we found out how many top secret, confidential, etcetera, etcetera. And yet, there is no indication that there was any harm. Harm is an essential element to the crime of espionage. I want to say that again, harm is an essential element to the crime of espionage. Otherwise, you're dealing with the Presidential Records Act, which was created in 78 because Johnson and the rest of them couldn't figure out what was a Presidential Record and what wasn't and this is now the criminal -- Because Nixon had all the boxes loaded up and Johnson -- Ford was like, is that allowed? I don't know if that should be allowed. And so, they -- Yes, you're right. So, they pass along, they pick it out. But I just want to say a couple more things. We got a prosecutor whose reputation has been saddled solid by the United States Supreme Court and juries across this country. But you also have a guy who's promising a speedy trial in a case that involves classified documents. Trump is not up to speed right now in terms of his representation. He needs attorneys who are classified document approved. So, for example, you would have to have a death penalty defense attorney who has the credentials in a death penalty case, the same in the classified documents case, this is going to take a long time. And in the end, I think it is -- it's almost laughable that we're going through this right now with absolutely no indication of harm, where the standard is harm to the country. Jessica, one thing about this is that I think that people on the Republican side would say, well, clearly, there's a double standard. If you're a Clinton, then you don't get prosecuted. If you're a Republican and if you're Trump, especially you're going to get prosecuted. What about that double standard that Americans feel? And also, could you comment on, do you think that Hillary Clinton is insane for what she just said? JESSICA TARLOV, FOX NEWS CHANNEL So, I'll go with the second first. I just think that Hillary Clinton is insane, I would never use the term deplorable. Again, obviously, that was -- She said almost worse, she said they're in a cult. I don't think it's a cult. But I think that Donald Trump holds an almost mystical level of power and control over a large swath of the Republican base. And they are immune to taking in new information, new negative information, new dangerous information, new potentially criminal information about him. And so, to that sense, I understand what she was trying to say, but obviously, it's going to be caught up. It's going to be used as a sound bite (PH). That's no good. A couple of things. So, the Presidential Records Act, and Andy McCarthy was talking about this earlier today. It doesn't apply to agency documents. So, the way that people are using this to say, I think you said it yesterday, Jesse, oh, you know, he's allowed to do this. He's not allowed to do it. And there are legal experts. Yes, it is a good argument that he's not allowed to have those documents. He can't decide when he classifies them. He admitted that on tape, which is going to be a huge piece of evidence in this. So, stop using the presidential records. JESSE WATTERS, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Oh, I will use that Act whenever I damn will please. We'll continue to do it and accurately. In terms of the -- I printed it out. Thank God I've printed it out because I'm about to smack you with the Act in a second. Let me talk about the Espionage Act. So, this isn't classic espionage. Within the Espionage Act, there are a lot of things included, most importantly, unauthorized retention of documents and obstruction of justice, which it seems pretty clear that they have him on and again, legal experts, both sides of the aisle, people who have defended Trump multiple times, like Jonathan Turley have said, when I said this on Friday as well, that these are the darlings what they're looking for in order to have. Is that a sad day? Yes, in one sense. It's always sad, I guess, to see a president in this position. But what's more sad, I think, is that we had a president who did these things. And what everyone says this is unprecedented. The problem is that Donald Trump is doing things that are unprecedented. And we don't know that these documents weren't compromised. We heard about that there were two intruders, two Chinese national intruders. We know that he waved around a classified document in front of Mark Meadows. Now you care about Chinese nationals? What do you do -- the amount of deflection that goes on when I say something about China and you go Fang Fang, or I say something like this, and then you just start Hunter Biden's a crack addict. Who cares? Talk about what happened today, talk about the indictment and don't make up things, use legal experts. That's a good transition, Jessica. Well, I'm glad. But before I get into the Act, which I have right here, you said something that the Trump voters are immune from taking in new information. That's such B.S., Jessica, because we're actually learning about the Presidential Records Act. We're learning about the Espionage Act. And we're actually making legal arguments and using precedent and comparisons to how the Justice Department has treated Democrats. So, the fact -- you're saying like, oh, we're just going like, (INAUDIBLE). You're the ones that want to -- don't want to take in any new information. You're the ones when you show bank records of the Chinese lining the pockets of nine Biden families, you don't even want to talk about it. You don't want to acknowledge the fact that there could be tapes of Joe Biden talking to the Burisma executive, that the FBI has buried, that there has been a $5 million bribe allegation. You hear no evil, see no evil. Don't point fingers at the right and say you're a cult when your side won't even wrestled with any of the facts. OK. Now, here's the Act. This is an Obama judge, by the way, "Under the statutory scheme established by the Presidential Records Act, the decision to segregate personal materials from presidential records is made by the president at his sole discretion". Let me finish, when Bill Clinton took these records from the White House back to Chappaqua, the Act of self of taking them home to his home, made them personal records. It says there's no permission in the Act that even permits the archivist to assume control over anything that's personal. And if he did have a decent legal team, they want to just squash the subpoena immediately with the Presidential Records Act, and you're going to hear it litigated in federal court in Miami. So, don't act like this is some sort of slam dunk case, you'll probably lose, you'll probably appeal. It'll go to the Supreme Court, and there is no way in hell the Supreme Court is going to uphold the conviction of a former president, possibly current president over where a piece of paper goes, there's no dead bodies, there's no bribes. There's nothing. For one, I'm dying to hear what Greg Gutfeld has to say. GREG GUTFELD, FOX NEWS CHANNEL I don't have much to say, Dana. In all honesty, I was busy. Yes. But I just want -- I just want someone to look at me the way the sketch artists looked at Donald Trump. Yes, we'd all be a lot thinner. I would look amazing with that sketch artists. Look, the big question really is motive. The obvious answer, there wasn't one, right? Carelessness, or ignorance isn't a motive. It could be unlawful violation of a process. But the idea that he had this intent to commit treason is obviously a political line of thinking. The bottom line is you just can't indict over carelessness a president, even if you can, you may be able to do it. But you shouldn't. And I get it, politics dictates that you should destroy people, but patriotism would say, don't destroy a president, you know, move on, get on with your life, if this indictment had caused some kind of damage. I mean, if the crimes that they're indicting might had caused some damage or some injury, I get it, but it didn't. So, this punishment is for a different crime. And that crime is being Donald Trump. That's all this is. It's like -- and we know this, he plays outside the game. He doesn't know when to stop, he plays by his own rules, there are risks involved. And this is one of the risks. What I find interesting about him is you know, he stops at a cafe, he plays golf. You ever get the feeling that his world is a video game? And he's the main player, and everybody around him trying to make his life hell are NPCs, you know, non-playing characters who just provide him with challenges. So, he just makes it more difficult to see if he can get to the next level. I don't see him sweating about this. I don't even know if he -- I don't even know if he has a pulse when it comes to this sort of thing. Because it's just part of being that life. And these are not big -- these are not big issues. There are other things in life, but we're going to do it because this summer, we got to talk about something. Can I just comment? I know that it's supposed to be my blog, and I asked the questions, but I just have to say something about Hillary Clinton. So, the deplorable's comment, actually was probably one of the most horrible political decisions when she said that initially, and they've continued it. And then to add that on today, in a moment where Joe Biden is basically in the -- I was going to say toilet, is that fair? Yes. Approval ratings and they're trying to figure out a way to find swing voters that will come back to them and that basically that saying that elite Democrats, they do not like you. And she is reconfirming it. I think if I were them, I would say Hillary thank you for your service. We are good here. Go enjoy the grandchildren. But they don't want to be murdered Dana, we're going to have to put extra security on you on the way home. Maybe. I think I might need it. I just like, I was just so shocked by that. I hadn't heard it yet. All right. Up next, another red flag of decay for liberal San Francisco as Governor Gavin Newsom calls a homeless crisis a disgrace. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) More signs that San Francisco is going down the toilet and I'm not talking about that fancy million-dollar one they installed downtown. San Francisco's prominent shopping mall is going bust as the city struggles with rapid crime. Westfield Mall has stopped paying its half-a-billion- dollar mortgage and will be surrendering its namesake to lenders, joins a growing exodus of retailers and hotels fleeing downtown. Gavin Newsom admitting that California is homelessness crisis is a disgrace. But try to blame Republicans for it. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SEAN HANNITY, FOX NEWS CHANNEL You're leading San Francisco. So, my question to you is between taxes, bureaucracy, crime, homelessness, and the homeless numbers are not really good for you in your state. GOV. GAVIN NEWSOM (D-CA): I acknowledge that. And no, I wouldn't compare ourselves to anyone, it's a disgrace the homeless issue. I don't like that. What's happened the streets and sidewalks, I don't like the bashing of mild city San Francisco. Whole Foods did shut down one business but that was a bad location to begin with. They're opening a new one. We have two point systems out here recently with our team and I said let's all go to the Wharf. Certain parts are bad. And we own that. (END VIDEO CLIP) Much like you, Jesse, certain parts are bad. You know, the thing is, I got to get him -- we have to give him credit for showing up. But why is he showing up? Why is he answering these questions now? Because he knows it's going to be an issue next year when he runs for president. Well, he's definitely warming up. And as a Republican, I was impressed that he showed up on Fox, and he engaged and he took ownership of some of these issues. Most Democrats won't even admit there's a problem, permission to make an analogy. Please do. Being in a city run by Democrats is like being in a bad marriage, where you pretend like everything is great, you know, the couples. Yes. But it's just so they don't have to talk about how bad things really are. Because once you acknowledge there's a problem, you have to do something about that. So, Gavin's now at may be midfield, but he has to understand, homelessness isn't about lack of affordable housing. It's about drug addicts that want to wander around and live in tents on the sidewalk. And so, you can't coddle antisocial behavior, you can't subsidize antisocial behavior, you have to stigmatize it. You can't celebrate people with purple hair with nose rings, four kids with four different men who are dressed like trash, and make them out to be some sort of cutting edge heroes. You have to call them what they are. These are people that have failed in life, and they're on their deathbed. And if we're not honest about it, we're never going to fix this problem. So, he mentioned that Whole Foods was in a bad location. But I'm sure that the if Whole Foods have never gone to that location, they would be accused of racism or creating a food desert. They've been encouraged to go to locations. Remember, we had reporters out front talking to the customers like, wait, this is gone now? But they said they understood, ramped shoplifting, for example, was a big problem. In addition, he has overseen, he was the mayor there and now he's the governor. He has overseen the doom loop of San Francisco, used to be a jewel of the United States of America. And now, you have the Westfield Mall basically closing down, the Nordstrom left, so there's no place to go. If you want to go to the theater. There's no place to go shopping, there's no place to go for dinner. So, why would you go down there? And the other thing is, if I remember in 2015, when all the Republicans were headed up to New Hampshire, and mostly New Hampshire, where they got this question, the first question that every candidate got was about opioid abuse and crisis and addiction. And what were we going to do about it because all these people were dying? Well, now, it's actually I think homelessness. It doesn't matter where you are. It's not just happening in New Hampshire. I talked to a woman in St. Louis yesterday. Alamosa, Colorado has a homelessness problem. Denver has a problem. There's no place you can look where there isn't a homeless problem. And if that's going to be a major issue for the country, if Gavin Newsom decides to run, imagine being able to run it with him against him with all those images. Yes, exactly. You know, by the way, you just give me an idea for a cereal for Gough's (PH), doom loops. Tasty and suicidal. Like black loops. Yes, black loops. Judge, what do you -- what is he doing here? He's doing "HANNITY". He's tussling with DeSantis. He's deferential to Trump. He's showing up at the White House months ago. Oh, he is flirting. Yes, but you know something Judge. He knows that Joe's not going to be there. He knows it. And he's saying I'm loyal to Joe. I'm with Joe. But let me fight DeSantis, you know, and very interesting, he knows Trump's numbers. So, he's like, I liked Donald Trump, he was great to me during the pandemic. He's a very smooth character, this guy. And, you know, he takes -- he takes -- you know, he owns the fact that they've got all this homelessness, and you know, but he doesn't have a solution for it. Right. You know, and the same he own the fact that he went to the French Laundry. Yes, I was wrong. But he didn't say or have a solution. Like, you know, this is something that we shouldn't have done ba-ba-ba. Other than, you know, based upon what we were telling people, it was just arrogant, whatever. And I love the bad location. Example, that's such crap. These are excuses. These are no solutions. And the perfect example is the fact that there is - - residents are left to fend for themselves. And there's one group in San Francisco in the Mission District that they were so -- they were so inundated with crime and drugs and homeless and you know what they did? They did all their own GoFundMe, and they raised $25,000 so they could buy these 1400 pound planters so that they couldn't - - so that the homeless couldn't pitch a tent in their neighborhood. Maybe we ought to do more of that. But that's the example of the government not doing what it's supposed to do. They're not only not protecting you, there not providing a safe place for people to live and prosper and businesses to prosper, home values to go up, children to walk to school. So, now, people have to take it into their own hands. And by the way, the people who are in these -- in these -- the homeless people, they're the Walking Dead. They're just waiting. I'll never forget, I was a judge once. And I remember saying to a defendant, and it was on an arraignment and trying to decide bail. I said, well, what do you do? He said, I don't do anything. And I said, well, what are you? I mean, you have to do something. He said, I am the walking dead. And he was a druggie. I mean, he knew it. Well, Jessica, now we're down to you. What do you have to say for yourself? I blame all the problems of San Francisco on you. How do you plead? I guess guilty as charged. Obviously, the homelessness situation is really sad. But I'm more interested in talking about the interview itself. And what it says about the trajectory. I hope of more Democrats showing up in less safe interview spaces because you know, Pete Buttigieg does come on all the time. Does straight news anchors. He goes on with Bret, talks to Neil, everyone should go everywhere. I thought that Hannity was extremely fair to him. Obviously, Hannity has his set of facts that he's going to be putting out there. But he certainly let Newsom put his out there. I thought the exchange that they had about the job creation numbers was incredibly fruitful and good for Hannity side and good for Newsom side. And when you look at the numbers of who's actually watching the networks, the cable news networks, Fox is the only place that has persuadable voters that are paying any attention. So, 20 percent of the faiz (PH) viewership are Democrats. We have a huge bunch of independents as well. But people who are watching CNN or MSNBC, they know who they're -- who they're voting for. And when you go back to 2020, and you see what Joe Biden was able to do, and picking off moderate Republicans and independents. That's because there were an appeal to more conservative people out there. So, Democrats, please, show up. Make the case, do it respectfully. And the same way that it works both sides, you will get your clips right, everyone will, slice and dice it up and they'll say Gavin Newsom own Sean Hannity and on the right, they'll say Sean Hannity own Gavin Newsom, and everyone will raise a lot of money, and it will be great for both sides. But I thought Newsom did a wonderful job. And if you're deciding whether to do my show, or Jesse's obviously fine. Jesse will set you up to fail. Help you on with a furry. Yes, he'll put you on with a furry. I just feel like I let everybody down by 25 percent of our audience is Democrat. How have I not persuaded them to be Republicans by now? You will one day. All right, coming up, next time you get a phone call, it could be an A.I. on the other line, the new warning from Congress. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) An Arizona mom taking to Capitol Hill to warn America about the growing dangers of A.I. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JENNIFER DESTEFANO, A.I. DEEPFAKE EXTORTION Money scans have been around for thousands of years. This is entirely different. This is terrorizing, lasting trauma. It was my daughter's voice. It was her cries. It was her sobs. It was the way she spoke. I will never be able to shake that voice in a desperate cries for help out of my mind. It's every parent's worst nightmare to hear your child pleading with fear and pain knowing that they've been harmed and you're helpless. Is this our new normal? Is this the future we are creating by enabling abuses of artificial intelligence without consequence and without regulation? (END VIDEO CLIP) But A.I. is not all doom and gloom. Paul McCartney has just revealed that artificial intelligence is being used to create what he calls the Final Beatles Record. And he's using the late John Lennon's voice to do it. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) PAUL MCCARTNEY, We were able to take John's voice and get it pure through this A.I. so that then we could mix the record as you would normally do. So, there is a good side to it and then a scary side, and we will just have to see where that leads. (END VIDEO CLIP) You know, Jessica, I'll start with you. People are using A.I. to recreate voices. And we just heard from that mother that you know these money scams have been around for a long time. But the issue is number one, how do you differentiate between your own child, and obviously it's so good the mother couldn't tell. And number two, how do we get to the point where we can backtrack and identify who the culprit is? Well, I would assume that people who can code these things and create these things can -- it can be used for the reverse and that the government has the capabilities. We know how good our systems people are. I think a lot -- well, I think a lot, that's an exaggeration. But remember the San Bernardino shooter's phone and Apple wouldn't go into it and so the U.S. government, give me three seconds, I'll get you everything out of there. And I'm sure that the same holds true for this. The question is the regulation bit. And I was -- I think all of us were, you know, very affected by her testimony and her plea for some sort of regulation for folks who are perpetrating this because these are crimes. They're just crimes that we don't know how to regulate yet at this point. But I think that there has to be some solution to that. If we want to get the benefits up -- and I think a new Beatles record is a great benefit of it. I think things that Chat GPT are doing -- are a great benefit. But if you're going to have people using deep fakes in this way and also the implications for misinformation -- we're going to an election year. There's going to be a lot of this over there as well. You know, Dana, I liken this to the beginning of the Internet when there was, you know, old crimes are being committed in new ways. I mean, they'll always be able to charge the crime. They just need to be able to keep up legislatively and identify it. So, the woman -- the mother, she was on "NEWSROOM" this morning. And one of the things have happened in the aftermath of this is AT&T, which is her provider, kept trying to call her. She didn't want to pick up the phone because she didn't recognize the number and she's understandably wary of people calling her that she doesn't know. But when they finally did get a message to her, they were able to trace back the call. And so, now, they know where the call came from. But what was interesting about this is that they were just asking her to wire money, they were asking her to present herself because they were going to kidnap her too. And so, the nightmares there. And I think that the regulation is too late right, and the Internet regulation, we're still talking about that today. So, that was 25 years ago. I do think that anybody watching today, take it upon yourself that you need to talk to your parents and your children and say this is happening, this is real, just be aware of it, especially for older people because they can be really taken advantage of. Either they could send the check, they could get in the car, or your children could do that. So, we have a responsibility to just make sure that we are protecting ourselves because the government is going to be late to this. Yes, all right. You know, Greg, if you use A.I. to create a Beatles song or you know, any other artist song, who gets the money? I mean, if the label hasn't already done that song, if you use someone's voice, how do you monetize it, and then how do you access it? It's such a weird loophole. I get all the money. You know what? You could do this with a Beatles song, it's not going to be the same, for the same reason you can't enjoy lab-grown meat -- Yes. -- or a movie that just is all CGI. It's like, there needs to be some kind of effort supplied by a living thing to make that thing worth it. It's like -- I think about this would I ever go to a restaurant where the chefs are robots, would the food be the same or steak from a cow will tell your brain it's better than a lab-grown steak. It can't. An art made by A.I. on a computer, it lacks the sweat and tears of the human artist. And I think that's what's going to happen here. It's not -- I mean, it -- you need to have a human hand I think involved in things. Here's a really weird -- really weird theory. This is from Mr. Scott Adams. Art communicates the reproductive prowess of the artists subconsciously. You sense that this is like talent or worth when someone does art. That's why you can't be impressed by artificial intelligence because you can't sleep with it. So, A.I. bands will not get groupies even if they're good and crappy human bands will always get the chicks. I'm so glad you're finally coming around to my side on this issue. Yes. For years -- By the way, by the way, there's something weird about that other story, right? Which story? The other one. There's something -- it's not coming together. Not for me. I'll put it together for you, Greg. OK. I was right, you were wrong on A.I. You've been touting self- driving cars for years. Still am. And I have been telling you, you need to be able to smell the marijuana smoke coming from the outside car whether to hit the brakes. We've gone through this, Greg. You need the human touch. You ever go to that restaurant by Salt Bay? No. You know how that Turkish guy takes the salt and he -- and he does the salt over the steak like that? A machine couldn't do that. You're just getting pure salt. You mean, not like this? With this, you're getting the sweat from and some of the action off of the forearm and the performance of it. What about a saltshaker? If a machine doesn't do that, you're not going to pay that much money for the steak. That place is closing. Didn't you see that in the paper today? Well, it was a bad location. Also, Judge Jeanine, whatever happened to good old-fashioned pranks? When I was growing up, I would call someone and say I was delivering pizza. Or what about the Nigerian email scam? Now, they're using A.I. for a kidnapping thing? If only the FBI had a little more free time -- That's right. They could go after some of these scoundrels. That's right. Real crimes. God, I wish they were just so caught up in politics, Jessica. Yes, they weaponized -- Don't make me read the Presidential Records Act again. This is happening. Don't make me read the indictment to you real slow. I've read it already, mom. No, no, no, the indictment is an allegation, and we have not yet heard from the defendant. The Presidential Records Act -- I can't wait to hear from him. -- is a fact. And I hope Chuck Grassley gives up those audio tapes. Soon. Up next, an Asian-American students with perfect test scores says he got screwed over by affirmative action. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Is affirmative action on the chopping block? The Supreme Court could finally abolish the race-based practice that's been screwing over high-achieving Asian-American students for decades. Jon Wang is one of the people suing and claims that affirmative action is to blame for his recent rejection from top-tier colleges and universities despite his near-perfect SAT scores. Jon Wang now telling a story to Laura Ingraham in a new Fox Nation special. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JON WANG, ASIAN-AMERICAN The top-tier schools I applied to were MIT, Caltech, Princeton, Harvard, Carnegie Mellon, and U.C. Berkeley. The guidance counselors, they all told me that it's like tougher to get in like especially as an Asian American. I just took it as gospel. I had a 20 chance of gaining admission to Harvard as an Asian American, and then a 95 chance as an African-American. (END VIDEO CLIP) So, where does affirmative action stand righ

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NEWS James Comer, Michelle Tafoya, Lisa Boothe, Tom Shillue, Marianne Williamson, Tommy Lahren. All right, if you want to be a part of the show, go to hannity.com. Tickets are $1 million apiece. Actually, they're totally free. Come join us. That's all the time we have. Set your DVR. Let not your heart be troubled. Laura, let's give it up for Laura Ingraham. LAURA INGRAHAM, FOX NEWS Alright, I thought Hannity that you said that Jim Comey, I thought you said Jim Comey is coming on the show. I'm like, wow, Comey is coming on the show. That's awesome. Did I say Comey, Comer. No, I thought you said that. And I thought well, Hannity is beating me again to the booking. Well, great. Now, McCabe is going to be next on your guest list. Alright, Sean, awesome show. We'll pick it up where you left off. Do we all love Laura. Yes. Well, I'll see you in a couple of weeks. I'll see you soon. I'll see you in a couple of weeks. I'll be back in New York, next week. Have a great show. All right. I'm Laura Ingraham. This is THE INGRAHAM ANGLE back in Washington tonight. And also part two of my San Francisco sabotage expose, we're going to tell the story of what it's like living in a city that is absolutely inundated by crime and drugs. We're going to tell it through the eyes of one Bay City resident. And with the help of meticulously poured over surveillance video, we show you each night, how one neighbor is left in constant terror. But first. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOE BIDEN (D), PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED Definitely is not above the law. Justice serves the people. It doesn't protect the powerful. American democracy only works, only if we choose to respect the rule of law. We have to uphold the rule of law and restore trust in our institutions of democracy. (END VIDEO CLIP) Is there anyone left among the Democrats who actually cares about the rule of law, about equal standards of justice and accountability? Well, a better question might be, does anyone at the FBI care? Earlier this afternoon, we learned that a whistleblower has alleged that then VP Biden was at the center of a bribery scheme involving a foreign power. Yes, bribery. House Committee Oversight Chair Jim Comer, and Senator Chuck Grassley, have learned that the FBI is in possession of at least one document that claims that Biden and a foreign national were part of this bribery scandal. Now, this revealed in a letter, the two Republicans sent a notice to the Department of Justice demanding this record and answers about what if anything the FBI did to pursue the matter. Now, this record reportedly details an alleged deal that involves the exchange of money for policy decisions. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) SEN. CHUCK GRASSLEY (R-IA): We have credible information that this possible criminal activity took place. And I can't verify whether or not it's really a criminal activity. But I do have faith in the whistleblowers that bring it to me that this document exists. UNIDENTIFIED And you say that this whistleblower is very credible. Well, I think I think you've got to go by what I have been able to expose from wrongdoing by the FBI or the Department of Justice from various whistleblowers, that none of it has been refuted, or contradicted. (END VIDEO CLIP) Well, Grassley is very serious about these types of matters, not a fly by night. Now, Comer and Grassley are specifically seeking an FBI interview record for or a case file from June of 2020. And they're seeking any files created or modified during that month containing the term Biden and along with any attachments containing the term Bide, that's a lot of documents. But wait, well, wait a second. Wait a Wilmington minute, why would any of us think that Joe Biden would be anything but aboveboard and dealing with foreign officials? I mean, after all, he's our great protector of democracy and the rule of law. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) We can be forgiven for believing the president is more interested in power than in principle. He is preening and sweeping away all the guardrails that law protected our democracy. (END VIDEO CLIP) All the guardrails? Well, here's the truth. Donald Trump made his fortune in business long before going into politics. But somehow the Biden's got rich, when Joe served in government for almost five decades, so how the Biden's gotten so wealthy? Now, what on earth could explain such an aggressive lack of media curiosity about that question? Well, imagine where America would be if the media spent 1/1000th of the time and energy covering and unpacking the Biden sleazy self-dealing as they did Trump's New York pre-politics business life. Well, we know Joe wouldn't be president, would he? But we all know that in a America today your political views will determine the standard of justice you actually receive, so you stand with the Left and you usually are protected and you skate, stand with America and challenge the swamp, and you're toast. Now, even if this bribery charge, charges are true, it's really doubtful, don't you think that anyone that say the New York Times is going to really care, or that they're going to demand Biden answer all questions about this matter. As usual, this is about money and power, keeping both all to themselves. Joining me now is Florida Congressman Byron Donalds, House Oversight Committee member. Congressman, what are your initial thoughts on this? The FBI is an institution that Democrats now which used -- they used to question the FBI decades ago, but now the Democrats basically are saying the FBI can do no wrong when it involves Joe Biden. REP. BYRON DONALDS (R-FL): My initial thoughts are, I'm simply not surprised. Laura, we've been going at this investigation in the Oversight Committee for months now, a couple of weeks ago, I was at the Treasury Department, reviewing some of the financial documents associated with things that Hunter Biden and Jim Biden have been involved in. And at any point throughout this entire situation, you could never get anybody who just uses basic common sense to actually believe that Joe Biden had no idea what his brother and his son was doing. Now the whistleblower has come forward. Apparently, FBI has documented this and has looked into this, and the American people need to know, they need to see if their president is compromised by foreign nations, because he and his family wanted to make money off of his political power that he has amassed over 50 years in government. How did the Biden's get so rich? That's just a simple question. We know how Donald Trump got rich. We know that Obama got a big Netflix deal for what $100 million or so after he left office. But how did the Biden's get so rich? Now, the White House responded to the whistleblower allegations today, in a statement, congressman saying for going on five years now, Republicans in Congress have been lobbying up unfounded, unproven politically motivated attacks against the president and his family. When it comes to President Biden's personal finances, he's offered an unprecedented level of transparency. Congressman, is this a joke? How did the Biden's get so rich? It's an absolute joke. What came out of the White House today. Let's be very clear they've made their money on political grift. You have the brother, you have the son they're on Air Force Two running around the globe, meeting with foreign leaders, then all of a sudden, these other countries and the things that will help them actually increase their power economically, are starting to happen in the United States. Give me a break. Listen, the congressional salary is pretty good. But it's not a millionaire salary. It's not a billionaire salary, but they got houses all over the country. They're in all the jets. They're doing all the stuff. You do the math. Hunter Biden doesn't have any actual economic credentials; Jim Biden has no economic credentials that I can see. And Joe Biden has been a senator and a vice president. Everybody can see exactly what's happening here. But the political Left and the big media don't care because it's about the agenda, regardless of what it actually means for the United States of America. And big business doesn't care as long as he keeps cozying up to China on opening the border. They're fine with all that. Speaking of honor, Karine JP was asked about the latest news today and the scandals. Watch this. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED We have a report on the DOJ nearing a decision on whether to charge President Biden's son Hunter with tax and gun related violations. I wonder if the White House has any comment on this case, if it's something the president has been following, or if he talks to Hunter about this case at all? KARINE JEAN-PIERRE, WHITE HOUSE PRESS I would have to refer you to Department of Justice. (END VIDEO CLIP) Send it to the DOJ, so what they can stonewall? I mean, you're getting answers from them. Listen, we all see what's happening here. Karine Jean-Pierre has got nothing to say, because only thing that she can say is damning. Again, any father would know what his son is doing in his business dealing. I got three sons. I know what they're up to. I know what they're doing. This is corruption at the highest level. Because the President of the United States, his job has been compromised by the dealings of his son. The son didn't hop on an Energy Board named Burisma just because of his intellect, because he doesn't know anything about energy. It was because his daddy was a senator and then a vice president. That's what's going on here. And it's time for us to uncover this corruption once and for all, because frankly, it's the American people that suffer as a result. And so of course Karine Jean-Pierre has nothing to say She's just a mouthpiece for figurehead. But and I said this before this is not a Hunter Biden's scandal. This is a Joe Biden scandal that just focused on Hunter and it's stupid paintings and his you know his loved child; it is a Joe Biden scandal. Congressman, great to see you. Thank you. Now the FBI predictably provided no comment today. But given the documents in question are from June of 2020. By the summer of love, are we looking at yet another example of interference by governmental agencies ahead of the 2020 election. Joining me now is Steve Friend, Senior Fellow at the Center for Renewing America, author of True Blue, My Journey from Beat Cop to Suspended FBI Whistleblower. He revealed improper practices in the FBI investigations related to Jan 6th, Steve, Comer and Grassley working together, both seeking this document known as I believe it's FD-1023, which is a source report explained to our viewers, if you will, why is that significant? STEVE FRIEND, FORMER FBI Well, FD-1023 is a source report that memorializes a communication between an FBI agent and a confidential human source and informant. So that could be in-person, it could be telephone, could be email, some sort of communication that went on, and the specificity that Congressman Comer was requesting this June 2020 implies that there was a meeting or some sort of communication that transpired in that month leading up to the presidential election between an FBI agent and informant and it pertained to Joe Biden's potential quid pro quo that went on during his vice presidency. Now they could -- it could have been an anonymous email, right? It could have been an email, it might have been a phone call tip, we don't know. It's just the report itself memorializing the interaction. Is that right? Yes. And in my experience, anytime that I had an actual informant on my books, somebody who had their code name, and we had vetted and done a background check to make sure that they were able to be an informant for the FBI, any sort of communication or contact I had with that individual was recorded in the 1023. So, it could be someone who actually is a current informant for the FBI. Now, at that point, what happens? Would they typically do an investigation? If it seemed initially, like outlandish? Would they just let it go? What's the standard for proceeding after that initial contact with a potential whistleblower? Well, that's the million-dollar question in this case, because if it was, in fact, a legitimate complaint brought forward, you would hope that the FBI agent would take that information, conduct a preliminary assessment or might lead to an actual full investigation from the FBI's standpoint, it doesn't appear that they've come forward with anything and if the FBI hides behind, can't comment on an ongoing investigation, that we know that one does exist. If there isn't one, then there's no excuse for them not to come out with that. It is now incumbent on the FBI, which stands to protect the Constitution, preserve the rule of law, they have to be transparent with the American people, they have to expose if there was in fact any sort of investigation that was ruled out. That's perfectly legitimate, that should be shared, and it should exonerate any sort of accusations against the current sitting president. If one is currently on the books and is being investigated. I think that that's also important that we need to be as transparent as possible with the American people to let them know that maybe potentially there -- the leader of the free world could be involved in a quid pro quo. That was to his own personal benefit. Yes. I mean, you said quid pro quo. I mean, if that had come out, and if there's legitimate underlying claim with real information, and that had come out in the summer of 2020, that would have likely had some effect, to put it mildly, some effect on the election, and it could have been, completely transformative effect on the election. Could it not have? Without a question. I mean, you all you have to do is look back four years early, when Jim Comey felt compelled to step forward and say that no reasonable prosecutor would bring charges against then candidate for President Hillary Clinton. Certainly the timing of that works to be very similar and the fallout from that I think the FBI felt quite a political kickback and hit at them from the left side of the aisle after that. And I think there was probably some fear about that. And my concern at this point is there might have been information taken down and instead of actually opening up a full investigation, it was essentially hidden in a source reporting document, and maybe this whistleblower has now felt compelled to share that with the American people. So your concern is that it was deep fixed? Absolutely. And I think that it isn't going to be incumbent on this oversight committee to look at the merit of that information, actually, determining that this source reporting document does exist and if it does look at the information that was provided put that first and foremost instead of looking at the motivations of a whistleblower, let's look for the first time ever of the merits and the veracity of the information they brought forward, which they're compelled to do. Yes, you bet. I mean, the smearing of whistleblowers. That's a new, that's a new development on the Left, is it not? You know a lot about that, Steve. Thank you so much. And speaking of potential FBI corruption, I have some outstanding questions tonight. Are they, as Steve just referenced purposely gumming up the release of information, like the Nashville shooter's manifesto, let's move to that topic. The Angle has been demanding the release of that since the day of the shooting, yet here we are over five weeks after Audrey Hale killed six including three kids. And we still don't know a single detail from her writings. There were 30 journals, there was a suicide note, there was a memoir. Apparently multiple laptops were uncovered, phones, notes, all taken from the trans shooter's house. Now, all vital, are they not to determining the motive, and perhaps preventing another shooting in the future? (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED Let people read what this person has written. And in fact, know what to look for in co-workers and fellow students and friends and family. Maybe they'll see some of these indicators that were manifested by this person. UNIDENTIFIED What politicians inspired this lunatic? What drugs was she prescribed? What, what, who prescribed those drugs? These are all very important questions that I think will be answered in the manifesto. UNIDENTIFIED We know why they don't want this to be made public, because there might be evidence that this was a hate crime inspired by a trans ideology against Christians. (END VIDEO CLIP) And late last week, there were whispers that the manifesto would be released. We even got word late last week that the review was in the final stages before the entire thing or most of it was released for the public. But then today, out of the blue, we got another message from police, saying due to pending litigation filed this week, the Metropolitan Nashville Police Department has been advised by counsel to hold an advance the release of records related to the shooting at the Covenant School pending orders or direction of the court. But no details though, about who's filed litigation or where it's pending, what it involves, but just yesterday, that Tennessee firearms Association and former local sheriff did file a lawsuit against police for their delay in releasing the writings. Will we ever get the truth here? Now this one comment made by my Angle guests and retired FBI supervisory personnel agent, James Fitzgerald on the night of the shootings has stuck with me. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JAMES FITZGERALD, RETIRED FBI SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL I have a feeling there may be some DOJ participation in this, they may not want this kind of -- these kinds of writings going out. It would destroy a bunch of a narratives that this present administration has. So, I wouldn't be surprised if this manifesto and these other writings are kept very close to the vest. (END VIDEO CLIP) Now the Angle has reached out to authorities for more clarification on this. We get answers. We're going to bring them to you. But we're not going to allow them to rest on some bogus claim of a pending litigation in order to continue to hide the truth from the victims, their families and you know the public, we all deserve to know. And up next with the lifting of Title 42 just a week away, Texas Governor Greg Abbott approved the shipment of more illegals to sanctuary cities across the country. And for doing that he was called a racist by Mayors Lightfoot and Adams in New York. He's here exclusively to respond to them. Plus brand-new names were just found on the calendar of deceased sex freak Jeff Epstein. But there's one in particular that caught our eye, will tell you who it is in moments. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Now as countless, thousands of illegal aliens are amassing in our borders ready to cross the moment Title 42 ends. Thousands more are pouring across right now in the last 10 days according to the border patrol union. There's been a 700 percent increase in apprehensions over a normal day during the Obama and Trump Administrations. On average, there have been 7700 arrests per day. Now the union says agents are even encountering large numbers of people from India, China, Brazil, Afghanistan and so many other countries that you can see the list on the screen right now. It's mindboggling. Now meanwhile, the war between Texas Governor Greg Abbott, in big city liberal mayors that's heating up. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) LORI LIGHTFOOT (D) CHICAGO Problem by simply sticking people on buses, we are completely tapped out. We have no more space. No more resources. We are literally for-- ERIC ADAMS (D) NEW YORK CITY No one should use human beings as political pawns. I cannot ignore the fact that Governor Abbott sent migrants only to cities with their black mayors. (END VIDEO CLIP) Joining me now Texas Governor Greg Abbott. Governor, your response to Eric Adams that at the core of your policy is racism. GREG ABBOTT (R) TEXAS It's kind of odd really, Laura, because New York and Chicago, they are self-declared sanctuary cities. So, you would think they would be asking for me to be busing migrants to their cities. The fact of the matter is, Laura, that there are more people coming across the border every single day than there are migrants that are in Chicago or New York. And this is not a Texas problem. This is a United States problem. And it's the responsibility of New York and Chicago and the entire country to deal with a problem caused by Joe Biden and Joe Biden's open border policies. As you have said before, we can never forget the way it was just a few years ago, under President Trump, that we were at multi-decade lows in the number of people coming across the border. Now we are these record-breaking highs and will get worse when Title 42 is repealed and the borders opened up. And so Chicago, New York and other cities, they need to step up and help out in this crisis caused by Joe Biden. Now, Governor right before you joined us tonight, Adams went on CNN double down on his remarks, we just got him in. Watch. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) I don't know if it's to undermine these large cities that are run by black males because his political agenda, I don't know if he's doing it before the race, I'm giving the facts of where he has sent them to. We have 108,000 cities in America. Look what he said them to. (END VIDEO CLIP) Your response to the mayor that you're targeting these cities. Actually, their cities are chosen. They're the chosen cities, by the migrants themselves. Understand this. And that is, every one of these migrants who gets on a bus, they volunteer to go and they choose the city they go to, they want to go to New York, they want to go to Chicago and these other cities. And so this is a complete voluntary process, where again, we're sending them to sanctuary cities that are embracing and welcoming these migrants who've come across the border. Now, Governor, everyone thought this was oh, Biden sending troops to the border. I think there's already 2500 troops there doing more clerical work and processing work. We don't need to play the press secretary on this. But what do people need to know about what these troops are actually doing? Let's be clear, Joe Biden said that he's sending 1500 military troops to the border. But in that same order, said that they will be doing paperwork. Laura, the last thing we need are troops on the border doing paperwork, we need more Border Patrol officers, we need the real United States military to go down to the border and take the action that President Trump would have taken. Well, governor, this is a massive human tragedy and a danger to our country's security. Do we have any way of really knowing who most of these people are? A lot of them don't even have IDs? But so many of them do not have IDs. But Laura, the most dangerous part about it, as you know, is the fact that in the past year there have been apprehended about 100 people who are on the terrorist watchlist. And you know, the people on the terrorist watchlist, they pay extra to not be apprehended. So, who knows how many terrorists have really come across our border and are going around the United States of America. The top duty of the President of the United States is national security. And Joe Biden has failed at that top duty on our southern border. Yes or no, is this an impeachable offense, what's he's done to this border? I believe it is. Laura, he is failing to fulfill the duties of his office, his executive powers. He's not executing the immigration laws that were passed by the United States Congress. I believe it is an impeachable offense. Governor, thank you so much. Now, more bombshells tonight from Jeffrey Epstein's private calendar. A few days ago, we learned about a series of meetings that took place between the disgraced financier and a gaggle of high profile politically connected individuals, including Biden's current CIA Director, and Obama's former White House Counsel. Most shocking was that these get-togethers all occurred after the pervert had served time for soliciting sex with minors and other charges. Well, two days ago, we brought you the reporting from the Wall Street Journal laying out a number of those individuals. Well, today the Wall Street Journal published part two of its expose that included even more prominent figures, who we felt compelled at the time to seek either counsel, advice, friendship, or some other help from the now deceased sex felon. Now the list of those individuals include former Clinton Treasury Secretary and Harvard President Larry Summers, he reportedly had more than a dozen meetings scheduled with Epstein from 2013 through 2016. Apparently even I guess requesting Epstein donate to his wife's poetry project. Then there's film director Woody Allen. According to "The Journal," he and Epstein were scheduled to get together nearly every month in both 2014 and 2015. And then there were at least three dozen meetings between Epstein and former Israeli prime minister Ehud Barak. That's between 2013 and 2017. But perhaps the most interesting Epstein pal of all was billionaire venture capitalist and LinkedIn cofounder Reid Hoffman. He visited Epstein's private island in the Caribbean and was scheduled to stay over at that creepy Manhattan townhouse in 2014. A little backstory for all of you here. In 2018 Hoffman was forced to issue an apology for funding a group that smeared Alabama Republican Roy Moore. That organization had strongly implied that the Russian government was backing Moore during his Senate runoff Doug Jones. And the odious Hoffman is the same man who's funding E. Jean Carroll's lawsuit against President Trump. So what's his justification for doing that? That supporting woman fighting for progress and justice has always been a longstanding priority of his. So buddying up to Epstein and supporting women's rights? Give me a break. Just the typical doublespeak from the left's phony virtue signalers. Barbie is unveiling an inclusive doll or two, and so is the Navy. And it's fair to use artificial intelligence now in political ads? Ray Arroyo has the answers. "Seen and Unseen" next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) It's time for our "Seen and Unseen" segment where we reveal the stories behind the headlines. And for that we turn to FOX News contributor Raymond Arroyo. All right, Raymond, let's start with this new slate, very exciting, of barbie dolls hitting the market. RAYMOND ARROYO, FOX NEWS Well, Laura, Mattel is unveiling some new dolls to represent everyone. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED We've continued to increase our commitment to representation with a variety of diverse dolls. UNIDENTIFIED The addition of the barbie with Down Syndrome was created to allow even more children to find a doll that represents them. (END VIDEO CLIP) Laura, it's about time that Barbie represented these precious people. That's great. You know, they're often ignored. I'm glad Barbie is doing this. And to mark Asian American and Pacific Islander month, they're now releasing a new Anna May Wong doll. I also think it's wonderful that they're working on a doll to elevate cognitive loss in elderly care awareness. Oh, that's nice. That's beautiful. And it's so special that it even talks, Laura. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOE BIDEN, (D) PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED The best way to get something done, if you hold near and dear to you that you like to be able to -- anyway. (END VIDEO CLIP) What's he saying, kids? Just pull the string again and see if you can figure it out. Imagine the hours of family fun, Laura. Raymond, at mass this morning there was a father and a son with Down Syndrome, and he was so precious, and he was singing and looking for the hymns. And he was such a beautiful boy, and just seeing him interact with his brother. And I think that's wonderful. I'm really glad they did that. I agree. I'm glad they're celebrating that. And it actually is something children need and would be drawn to. You bet. It doesn't have any agenda or any sideline that appeals to adults. And obviously our Biden doll, there was our own little deepfake. But now artificial intelligence generated images are becoming the norm in political ads. The GOP just released this one with A.I. and Joe Biden and China overtaking Taiwan. Now progressives are using A.I. to literally drag their opponents. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED A month ago a new Instagram page surfaced called "RuPublicans" already has 246,000 followers and dozens of A.I. generated images of Republican lawmakers dressed in drag. UNIDENTIFIED It's meant to really call out the hypocrisy of the GOP. (END VIDEO CLIP) Now, Laura, to be a hypocrite, the person in question would actually have to engage in the thing they're decrying. Near as we know, none of these men actually cross dress except on this guy's computer. Look, all of this is like being thrown in the middle of "Ready Player One," only we aren't ready for this world that we're encountering, and it's very dangerous when you're talking about elections. Something needs to be done here. Yes. It's clearly not satire. He's clearly using it as a substantive political attack. So at that point, there's going to be a lot of soul searching on this kind of stuff. There's a Democratic congresswoman, I agree with her, she wants warnings on these ads, on any A.I. created image so it's clear this is a fake. We're going to need that in political ads, particularly late in a campaign season. And the Navy is apparently now going all in, Laura, not only for representation, but drag queens once again. In an effort to boost recruitment, they appointed yeoman second class Joshua Kelley as an official digital ambassador. Anchors away. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOSHUA I receive attention just for being myself on a daily because being queer, being non-binary, someone such as myself on a regular gets stared at. I'm on the top of my game. I'm right up there with the big dogs. Girls, come on, leave saving the world to the men. (MUSIC) (END VIDEO CLIP) He calls himself Harpy Daniels, Laura. The Navy claims they employ Harpy to attract a wide range of potential candidates. Who exactly are these candidates? Are they going to stand on the deck of the ship and out- drag the Chinese? What does combat look like in falsies and heels? And why drag queen? Why is everything drag queens? Why not mimes or goths or clowns? There are 1,000 different groups of performers that the Navy and everybody else could reach out to. I don't understand this kind of binary track, if you will. Well, I think, my question is, what would Admiral Nimitz or Admiral Charles Hughes think of what's happened to the United States of America. That's what I wonder, those great men and everything they sacrificed. All right, Raymond, thank you. And Raymond is, by the way, in Tennessee right now. He spoke to Nashville's natives about how the police are suppressing the Covenant shooter's manifesto and a lot more. Plus, he's going to be signing his new Edison book at Cool Springs Barnes & Noble this Saturday at 11:00 a.m. And up next, part two of my series about how San Francisco, the city by the Bay, became a city in decay. Tonight, a look into how pervasive the threat of home burglary is and how police are doing nothing to stop it. My exclusive report and one man's story, next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Now, many of us take for granted feeling safe in our own homes. But many San Francisco residents have had that feeling of safety shattered. Now, I talked to a lot of people during my time there, and it's just heartbreaking, the way they're feeling. And they don't have the support from their political leadership, all Democrats, or even the police. They're overwhelmed. Now, where's their representation? You don't hear anything from Nancy Pelosi unless it's involving her family. It's her city, too. She lives there. Why are so many people struggling, and so badly? Why are the streets filled with despair? Why are residents having to pay for

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GUTFELD, FOX NEWS CHANNEL We are out of time. Thank you, Walter Kirn, Julie Banderas, Michael Loftus, Kat Timpf, our studio audience. FOX NEWS @ NIGHT, a dreamy Trace Gallagher is next. I'm G.G. Love you, America. TRACE GALLAGHER, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Good evening, everyone. I'm Tracy Gallagher. It's 11:00 p.m. on the east coast, 8:00 here in Los Angeles. And this is America's late News, FOX NEWS @ NIGHT. And breaking tonight, a California businessman called the cops 50 times in 25 days to report a homeless woman defecating in front of his shop. Tonight, the story of how he ended up in handcuffs. We're getting new answers tonight to questions about the Biden administration interfering in the independent Hunter Biden investigation. And it appears the U.S. attorney at the center of the controversy will now go before Congress. But we begin with a victory for parents' rights at another contentious Southern California school board meeting. Christina Coleman is live with more on one district, refusing to keep secrets from parents. Christina, good evening. CHRISTINA COLEMAN, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Good evening, Trace. This new policy regarding transgender students was fiercely debated at a heated school board meeting in the Chino Valley Unified School District, just east of Los Angeles, garnering national attention. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED If a student is added to their family without their consent, this could possibly result in abuse, hate crimes, getting kicked out of homes. UNIDENTIFIED Please follow through with what you have set out to do because nothing is more important than protecting our children and keeping the parents (INAUDIBLE). (END VIDEO CLIP) The school board voted four to one last night in favor of a new rule that requires school staff to notify parents in writing, after a student request to identify with a different gender than what is on their birth certificate. State Superintendent of Public Instruction Tony Thurmond, opposes the policy. He calls it radical and says it tramples on the safety and rights of students. He had a heated exchange with the school board president who was in favor of the new rule. Take a listen. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) TONY THURMOND, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, The point of order as the board president -- SONJA SHAW, PRESIDENT, CHINO VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL No order. This is not your meeting. You may have a seat, because if I did that to you in Sacramento, you would not accept it. Please sit. Well, I got a point of order. You're not going to blackmailed us. (END VIDEO CLIP) Thurmond was escorted out of the building by security after that heated exchange as people shouted. Also, the school board president says she has received backlash for supporting the parent notification policy. And a statement given exclusively to FOX NEWS @ NIGHT. She said, "I am so disheartened that I'm getting death threats on my life because I want to keep parents involved in their children's life. I am saddened we are at a point in time and this is what has come to be because parents want to be involved in their children's life." Now, Thurmond reportedly says he plans to challenge this new role on a state and federal level. Trace? We are hoping to get that school board president on the show sometime soon. Christina Coleman, thank you. Let's bring in the co-author of the new book, Mediocrity: 40 Ways Government Schools Are Failing Today's Students; American Federation for Children senior fellow, Corey DeAngelis. Corey, it's always great to have you. I mean, I'm just stunned. I was kind of watching Christina's piece there. And it's amazing to me that the California superintendent of public instruction is literally fighting tooth and nail to keep secrets from parents. What do you -- what do you think about this process? COREY DEANGELIS, SENIOR FELLOW, AMERICAN FEDERATION FOR I mean, it's really disgusting. We have some people here today in 2023, fighting to keep sexual secrets from parents, when it comes to their own children. It's absolutely ridiculous. But this gives me hope, this whole exchange. Look, they voted four to one to keep parents informed. So, you know, freedom can ring even in communist California, a deep blue state, if parents become involved in their children's education, get involved in those local school board races, because most of the electorate, when you're looking at Independents and Republicans, they support parental rights and education, and don't believe that your kids belong to the government. Yes, it's amazing to me, I want to put this up because this is California Attorney General Rob Bonta. And I was really kind of taken aback by this comment, and I want to see what you think about it. He said the following, in part, quoting here, "Our schools should be protecting the rights of all students, especially those who are most vulnerable, and should be safeguarding students' rights to fully participate in all educational and extracurricular opportunities." Suddenly changing gender, Corey, is an extra-curricular activity. I'm a little confused. I mean, it makes no sense. If anything, having parents more involved with their children's personal lives and their education should help the children's educational opportunities. You know, you had the another statement come out saying that this is all about privacy. I mean, it's not really privacy if someone's knowing the information. It's either a government employee or the parents knowing. And if parents are more involved, that children are more likely to be safer in the long run and less confused about their own identity if their parents are involved in that conversation. Yes, it really is kind of stunning. It's amazing to me. And I want to put this up on the screen because this is a live look. It's happening right now. Corey. This is a school board meeting. It's an emergency school board meeting, happening right now in the Temecula Valley school district. And this is key, because the whole concept here is they are fighting against curriculum that is sexualized. And what the school board is saying, as you probably know, Corey, but just our audience's edification, what they're saying is, is they want parental involvement and they want any kind of sexualized curriculum not to be taught and anything before fifth grade. It's a -- it's a fair question. Gavin Newsom is now threatening one, to penalize them some $1.5 million. And two, to pass these laws to make it more difficult for them to ban these types of textbooks. What's your thought? I mean, it's just insane that we've come to this point where they're fighting to keep secrets from parents and to include sexually explicit content in the curriculum in the government schools. They can't even get the basics right. Look, the nation's report card scores just came out finding decades of learning loss, and they want to shift their focus to all of their political pet projects. And look at -- they were just focused on the basics what parents actually want. (CROSSTALK) Yes. You'd have a lot more happiness involved in this -- in this conversation. You want to have so many parents, you know, irritated and having to show up at the school board meetings. Just stop treating the children, like they are your political pet projects, and instead, let parents decide for their own kids. This is why school choice is super important too. (CROSSTALK) Yes. And it's going to reach a point where there is a breaking point, even in states like California, where parents who get so fed up that they demand just to be able to take their money somewhere else, maybe a private school. If they are getting fed up, I can tell you that. Corey DeAngelis, it's great to have you on as always. Thank you. Thank you, Trace. But meantime, breaking tonight, the U.S. attorney who led the federal investigation into Hunter Biden will now appear in front of the House Judiciary Committee. The senior national correspondent Kevin Corke is live in the nation's capital with more on this. Kevin, good evening. KEVIN CORKE, FOX NEWS CHANNEL WHITE HOUSE Evening, Trace. The word from GOP Congressional lawmakers is we want answers and we want them now. And tonight, the man charged with leading the federal investigation into a billing corruption case, possibly involving the president of the United States and his son, Hunter, will appear before a congressional hearing. David Weiss, expected to participate in a hearing with the House Judiciary Committee and a date to be determined. Later, GOP reps, Jim Jordan of Ohio, James Comer of Kentucky, and Jason Smith, at the great state of Missouri, revealing in a letter that the DOJ informed congressional leaders that, yes, Weiss would answer their questions. Meantime, one of the whistleblowers of the case who has challenged the notion that this investigation into Hunter has been, by the book, tells Fox News tonight that he did the right thing for the right reason. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOSEPH ZIEGLER, IRS CRIMINAL At the end of the day, I think it's my duty, my sworn duty as a federal law enforcement officer that I come forward and I tell the truth. I come forward. I've presented evidence. There is a process that we're given in becoming a whistleblower. I think that's the most important thing. And look at everything we presented to Congress, to the House Ways and Means Committee, none of it's been refuted. (END VIDEO CLIP) Important to point that out. None of it so far has been refuted. Also tonight, Hunter Biden's lawyer Abbe Lowell, penning a letter to congressional lawmakers seeking an ethics review against Georgia Congresswoman Marjorie Taylor Greene for displaying on printed posters, explicit images of Hunter Biden during a hearing over at the House. Now, those images came from the laptop belonging to Mr. Biden. And Greene suggested that they perhaps proved that Hunter Biden traffic prostitutes across state lines, which as you all know is a federal crime for which he has not been charged. Trace? One of my big takeaways, Kevin from that -- in that hearing yesterday was basically -- or two days ago, was basically that nobody has come forward, just like you said, and refuted these charges brought forth by the IRS people. Right. I think that's kind of stunning. I agree. Kevin Corke, back to you in a bit. Thank you, my friend. Let's bring in former FBI Special Agent Nicole Parker and former federal prosecutor Joe Moreno. Thank you both for coming on. I want to put this up. This is soundbite from Joe Ziegler. He is the whistleblower number two and we'll get your take on the other side. Watch. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) If he needs to go outside that district, he needs to ask those President Biden appointed U.S. attorneys to partner with him. And if they say no, then, he can go back and ask for this special attorney authority, and he was assured he would be given this. All I saw in that letter was a verbal assurance. (END VIDEO CLIP) I mean, the bottom line here, Joe, is we still don't know whether Weiss had the -- had the privilege, if he had the power to charge or not, but it should be interesting. When he goes before the House Judiciary Committee. What are your thoughts? JOSEPH MORENO, FORMER FEDERAL COUNTERTERRORISM Trace, it sure should. Right? And I've been on record myself, saying, let's give David Weiss the benefit of the doubt. Right? He's a professional prosecutor. But it's hard to ignore a few things. One is that the Hunter Biden deal is extremely lenient. Believe me, if most of us failed to pay $8 million in taxes, we would not get off so lightly. Two, we've now heard from credible whistleblowers, that serious impediments were put in the path of their investigation. And so, David Weiss was in charge of that investigation. What happened there? Why are we hearing that they were -- they were stymied in their efforts? And then, what really gets me the third one is, there were instances where these investigations were drawn out so slowly, that time simply ran out to bring charges in certain years. That's inexcusable. So, there's a lot of explaining that David Weiss has to do. You're talking about inexcusable, Nicole. Former A.G. Bill Barr, gave this 1023 that has now publicly been released. He gave the form to Weiss's team. He never gave it. Weiss's team never gave this. Imagine if you're an investigator with the IRS, never gave this to them. I mean, that's a big missing piece of the puzzle. NICOLE PARKER, FORMER SPECIAL AGENT, FEDERAL BUREAU OF You know, in listening to the whistleblower earlier on one of your programs, that is something that he was concerned about. He's like, you know, I never heard or saw this FD-1023. He also never had full access to the Hunter Biden laptop. Right. He -- even with that being stated, he still had sufficient evidence following bank records to do multiple charges, both felonies and misdemeanors, and it had been approved, and then, all of a sudden, they're like, no, we're not going to charge. Who, I would like to hear from, I would like to hear from the AUSA or U.S. Attorney's Office, who declined to charge. Why was it declined? I would like to know that and understand that. And I think Americans, at this point, they want transparency. They feel that there is an unfair justice system going on in this country. Yes. And I've got a minute left. And I want to get both of your take on this. But Joe, what do you think? I mean, there's a lot of talk about, oh, you know, the DOJ might have been protecting Hunter Biden. Were they protecting Hunter Biden? Or were they protecting Joe Biden? What are your thoughts? Well, look, Trace. Joe Biden could clear this up in about 10 minutes, right? He could explain that, look, four out of the last 50 years, right? I mean, I was in the private sector, otherwise, I was in the public sector. If millions of dollars flowed into my family, he could easily -- you know, explain where did it come from? And what was it for? He's not going to do that as long as Democrats circle the wagon, and the media, let's face it, most of the media is not covering the story. Yes. So, Joe Biden will most likely just slow walk this until he retires. Nicole, the last thing that you would like, what's the next piece of evidence you want to see come forth in this story? You know, I just want to -- I want the truth. I want transparency. I want accountability. I think there are so many pieces that coming together from the IRS whistleblowers, the FBI whistleblowers. I mean, these are credible whistleblowers. They want the truth and they want Americans to know the truth and they deserve to have an equal justice system. Yes. Nicole Parker, Joe Moreno. Great to have you both on. Thank you. Thanks, Trace. Thank you. Well, first up in tonight's "CRIME CRISIS" roundup video, showing the moment a man bolted from the Massachusetts jewelry store holding a $16,000 Cuban link chain necklace. The store owner chased him out the door and down the block and as the owner closed in, the suspect tossed the necklace. A good Samaritan picked it up and gave it back. The suspect has not yet been identified. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED (INAUDIBLE) (END VIDEO CLIP) That's new video from TMZ, showing a new angle of last week's confrontation aboard a Frontier Airlines flight from Philadelphia to Vegas. Flight attendants tried to refrain or restrain two women from going after other passengers. The flight was diverted to Denver and was met by officers at the gate. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ANDRE SMITH, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, CHICAGO AGAINST It's a crime it's a criminal act for the federal government to allow this city to be called a sanctuary city with no plan. Migrants gone wild. Three threatening the seniors, busting our car windows, for residents, and this is unacceptable. (END VIDEO CLIP) Chicago residents now calling on police to investigate after their neighbors were allegedly assaulted by migrants staying at a former school building. Community activists called for the asylum process to be sped up. Saying, because of the migrants, they do not feel safe in their own neighborhood. Chicago, if you don't know is a sanctuary city. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED I'm not willing to just let somebody start urinating in the middle of the street. Just walking down belligerent with a beer in his hand. That's just not the right behavior for the city. I was literally closes the security gate, and next thing I know just got punched. (END VIDEO CLIP) A small business owner in San Francisco says he was punched in the face after he told someone to stop urinating in front of his shop. The punch left him with a bruised eye and a cut on his forehead. The attacker has not been identified. And the FOX NEWS @ NIGHT "COMMON SENSE" department wants to let you know that in California, you can urinate and defecate in front of somebody's business repeatedly with zero consequences. "COMMON SENSE" knows this, because when a San Francisco businessman got frustrated with a homeless woman who was doing just that, he sprayed the woman with a hose and got arrested for misdemeanor battery. His sentence, 35 hours of community service. He acknowledges in a Wall Street Journal op-ed that he should not have sprayed the woman and says he lost his temper. But also says that San Francisco has lost its mind. Because on top of being arrested, the man was told the homeless woman could not be moved or prevented from defecating where she pleased, and he was only told that after he called authorities 50 times in 25 days to complain about the defecation problem. "COMMON SENSE" wonders if the framers ever considered what would happen to a society that refuses to punish most criminals, drug dealers, and drug addicts, where everyone gets a free pass, except the business owners and the residents. The Mamas and the Papas once wrote a catchy little song about an idyllic state, and said the title was, The First Thing That Came to Mind. "COMMON SENSE" wonders, if the song was written today, if California dreaming would still be top of mind. With that, let's bring in the dean of Pepperdine University School of Public Policy, Pete Peterson. Pete, it's great to have you on here. The San Francisco shop owner who got punched in the face. I want -- I want to just play some sound from him, and I will get your take on this. Watch. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) PETERSON HARTER, BUSINESS OWNER, SAN I can't believe I live in a city where people were just piss in the street and come punch you in the -- face and get away with it. Guy just ran off, they're probably not going to find him. I'm -- fed up with this -- city. (END VIDEO CLIP) I mean, it's amazing. When you have three bleeps, Pete, you know that they're fed up, right? This guy is fed up, and you got the other guy who's the defecate -- people are fed up. People are tired of this. And I think what is happening to our society, one of the most beautiful cities in the country, San Francisco, and people are like I'm getting out of here. PETE PETERSON, DEAN, PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC Well, it's happening in the cities and state of California. Just to put it into a little bit of context, California has 30 percent of America's homeless, but 50 percent of America's unhoused. Those who are living in camps or on the sidewalks. Yes. 50 percent. And a lot of that has to do with the very same problems that you brought up. In all public policy that is meant to deter or change behavior, you need carrots and sticks. And anyone who's studied this problem in California knows that it's been all carrots and no sticks. We provide a lot of housing and supportive services. But there are no requirements to enter into sobriety programs, or as we're seeing here, no charges against criminal behavior. Yes. And the guy that "COMMON SENSE" was talking about there, I mean, he really did -- he tried to play by the rules, Pete. He called police, 50 times in 25 days. He says, can you help me out? What can I do? What? He got nothing. He got nothing, and he finally got frustrated. And he acknowledges that he lost it. But people were like, you know, what? What do we do? We don't have any options. We don't have any recourse. Right. So, we're not addressing the crimes that are happening. And I think what the great James Q. Wilson would say with his broken windows theory, if you don't address these lower levels of crime, you will see the higher levels of crime. And we're certainly seeing that in California's major cities, and much of it is being committed by the homeless. So, the Sacramento D.A. Ho -- Thien Ho is investigating the city's homeless efforts. The Sacramento Bee writes the following, quoting here: "Ho said he is moving to force the city to engage in consistent enforcement of its own ordinances against camping and blocking sidewalks and entrances to businesses." I mean, this is an outlier in California, right? We got these far-left progressive D.A.s. And now, you'll get some guy saying, you know what? You have got to enforce these homeless policies. You're right. And you've got a couple of cities, right? In San Francisco, we had the recall of the D.A. We have a new D.A. there. We have one here. Apparently, in Sacramento. We don't have one in Los Angeles. But I would say that, really for some, their understanding that this is just about prosecuting and defending the laws that are already on the books. Yes. I want to put this up because it's a live look. We showed it earlier. This is the Temecula Valley school board meeting and this could get contentious because what's at risk here is that the school board, as you probably know, Pete, the school board does not want to have sexualized curriculum under fifth grade. And Governor Newsom is saying, well, you know what? We're going to find the school $1.5 million. We're going to pass laws to make it they can't ban books. And a lot of people now including one of the Congressman down in San Diego, who says listen, Gavin Newsom is bullying those who don't want to -- who are not on his team. What's your final thought on this? Well, Gavin Newsom likes to portray himself as a man who supports freedom. He's out there campaigning in Texas and Florida, is all about freedom. Well, it's not about freedom, if you're not going to put the schoolbooks out in the -- for your kids that he doesn't approve of. And so, he is really showing strength here, and I wish to say that for the parents, if these continued to be the direction of Gavin, this kind of progressive freedom that limits what can be taught in the schools -- (CROSSTALK) Right. Then you're going to continue to see parents stand up. And as we learned last night, Gavin Newsom is not being honest about this entire thing. He has given some bad facts there. Pete Peterson, great to have you on, as always. Thank you. Well, coming up, the largest tech giants in the world agreed to artificial intelligence safeguards. But the question is, how exactly long can that last? And later in the "NIGHTCAP", a San Francisco woman gave her boyfriend a performance improvement plan, and it apparently turned their relationship around. The plan involves sharing a note that listed daily and weekly tasks, notes on what to work on, weekly retrospectives. So, how would you react if your partner gave you a PIP? Let us know on social media, Twitter and Instagram @tracegallagher. Weigh in. We will show you the results and read the best responses coming up in the "NIGHTCAP". But 8:21 here on the west coast, at least 15 seconds before 8:21. Here is a Fox News trip across the country. First, a live look at the city by the bay. San Francisco, we've talked about it a lot. sun is going down, sadly crime still going up. But a great look there at the city, by the bay. Now, on to Music City USA, where it's 10:21, as the honky-tonk bars on Broadway on a Friday night in Nashville are beginning to fill up. And finally, a live look, Ocean City, New Jersey, where a Jersey shore weekend. It's hot. Is just about to get underway. Set your DVR. You know, dang valuable ratings and watch us anytime. We'll be right back. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Well, seven of the biggest tech companies in the world have agreed to set an artificial intelligence safeguards by the Biden administration, steps, the president says are an important step toward managing the enormous opportunities and risks posed by the technology. Ashley Strohmier is live in New York with more on that story tonight. Ashley, good evening. ASHLEY STROHMIER, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Hi, Trace. Some of the big tech top leaders, including Elon Musk have warned that the most advanced artificial intelligence tools present "profound" risks to society and humanity. It's something the White House has pushed them to fight harder against. Watch. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOE BIDEN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED The companies have a duty to earn the people's trust and empower users to make informed decisions, labeling content that has been altered or A.I. generated. Rooting out bias and discrimination. (END VIDEO CLIP) Today, seven companies, which include Meta, Google, and Amazon, all voluntarily agreed to set of artificial intelligence guidelines, negotiated by the Biden administration to address economic and national security concerns, this, as well as so-called threats to democracy. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) BRAD SMITH, PRESIDENT, As we're going to need new regulations. Yes, they'll need to be balanced they need to promote safety and ensure security, while also enhancing opportunities for innovation. (END VIDEO CLIP) While President Biden has taken executive action on A.I., Congress has yet to pass significant regulations, critics expressed skepticism of efforts to rein in A.I., citing the administration's handling of so-called social media disinformation, particularly, what they consider to be a silencing of conservative viewpoints, and the handling of the Hunter Biden laptop story. Trace. Indeed. Ashley Strohmier, live in New York. Ashley, thank you. Let's bring in a former member of the San Diego County Board of Education, A.I. expert, Mark Powell. Mark it's great to have you on. I want to play this. This is from, everybody knows the director, James Cameron, Titanic director. He said this about A.I., and it might be a valued warning. Watch. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JAMES CAMERON, CANADIAN FILMMAKER AND OCEAN I warned you guys in 1984, and you didn't listen. And if we don't build it, the other guys are for sure going to build it. And so, then, little just -- it will escalate. And, you know, you could imagine an A.I. in a combat theater. The whole thing just being fought by the computers at a speed that humans can no longer intercede. (END VIDEO CLIP) Yes. Nuclear arms race with A.I. It's kind of a fascinating subject how you police this stuff, Mark. What do you think? MARK POWELL, FORMER MEMBER, SAN DIEGO COUNTY BOARD OF I think it's a little scary, if you remember one of James Cameron's movies, the Terminator. (CROSSTALK) Right, right. Arnold Schwarzenegger, he played a robot. He was designed to come out and terminate John Connor. Now, he was autonomous, he worked by himself. The military currently has robots and drones that they use to kill the enemy. However, with A.I., they might have these drones and robots that operate without human control. So, they'll be able to identify human combatants, they'll be able to identify who is the enemy and who is not. But what if they make a mistake? And are we really going to let robots kill people? Yes, it's fascinating. When you talk about identifying who's the enemy and who's because it kind of brings us to our next subject which is A.I. helping cops, right? So, we know when we have them on record of helping cops identify drug traffickers by analyzing their traffic patterns, right? They watch them and they analyze them and then the cops pulled it over. Now, a lawyer, Ben Gold, told Forbes the following, this: "This is a systematic development and deployment of a vast surveillance network that invades society's reasonable expectation of privacy with no judicial oversight. This type of system operates at the caprice of every officer with access to it." And when I first read this, the first thing I thought, boy, this really is a big privacy issue here where you're tracking people without their knowledge. Well, currently with the Defund the Police movement, police officers need all the help they can get. And so, they're utilizing A.I. because their staff is short, they don't have the resources out there, so A.I. is actually helping the law enforcement go ahead and find criminals. I was a former police officer; I can tell you when I pull somebody over, I needed probable cause. But can you imagine if computers now with A.I. start surveilling your text messages, your phone calls, maybe your social media, and they determine, hey, Mark Powell, you know he's up to something no good. Can you imagine where we're going to go down that road? We have to be careful. I want to put this. This is a video you took. This is of an A.I., a robot waiter, right? And it's kind of one of those things where you're seeing more of this now. And I'm wondering, do we not have the video? Maybe we don't. So, it's the video of the robot. We've all seen them. But the question here, Mark, is what's next? We have A.I. We have robot cops. What do you think happens next? Well, I think the development of A.I. is going to change the whole landscape, and I'm really wondering why our administration is not taking a lead in this and allowing tech people who have a financial interest to be running the show. Can you imagine if we had all the pharmaceutical companies saying, well, we're going to certify our drugs and we really don't need the FDA? So, I think the Biden administration really needs to take a lead and needs to start regulating, regulating A.I. because once it's out of control, Trace, just like what Arnold said, I'll be back. Yes, Mark Powell, great to have you. Thank you. Thank you, sir. Well, new information tonight about the man suspected in a series of killings in Long Island, New York and where he allegedly committed at least one of the murders. Here's Nate Foy in Massapequa, New York. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) ERROL TOULON, JR. (D), SUFFOLK COUNTY, N.Y. He has not shown any emotion whatsoever. NATE FOY, FOX NEWS CHANNEL CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): Tonight's suspected Long Island serial killer, Rex Heuermann, is on suicide watch at Suffolk County's Riverhead Correctional Facility. He's just in a special type of garment that would prevent him from any self-harm. He has no sheets inside of his cell. An extra correctional officer is in Heuermann's housing unit, and additional cameras are installed to ensure his safety. Heuermann has no contact with other inmates. He has not even requested to read a book. He does have access to newspapers, but he's chosen not to read those newspapers. And he's been laying on his bunk, one time looking at the ceiling. The 59-year-old father of two is still waiting for his first visitor. Two days after his wife of 27 years filed for divorce. A source familiar with the investigation tells Fox investigators believe Heuermann murdered at least one of his victims inside his family's home. Something Suffolk County District Attorney, Ray Tierney, disputes, telling Fox News: "The locations of the murders were never specified. At this juncture, if any law enforcement officials are saying anything contrary to that, they do not know what they are talking about." With the search of Heuermann's home on day eight. Tierney says, prosecutors are trying to learn the true scope of his crimes, even beyond the three murders he's charged with. RAYMOND TIERNEY (R), SUFFOLK COUNTY, N.Y. DISTRICT We're going to continue to investigate those individual murders and simultaneously we're going to co

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on New York City Subway that killed a 30-year-old man. Graphic video shows the 24-year-old suspect with his arm wrapped around Jordan Neely's neck after one witness said that Neely had been -- quote -- "acting erratically" and ranting about being fed up and hungry. Neely was taken after this to a nearby hospital where he was pronounced dead. Omar has been covering the story all day. So, Omar, where do things stand? I mean, there are new charges, right, for the suspect. So, what is going to happen next? OMAR JIMENEZ, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Yes, so, people are -- are calling for charges. That is why we have seen some protests. That video, obviously, has circulated pretty widely. I think people see that chokehold happening for an extended amount of time. And people, even up to Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, are saying this was murder. Well, on the charge side of things, the Manhattan D.A. says, look, we are examining all the video footage that we can, we are looking at all the photos, we are talking to witnesses likely to try and build that case to try to offer charges. Now, as for the man who was actually doing the chokehold, I reached out to who we believe is him. When I identified myself as a reporter on the phone, he told me, I don't want to answer any of your question, and then click before I can even ask, do you have a lawyer? And then from there -- but, however, sources have told CNN that he has spoken to police. He has been interviewed. But he is released. He is not in any form of custody right now. But that is where things stand. CAMEROTA: We are going to get to the victim's background and what we know about him in a moment. Do we know anything about the suspect? We know his name. Do we know anything about his background? JIMENEZ: Uh, I'm sorry. About, uh, the -- CAMEROTA: The suspect. JIMENEZ: Yeah -- CAMEROTA: Do you know -- JIMENEZ: -- the guy who did the chokehold. Yeah. CAMEROTA: Yeah. I heard he was a former marine, but that's it. JIMENEZ: Yes. So, 24-year-old former marine from the Queens area, so from here in New York. Outside of that, we are not sure too much. I mean, this is a commuter on -- on -- on the train. Now, as for Jordan Neely -- CAMEROTA: Yeah. JIMENEZ: -- he was someone that was known in various regards over the course of his lifetime. What I mean by that is in one sense, he was known as a performer. You know, there are videos of him as a Michael Jackson impersonator, as a dancer, being really someone who is bringing light into people's eyes. I mean, you see him there. That's a video of him on the train. He was known and seen performing on the train multiple, multiple times. CAMEROTA: Do you know what year this is from? JIMENEZ: This was from a few years back. And that's important because in the years since this, talking to friends, he seemed to have a little bit of a decline. People that knew him, last seen in 2016, oh, we have not seen him since 2015. And what we sort of pieced together is that in that time, he became, at point, someone who was experiencing homelessness. And one of those friends actually who used to dance and perform with him, hadn't seen him in a while but then saw him as he was experiencing homelessness and went as far as to offer him the shirt off of her own back because she wanted to help him so much. But I want you to take a listen to some of what she said tonight about how he essentially may have gotten to this dark place in his life. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) MOSES HARPER, FRIEND OF JORDAN NEELY: I know that him losing his mother, he never got over that. I know that that he, from what he said, he did not have a strong father figure in his life. I know the only joy that he really found was in interacting with other members of the community and performing. I know that I did try to encourage him to make sure that he got some things in order in terms of becoming educated and getting a diploma, that he was struggling with it and struggling inside because there was a lot of pain inside that was unresolved. [23:05:03] And it makes a young person really unstable when they are not able to resolve and heal. (END VIDEO CLIP) JIMENEZ: And those comments really create a convergence of factors because in this train car, when he first interacted with this train car, he came in, he was, as a witness described, acting erratically. He was -- he was yelling and in many ways was making people feel uncomfortable, at the very least the passengers. But the things he was saying was he was fed up, he was hungry, he didn't care if he went to jail, indicating that whatever his situation was not a good one. But again, in that moment, that witness said he wasn't attacking anyone. But the question becomes what were passengers interpreting about what he potentially may have done next. MELANIE ZANONA, CNN CAPITOL HILL REPORTER: Do officials have any guidance about what you are supposed to do in a situation like that as a passenger? I mean, clearly, this is a case of vigilantism gone wrong, but what are you supposed to do when you encounter something on the train and you perceive it as either dangerous or uncomfortable situation? JIMENEZ: Well, there are a lot of ways to answer that. So, for one, for people who live in New York and take the subway, I do often, that is not an uncommon thing to see, where someone comes on to your train car, they may be experiencing some sort of episode, you are not sure, and they're acting erotically. And for anyone who has been on the subway car, when that happens, most people are just looking down at their phones trying not to make eye contact because they do not want to make the situation worse. Some people might say, you see something, say something, go get someone and make sure that this person has the help. The interesting thing here was that the witness that we spoke to said there we no words exchanged between this guy who initiated the chokehold and Jordan Neely. So, there was no conversation. Hey, are you okay? Hey, what is going on, stop that, please get out of here. There was no sort of even -- DIANNE GALLAGHER, CNN NATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: Right to a chokehold? JIMENEZ: As we understand from this witness, it was -- the witness did not hear any words. The one thing he heard outside of the yelling was the thud of both of them going to the ground and that is when all of this sort of began. GALLAGHER: So, was the other man apprehended? He was questioned but there has been no arrest. What happens next? It seems strange that there has been no recourse whatsoever. There is someone -- there was a man who is dead. JIMENEZ: And that's the weird thing about our legal system. It feels weird every time. So, in this case, as we understand, they are trying to build that case. But until they have it built and until he is charged, he can't really be held for an extended amount of time. We saw this, too, in the Kansas City area where that 16-year-old Ralph Yarl was shot off the doorstep. That man was questioned and released. And then they filed charges, then he was brought into custody, then he bailed out, and now he is awaiting trial. So, we very much could see that same scenario happen here if he's actually charged. GALLAGHER: Has the district attorney conveyed any sort of messaging that that might be possible? I know they are looking into it, but is this something that is possible we're looking at in the coming days maybe or -- JIMENEZ: Well, it is hard to know the exact timeline because there -- look, the New York Subway system is in New York City. There are cameras everywhere. There is a lot of technology to comb through and a lot of witnesses potentially to track down. How did you feel in these moments? Because, again, how these passengers felt and what they perceived is going to make a big difference in how -- in the amount of force that maybe one person would've thought was necessary to end this situation. That said, this is different than if you are in a bar and you punch someone and they happen to die. That is a split-second decision. And those do warrant charges when that happens. This was more of an extended chokehold that happened over the course of minutes. And so that is likely going to be a really big factor that they are considering again as they weigh any potential charges here. CAMEROTA: Just hearing everything about this victim's background is heartbreaking and devastating, and everybody wishes that he had been able to get -- UNKNOWN: Yeah. CAMEROTA: -- the help that he needed. But there also -- he did also have run-ins with the law -- JIMENEZ: Yeah. CAMEROTA: -- and some of them were for -- you know, turnstile jumping and sort of minor things. But some of them were -- some of them from more aggressive things. JIMENEZ: Yes. So, as we understand from law enforcement, sources told CNN, he has had -- he has been arrested over 40 times. And some of them are, yeah, minor things, turnstile jumping, some theft. But in a few cases, assault even happening on the subway itself. Now, in that moment, it is unlikely any one on the train car knew any of that history. I mean, how could you? They perceived someone coming in. So, that may not factor into -- into whether the person who did the chokehold is potentially charged. But obviously, it is a symptom or at least shows a paper trail of sort of where his life had been heading. CAMEROTA: Yeah. JIMENEZ: And talking to advocates in the community, they say, look, how can someone be arrested 40 times? [23:09:58] At some point, you have to say, we need to be intervening in other ways because clearly what is happening here is not working and so many factors converged into that subway car when that happened and here we are talking about it. GALLAGHER: Systemic failure. CAMEROTA: Yeah. We have to leave it there. But thank you very much for reporting on all that, Omar. All right, next, Dianne is covering the new abortion ban in North Carolina where restrictions -- I guess we should say why it will only take one single Republican to overturn it. She is going to explain how that works, next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) CAMEROTA: The North Carolina Senate passed a ban on abortions after 12 weeks today. The bill has exceptions in the case of rape and incest through 20 weeks and an exception for a -- quote -- "life-limiting anomaly" through 24 weeks. The governor promises to veto this bill, but that veto is in jeopardy. CNN's Dianne Gallagher is here to fill us in. Okay, so, Dianne, you explained all of this to us last night. GALLAGHER: Yes. CAMEROTA: You predicted that this is how it is going to go. [23:15:00] What happens next? GALLAGHER: So, yeah, in short, his veto is in jeopardy. But I will tell you that Governor Roy Cooper, who is a Democrat in North Carolina, even though both chambers in the North Carolina legislator have supermajority of Republicans, so we are dealing with this sort of bipartisan, if you will, situation, we are going to see Governor Roy Cooper veto this bill within the next 10 days. He has 10 days to act on it. He has already said, I'm going to do it. What happens next will determine whether or not this bill goes into effect in the state of North Carolina. The governor actually spoke about this at length, talking about the bill, and then talking about what he is going to need to actually get his veto to stay. Take a listen. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) GOV. ROY COOPER (D-NC): All we need is one Republican in either chamber to uphold the veto in order to stop this disastrous abortion ban. This is the kind of thing that happens when you let right-wing politicians into the exam room with women and their doctors. This bill is oppressive, it will cause clinics to close its doors, it is invasive, it requires doctors to turn over the ultrasound to the state and a lot of other personal information about women. This is wrong. I'm going to veto it, and we are going to work the next few days to make sure that we have a Republican that will stand up and vote with us. (END VIDEO CLIP) GALLAGHER: So, we talked about that last night, these very slim margins. We are talking about a one vote supermajority that the Republicans have there. So, the governor actually called out four Republicans by name today, saying, we know that you campaigned on essentially keeping things as they are in North Carolina when it comes to reproductive rights, and so -- CAMEROTA: And that would mean keeping it at 20 weeks or -- GALLAGHER: Keeping it at 20 weeks, yes. At the time, North Carolina was actually a little further back and there were some rollbacks that happened as well in North Carolina because of lawsuits and things like that after the Dobbs decision. But people campaigned on this. As Republicans, to win in more mixed districts or even in more blue districts, in the case of -- we talked about Representative Tricia Cotham who is now a Republican but at the time was a Democrat. I talked to some Democratic strategists today who said that they don't believe that this is impossible. It is going to be difficult and we are basically going to see a full court press from the governor and from Democrats in North Carolina putting the pressure on and making sure that voters know specifically what is in this bill. However, I talked to Republican strategists who say there is no way in hell that is happening. CAMEROTA: No way in hell they are going to get four or any of the four Republicans? GALLAGHER: Yes. They said that this is a steadfast Republican group. The speaker of the House has, you know, control over his caucus, basically. I will say that the Democrats sounded a little more confident than I thought they would. But again, I think they have to project that, too, right now. They have 10 days to potentially get this done, essentially, to try and whip votes, if you will. Um, we will see. ZANONA: It is so interesting to see state Republicans leaning into abortion bans because lawmakers in Congress, Republicans in Congress, could not run away from this issue fast. Literally, when I try to ask them about abortion, they will run away from me into oncoming traffic to avoid my question. GALLAGHER: It is very funny you say that. ZANONA: Are you concerned about that in North Carolina? GALLAGHER: It's when you say that because in talking to some of those Republican strategists and elected Republicans today, they said that they feel like the basis of this bill, talking about essentially a 12- week ban with exceptions, not going into the nitty-gritty and some of the other things of the bill keeps them safe. But there was something really interesting today. One of the local NPR affiliates in North Carolina tried talking to the lieutenant governor of North Carolina, Mark Robinson, who is running for governor. He has extremely strong feelings on abortion, including saying that it should be outlawed altogether. He has made extremely inflammatory remarks about abortion in the past. Today, he responded he was tired of talking about abortion and wanted to talk about what happens after people are born. You know, jobs, the economy, giving people good lives. I've never heard him avoid that topic before. And so that could be because he is in campaign mode and it may not be the best topic for him personally to discuss right now. But it was a difference in seeing it in reality with someone who is actively now a candidate for higher office and hearing strategists talk about the fact that they feel like this bill is just enough for them to not have to run away from it. I will also point out that this bill passed in less than 48 hours. They were not exactly running around, you know, wearing the bill and proudly displaying it. CAMEROTA: Sort of the cover of darkness, right? GALLAGHER: Very much. It was dropped in the middle of the night. It was voted on in one day in one chamber and the next day and the next one. So -- DANNY FREEMAN, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Did we hear anything -- I mean, last night, we talked a lot about that one particular Republican that was a dDmocrat not too long ago, who changed her stance on abortion as well. Have you heard anything from her because, of course, she is going to be very important when it comes to the question of this veto, right? GALLAGHER: Not at this point. [23:20:00] And I -- I think there is going to be a lot of pressure again on some of those other three Republicans as well. FREEMAN: More than her? GALLAGHER: Yes. Two of them on the coasts, two in the Charlotte area, one of those is Tricia Cotham. But one of them is also that lawmaker we talked about yesterday who just did not vote. JIMENEZ: Yeah. GALLAGHER: And so there -- I would anticipate that you are going to see a lot of pressure on that lawmaker, Ted Davis. There has been a lot of online campaigning to try and make sure that people sort of get their voices out there. After it passed in the Senate today, the cleared the gallery because, of course, people who are there to watch began shouting shame and abortion rights and things like that. We have seen consistent protests in the 48 hours, basically, since this sort of popped up. I know from talking to sources that we are going to continue seeing them over the coming days. Again, like, May 16th is basically what we are going to be watching for, depending on how long the governor takes to do this a veto. But there is a lot happening behind the scenes, exactly what Melanie said there. I mean, they want to make sure that Republicans have to wear this. JIMENEZ: I should say, one thing that really strikes me about this is that it seems like -- let's just say that this goes through, which for many people across the country, especially women, has now had to be a real possibility, a real consideration. What do I plan to do if this actually happens? Is that -- it feels like it will become another piecemeal like in Wisconsin. All right, abortions are banned, they are back to 1849 rule. So, we know what people do. They go across the border to Illinois. In North Carolina, if this happened, what is the situation, you know, in the region, like what options would in theory people have if all of a sudden it went away? GALLAGHER: I want to address this in two ways. JIMENEZ: Yeah. GALLAGHER: You mentioned Wisconsin. I want to talk about the south first. But I do want to come back to Wisconsin if we can -- JIMENEZ: Yeah. GALLAGHER: -- because of what happened today there. JIMENEZ: Yeah. GALLAGHER: Good job, Omar. (LAUGHTER) But -- yes, my man, all right. All right, so, in the south, and I think that we usually have a graphic to kind of show here what is going, we've seen a lot of these bills passing throughout. And what we have seen in states as these have begun passing, and even you see South Carolina right now which shows the access there, they did pass a six-week abortion ban. Later on, their Supreme Court struck it down. All right? After the Dobbs ruling, in South Carolina specifically, I talked about this last week when they were unable to pass that total ban on abortion from the point of consumption, they saw an astronomical increase in the number of out of state patients coming in because of restrictions in Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, and all over the region. Look, North Carolina and now Supreme Court, because their law was struck down, have become essentially abortion access refuge. So, if this bill does go into effect and become law in North Carolina and if South Carolina lawmakers can get their six-week ban figured out, because there are some tweaks made to the law, the south will effectively not have any place that has passed 12 weeks without these exceptions. CAMEROTA: We're almost out of time, but give us the update in Wisconsin. GALLAGHER: Okay. So, today in Wisconsin, Omar referenced there, we are talking about this 1849 bill. So, when the Dobbs ruling came down, basically, Wisconsin reverted back to 1849, a bill that effectively banned all abortion. So, the attorney general went in and argued today. They are saying that we passed several laws since then, it's ridiculous, we've had to go back to a law from 1849. And they say that they think they found this little catch, basically, that it only applied to nonconsensual abortions. So, that the law does not apply to a consensual abortion. And they argued that today in court. I think we have a sound bite. I bet we do not have time for it right now. CAMEROTA: Do we, guys? GALLAGHER: But -- JIMENEZ: It's a log check (ph). CAMEROTA: No? GALLAGHER: It's a log check (ph) on this. CAMEROTA: Okay, yes. Yeah, they say it would be very quick. GALLAGHER: Yes. So, go ahead. Yeah. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) JOSH KAUL, WISCONSIN ATTORNEY GENERAL: I've had heartbreaking conversations with doctors, for example, who talked about patients who come in, who have either had to have make emergency decisions. The doctors have had, too, when they are not sure whether they can provide the care their patients need. They've talked about patients who come in. even when they have healthy pregnancies, concerned about what might happen if they can't get the care that they need. I have heard from an OB/GYN student who talked about how she was not sure if she was going to practice in Wisconsin because she could not get the training that she needed and provide comprehensive care. This is having harmful effects on women in Wisconsin right now. (END VIDEO CLIP) CAMEROTA: It's interesting. we always hear about the ripple effect that the Dobbs decision would have and we are starting to see it. GALLAGHER: This is piecemeal. No one really knows what is going to happen next in each state that you live in. CAMEROTA: Absolutely. Thank you very much for explaining all of that. Okay, meanwhile, White House officials meeting with top leaders from the tech industry to discuss artificial intelligence. There are rising concerns about the fast development of this technology and, of course, all the dangers. [23:25:01] Melanie is going to bring us up to speed about that, next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) CAMEROTA: Vice President Kamala Harris and other officials met with the CEOs of four tech companies today on the risks and the pace of artificial intelligence. Melanie is on the story for us. Melanie, tell me that they have put a halt to all A.I. (LAUGHTER) ZANONA: To all (INAUDIBLE) robots, yeah. CAMEROTA: For the good of the world. Is that what came out of this meeting? ZANONA: Unfortunately, no. [23:29:57] But, listen, this is the White House trying to show that it is at least thinking about how to confront the concerns and questions about the problems of artificial technology and artificial intelligence. But out of today, there is announcement about new regulations. It was really more about talking to the CEOs. They announced a new research initiative. It's going to be $140 million towards research centers dedicated to A.I. And they also said they're going to talk about how federal agencies are procuring and using A.I. CAMEROTA: Do they understand that time is of the essence here? I mean, that A.I. is galloping forward -- ZANONA: Galloping. CAMEROTA: -- while they are trying to just put the saddle on the horse? I mean -- and I only say this based upon the tech leaders who are trying to warn us and caution us about this thing getting out of the gate. ZANONA: Even the godfather of A.I. quit Google so he could talk about the concerns that he sees with the prevalence of A.I. But this has been the story of our government, is that they are behind the ball when it comes to regulating. Even when you look at social media companies, right, they were so reluctant to regulate big tech, especially with Republicans, right, because they are big business, anti-regulation. And then we saw how it was used and how disinformation spread. And they were behind the ball and struggling to play catch-up. So, I think they're trying to learn lessons from that debate. But they have not put any regulations on the books. There is barely any on the books right now. And we are already seeing this used in different ways, including in politics. Last week, the Republican National Committee put out a fake ad, an anti-Joe Biden ad, in response to his official election launch, using these fake images to create this dystopian world under Biden. I think we actually have a clip of that, if we can play it. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNKNOWN (voice-over): This morning, an emboldened China invades Taiwan. UNKNOWN (voice-over): Financial markets are in free fall as 500 regional banks have shuttered their doors. UNKNOWN (voice-over): Border agents were overrun by a surge of 80,000 illegals yesterday evening. UNKNOWN (voice-over): Officials closed the city of San Francisco this morning, citing the escalating crime and fentanyl crisis. UNKNOWN: Who is in charge here? UNKNOWN (voice-over): It feels like the train is coming off the tracks. (END VIDEO CLIP) CAMEROTA: That wasn't real. ZANONA: Yeah. CAMEROTA: None of those were real. ZANONA: All fake. You could see a tiny little disclaimer. FREEMAN: That is my favorite part. (LAUGHTER) It's the top -- yeah, I know. (INAUDIBLE). ZANONA: Yeah. And our fabulous Donie O'Sullivan went out and asked people, can you tell the difference? CAMEROTA: Yeah. ZANONA: They could. But some couldn't. And listen, deceptive ads are nothing new in politics. But this is such a gray area. Just imagine if it had been a fake Biden saying our borders are open or something like that. Or on the flip side, the other concern is that real videos of something embarrassing that a lawmaker is doing comes out and then they can say, that's A.I., that was fake, that was generated. So, there is a lot of risks and concerns that they are grappling with here. JIMENEZ: I feel like we're kind of been in a honeymoon era with A.I. We have been enjoying. I've been on TikTok watching all sorts of videos of -- for example, they have one video where it's meant to be a bunch of people gaming together, but it's like what if President Obama was gaming with President Trump, gaming with President Biden, and they're all saying ridiculous stuff, but it's in their voices. That's the fun part of it. GALLAGHER: Yeah, funny. JIMENEZ: But we already had problems verifying what was on social media already in the two-dimensional space before. UNKNOWN: Yeah. JIMENEZ: And now it seems like we're going to be entering this whole new era of verification when I feel like we didn't even quite have a handle on trying to make sure people were seeing real things on social media before. ZANONA: And I will say bad actors tend to adopt these types of technologies early, which is the other challenge here. But there are so many benefits to A.I. as well. It can increase access to health care, education, revolutionize just our everyday lives. And so that is the challenge for the administration, for policymakers. How do we allow this technology to thrive and flourish without it endangering people's lives? GALLAGHER: Were they doing anything or they're just like thinking about doing something? CAMEROTA: Yeah, and talking about thinking about doing something. GALLAGHER: Have steps been taken already? ZANONA: Bills have been introduced. There are one million bills that are introduced all the time. Actually, back in 2020, a video came out of Nancy Pelosi, a fake -- CAMEROTA: I remember this. ZANONA: -- and it spurred a bunch of hearings. Everyone was concerned, everyone said this is an issue, and nothing has happened since then. In fact, the technology has only gotten more advanced, more sophisticated. And so that's kind of where we are. Everyone is concerned but no one can seem to do anything about it. FREEMAN: Here's my one question. You said it before and this is part of the conversation that, you know, we have seen all of the congressional hearings where it seems like the lag time of the technology in addressing it has been like a decade or years and years and years. Meanwhile, ChatGPT, all these companies, have been -- it's like light speed in the past six months. Is there any sense that there is an urgency there? I think this is actually a little faster than maybe the lag of Facebook or Twitter, even discussions about the power they may have. ZANONA: I will say there is more of an appetite on Capitol Hill to take on big tech in a way we have not seen before for different reasons, for both parties, but there is that general appetite there. [23:35:06] But the industries that are impacted, and it's not just politics, it's music, it's journalism, et cetera, they have been gearing up and preparing for this. The music industry, for example, is very concerned about this. There is a TikToker recently who made a fake song impersonating Drake and The Weeknd. I think we have -- GALLAGHER: It's a good song. (LAUGHTER) CAMEROTA: Listen to our finale (ph). Let's listen to this. (MUSIC PLAYING) (CROSSTALK) (LAUGHTER) CAMEROTA: That's the fun part. That's the fun part. There are concerns with that, too. ZANONA: Not fun for Drake, not fun for these artists. There are questions about whether we would still value someone like Drake if we can just make a song using him. So, yes, there's fun aspect to this, it can be revolutionary, but there's a lot of risk associated as well. CAMEROTA: I hope our lawmakers move with alacrity which we have not seen yet. Melanie, thank you very much for that. There is going to be a big shake-up at the University of Alabama. The head baseball coach fired amid a betting investigation. Danny has that for us, next. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) [23:40:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK) CAMEROTA: The University of Alabama fired head baseball coach Brad Bohannon today amid an investigation into suspicious wagering on a recent game against Louisiana State University. Earlier this week, the Ohio Casino Control Commission suspended all bets on Alabama baseball games, saying they were notified of suspicious betting activity on the Tide versus Tigers game. No direct link between Bohannon's firing and the suspicious bets. I hear you laughing at my sports -- (LAUGHTER) That suspicious bet has been announced over in the NFL. Let me tell, Omar, what is going on over there? Attorneys general from New York and California announcing the investigations into allegations of employment discrimination and a hostile work environment. Thank goodness Danny is here. He is going to tell us what is next on both stories. Start with Alabama. FREEMAN: No problem. Okay, so, I'm going to paint a picture for you for a second here. Last Friday, April 28th, Baton Rouge, there is a baseball game going between LSU and University of Alabama. Right? This game setting up the first game, three game series, Alabama loses, its 8 to 6. Otherwise, a normal game. However, what we know now is around the same time on that same day, someone in Cincinnati was plaything bets on that again. The weekend goes through. Alabama actually lost all of the games over the course of that weekend. But during that weekend, and ultimately on Monday, the Ohio Casino Control Commission, they got a flag from their integrity people, like a third-party contractor, that said something was wrong with some of these bets that were placed on Friday. You need to look into this. CAMEROTA: What does that mean, something is wrong with the bats? How can they tell? FREEMAN: That is a very good question. I think that is an example that we're learning a lot more, about how this whole casino and this boom of sports gambling in recent years is really regulated. But there have been a couple of reports tonight that basically said that there was a bet on a college baseball game that was very, very large. And if it's the Super Bowl, people are placing bets all the time. The Kentucky Derby, people are placing bets all over the place. JIMENEZ: LSU Alabama football. FREEMAN: Yes. GALLAGHER: Right. FREEMAN: But to place a large amount of money on a kind of random college baseball game at the end of the week, that is enough to potentially flag some regulators. So then Monday comes along and this OCCC, this gaming commission in Ohio, they put out the word. I think we have the statement. They say, everyone, stop taking any bets, specifically in regard to Alabama baseball. Nothing to do with LSU. They singled out any bets with Alabama baseball, no one can take baths. GALLAGHER: They knew something was up. FREEMAN: They knew and suspected something was up. It

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NEWS The New York Post which shares common ownership with this network, reported Shellyne Rodriguez that she chased him down the street while screaming, and then, kicking one in the shins. We've reached out to the prof, haven't heard back yet. Hunter College said they're relieving her of her duties immediately. She's not going to return to teach at the school. But my question is, why didn't they remove her after she essentially insulted and, you know, clear the table of the pro-life material? I mean, is that allowed? Imagine if the shoe were on the other foot there and it was a trans table and a conservative professor cleared it. Should have been fired instantly. UNIDENTIFIED Yes! Yes! GREG GUTFELD, FOX NEWS Yes. Happy, happy -- yes. UNIDENTIFIED Yes! Happy Trans Tuesday, everyone. Yes, we were going to serve tacos, but then they turned into hot dogs. Have you seen the latest news? Target is going balls out for keeping your balls in. The retail giant is now selling women's bathing suits that are tuck-friendly for ladies with penises. I know, who knew this was in such high demand? I always thought shrinkage would solve this problem. But I guess I didn't realize all these years how many women were suffering in silence. TYRUS, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Wow. So, pictures and videos of these junk-tuckers have gone viral. Junk tuckers. Spreading like monkeypox at a Pride parade. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) That joke written by a gay dude on the staff! (END VIDEO CLIP) Yes. UNIDENTIFIED Tuckers. And he will be punished for that. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) The gay dude loves to get punished! (END VIDEO CLIP) Damn that gay guy! He tricks me every time. Well, the Target swimsuits promote their tuck friendly construction and extra crotch coverage. Things I always look for in a thong. Although, why would you want to? Why would you want to hide the fact that you got to package at the beach? Unless you want to trick someone. Sorry, I'm never going to be comfortable if a girl is staring at me and getting noticeably aroused in her swim trunks. That goes for the beach and women's bathrooms. That was funny when it was written. Several people online have said Target's marketing to kids, but a spokesperson claims they are only offered in adult sizes, which sucks because my nephew's in third grade and he's a C cup. In response to the backlash, Target's own CEO said these moves are "good business decisions, and it's the right thing to do for society." But really, good for business, Mr. CEO? Then, why were some Southern stores reportedly asked by Target to move the merch away from the front of their stores? One Target insider telling Fox News Digital, they've been having emergency calls with management to tamp down the displays. So, here is the deal. No one is saying trans people don't exist or don't deserve rights or bikinis. We're just saying maybe corporations might stop using baby clothes to push some delusional cultural trend or to indulge in political exhibitionism, just to place yourself high on an activist scorecard because that's what it is. I mean, have you noticed all these things keep happening one after the other as if it's coordinated? The Canadian trans teacher with dartboard- sized nipples. Remember that? Trans swimmers and runners beating their biological female competition like rented mules. Dylan Mulvaney and his 365 days of being a girl, culminating in a Bud Light ad campaign that made the Hindenburg look like a gender reveal party. That Adidas Pride campaign featuring a male model in a one-piece bathing suit meant for women. I was so offended I personally reached out to the model and told them so over dinner in Aspen. He appreciated the flowers. Of course, there are kids, cartoons, and books featuring perky, nonbinary male characters in dresses. Talk about Looney Tunes. Drag queens popping out from behind school library aisles like little gay jack-in-the-boxes. It's as if drag queens are the only adults who can still read. Meanwhile, sororities are feeling the bulge as Kappa Alpha goes Alpha male- - you got a 6'2, 260-pound trans sorority sister allegedly trying to fool her sisters into thinking she is not really a man. Sorry, that's a man. And it takes -- it's going to take a lot of beer goggles for him to hook up at the next formal. Luckily, Bud Light is really cheap right now. But all of this is trans-related. It's a culture war blitzkrieg. And it raises the world's most important question: (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) How does it affect me, Greg Gutfeld?" (END VIDEO CLIP) It doesn't, really. I don't wear bikinis, unless Kudlow demands it. But I'm a social commentator with a lot of time on my hands, which is good for you, but bad for Target. Fact is, I never shop at Target. It always struck me as a Kmart for extras from Glee. But when this happens, I keep asking myself, have we reached peak trans yet? They've got swimsuits, the cover of the swimsuit issue. They've got pop singers and track stars and swimmers. And now, even mass shooters. So, they are now as American as you can get, which means, like the rest of us, they got a target on their back. It's called humor. They should embrace it. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) Period! (END VIDEO CLIP) Let's welcome tonight's guest. She knows dollars like guy know leather collars. Financial analyst Heather Zumarraga! He's closed more clubs and the coronavirus, comedian Joe DeVito. She is like a cigarette butt, small white and often found in crime scenes. KATHERINE TIMPF, FOX NEWS CHANNEL Yes. Fox News contributor Kat Timpf. -- in crime scene. And finally, he uses sleeping bags for socks. My massive side kick, and the NWA World Heavyweight Champion Tyrus. Heather, you claimed to be a business expert, and so, I'm very curious about this so-called woke capitalism. Is it simply because they really care about a community or just trying to score points so that, somehow, they could get more advertising? HEATHER ZUMARRAGA, ECONOMIC POLICY Well, I heard you mentioned this in the monologue that CEO Brian Cornell has been on a tour defending this decision. Unlike you see the bad business decisions of Nike and Bud Light, it's affecting their bottom line. These woke policies that H.R. departments are coming out with, they just want to make sure as a company, you're not a target of being called homophobic, racist, ageist, sexist, or any of the other boxes. And by checking that off, he's doing himself a disservice in the -- in the long run. You're not catering to your customer. Most Americans who shop at Target, the parents think this is wrong. And there's -- (CROSSTALK) Every -- Well, what? Yes. Everybody think -- (CROSSTALK) Everybody thinks -- do ever meet anybody, real people that are like going, this is great. Well, they -- and Target's defense, they said, oh, it's not for kids. We're not targeting kids, we're targeting the adults. Yes. Nobody wants to see this. This is a policy of bad marketing strategies. It started back in 2014, same sex marriage they got behind. OK. Then, they got behind 2017, removing gender from the store. You can't have a section for boys, can have a section for girls. And then in 2017, opening up the women's bathroom to well, I guess, anyone. So, you're going further down the rabbit hole, customers are going to boycott, which is too bad, I like Target, I want to go to Target, but, you know, they want it. It's get -- you know, everybody's in on it. Everybody's in on it. The KKK just came out with a rainbow sheet for June. Joe, you are trans before it was popular and yet yours -- which is weird because you're very unpopular still. JOE DEVITO, WRITER AND Yes. Wow. Wow. Is there a question that comes to that? It's just abuse? Yes. Was Joe Machi busy? You know, terrible. Anyway, what do you make of this? I -- there were any -- there were actual onesies for pride. I don't really care about that. Except we do know kids don't make these decisions. Somebody else is doing it. So, they have like children's size shirts about, you know, promoting the trans lifestyle, I guess. And I assume that's harmless. Again, though you're turning your children into social issue billboards. Yes, I don't like it when they do that any the kids where they make them comfort with a political opinion. And what they did at least say that those swimsuits were for adults. I bought one with the extra room. I thought -- I thought I was wearing it backward. Yes, yes. Which way to come. But I think what they're saying now is that pouch is actually for your light beer. (CROSSTALK) Oh, yes. You suppose to slide that in there. it -- yes, I don't know if we've reached peak with this. It -- but this has nothing to do with social issues. It's this weird way of virtue signaling getting a high ESG score. I would say if you don't like it, don't shop there. I don't know. I kind of like Target. But if you don't want to buy your clothes at Target, you know, buy your clothes at Walmart, where they -- people transition to not giving you -- Yes. That's me all over. Kat, it's pretty interesting though. It's like it all happened kind of at once. Like, we're seeing it everywhere. It's almost as though, it's a -- it's like the extra part of a recipe for every story. This -- we've done this story before. No. Trans. And now we have a trans story. Why do you think this is happening? I know. Where were all the ladies put in their penises before? Exactly. Exactly. I -- OK. So, I spent a long time today because of you. Yes. On the Target web site, looking for the tuck bathing suits, which, by the way, I'm sure they're just going to totally destroy my algorithm for the rest of time. Yes. Especially, because it probably like already has the rest of my measurements. (CROSSTALK) Yes. But I -- none of the bathing suits that have the tuck friendly tag on them that I saw on Twitter, actually said anything about tuck friendly on the web site. Interesting. Isn't it interesting? It just said -- They'll just sticks out? It just said pride, which like, I'm not going to make the jump from pride to there, you put your penis in here. Yes. Yes. Like, imagine if you'd like -- someone might just order it and all of a sudden, they realize, oh, they ordered a banana hammock on accident. I've done that. Yes. I'm sure -- I look at this, I'm sure it's happened a lot. There are -- there is male underwear that does that. Right? That has like a separate little -- We didn't know. I don't have a penis, I don't know. I know. I know. I know, it is strange. I know. I sound like I do, but -- (CROSSTALK) Yes. Exactly. Your mid transition? No, I'm not. I'm all woman. You are. Tyrus, what do you make of this? I know penis pride in shirt might be cool. You want to know? But I just probably won't want to pick it up at Tarjay. That's what Spencer's is for. Yes. Why can't we just have a section? If it's, you know, just have a trans section? Yes. Since it's such a big market. Yes. Just put it in every store. Men, women, trans. So, what's the issue? That can give them their own section. Yes. And we just move on with it. Like -- Yes. Doesn't -- because it's not about that. It's not about trans people have an opportunity to find clothes. It's about virtue signaling. Yes. And that's the part that sucks for trans people who are just trying to live their life, and if they're quietly going to store, trying to get a bathing suit or whatever, do they need to be in the front and everyone needs to see him buy it? Yes. You know? It's like -- or they need to have, at least, a social section, where you can have like redneck T shirts, BLM t-shirts, LGBT t- shirts, like just a whole -- where everybody can go. Fantastic idea. Yes. The effect -- the -- yes, it would be -- needs -- it's like the stranger section. Yes, you got MAGA, you got MAGA. Yes, MAGA to PETA. Yes. We got PETA next to BLM. Yes. It's just all the little birds are all together. But they won't make a section, because the CEO Brian Cornell knows there is virtually no target market for this. There are a few people. Yes. But most Americans that shopped there are not going there for tuck your private parts in your bathing suit clothing. How ironic that Target has no target. (CROSSTALK) That would be wrong. Yes. It is ironic. Thanks, Greg. You know, I've said it so many times before. The only solution is nude beaches. Yes. You have said that. You have said that. And it will just be a bunch of beaches with guys looking around, let the watchers going when are they coming. Yes. Yes. All right. I think we've done enough here. Up next, stocks died by mistake due to a photo that was fake. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) All right. Could A.I. fakes cause existential mistakes? On Monday morning, a picture of an explosion near the Pentagon spread like photos of me flexing my quads. Take a look. Yes, those my quads. Anyway, the explosion was totally faked. Created using artificial intelligence. That's right. It was about as genuine as Kat's hair. And marriage. (CROSSTALK) It will pay it's true. Several news agencies picked it up, including India's Republic T.V. and Russian state media outlet, Russia Today, both agencies that boasts higher ratings than CNN. That phony photo dropped just after U.S. stock markets opened at 9:30 in the morning, causing the S&P 500 to drop 30 points within minutes. The Arlington Fire Department and the Department of Defense had to put out a joint statement, reassuring that all the bombings were a hoax. So, does the rise of AI or artificial intelligence mean mankind is screwed? UNIDENTIFIED Yes, it is. Oh, well. On the other hand, it certainly has to be better than no intelligence at all. But it seems like it could trick us into thinking we could get attacked, and when we strike back, then we unleashed a real war. You know, think about it. A lot of people thought the Pentagon had been bombed and that fake news story went around the world in the time it took me to finish this sentence. And that's because a lot of journalists were more concerned with being first than being correct. Now, we don't want to contribute to this hysteria, but we have unconfirmed reports actually, of some new bombings. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) UNIDENTIFIED It's easy all you have to do is to -- JOE MACHI, STAND-UP Viagra ad sure made me self-conscious about taking baths in the forest. (END VIDEO CLIP) Yes. Well, he's used the bombing on stage. But such explosions. Maybe they aren't all bad. (BEGIN VIDEO CLIP) (END VIDEO CLIP) Jesus. Though, he took his favorite seat at lunch or something. Yes. Cannot say I disagree with that. All right, Joe, have you ever considered using A.I. to create a full audience at one of your shows? I don't know why people -- who fell for this that -- (CROSSTALK) Yes, exactly. I mean, that picture looks like it's from a screen grab from Call of Duty from like, 2003. And people, oh, we can't trust Russia Today. Yes. Oh, where am I getting my morning horoscope from now? At Russia Today. I guess the $8 Twitter verification is not as thorough as we thought it was going to be that Russia Today would publish this. I think we blame too many things on A.I. now. Right. A, it's like -- it's like getting fat and blaming the vending machine. Yes. It's the person's intent, you know? And it's -- the problem is not A.I. It's that people want to believe in dumb things that reinforce whatever they want to believe in the first place. So, if you want to believe the Pentagon had been attacked, then, you will believe that photo. If you didn't, you would look at it, you know, it was phony. And the problem is, it's human nature. It's like Dr. Zayas said (INAUDIBLE). He said, man is the devil's tool. And he was a doctor. He once a doctor, as was Dr. Jill. A full-blown doctor. Kat, if you could manipulate A.I. to fool people into believing something, have you ever thought about what that something could be? Like, if -- like, not like blowing at the Pentagon, but maybe something else? Like, I don't know. No, I just don't think I have, like, it in me to keep up a delusion. No. No. Yes. I think, also, people are kind of a little bit overreacting to this. What happen to your mouth thee, did you stroke out? Yes. Who is that guy? Yes! Don't worry, I don't care. I don't care. OK, I just -- everyone is like, we need massive federal regulation of A.I. People were confused for several minutes. Yes. Like, OK, I don't think -- I know that everybody loves the government more than I do. But, please don't be that big of a bitch. Like - - Yes. You don't need to call the government and you just Google it. And like, no one's going to start a war. I know, we don't have -- you know, Congress declare war anymore, even though we're supposed to according to the Constitution. I think it takes a few -- more than a few minutes for people to decide that. I think at least you Google first. Is it -- I think it's amazing to that if this stuff actually worked, how come Ukraine or Russia haven't used it? Like, that -- they would have every reason to use A.I. and they're not doing it. Instead, they use other propaganda that we see through. Tyrus, is this why we can't trust it? We can't trust anything now. Unless we see it with our own eyes. Oh, we can't trust ourselves. And that's what this is. A.I. is now an excuse for, I think, Joe made a great point. To where like if you're a bad actor, it's not an individual person. Some jackass went on Twitter and put fake bombs around the Pentagon. Now, it's A.I. Yes. It's like the new word for a racist. It's A.I. Is A.I.? Is A.I.? No, it's people on keyboards doing dumb -- and then, of course, everyone jumps to it, and retweets because we're all talking about it. And it's no different than every time you do the videos with all of a sudden you have quads, the size of Godzilla and stuff like that. That's not A.I. That's real. That's his -- that's his buddy jean, doing cut and paste on the computer for 47 hours. OK? So, let's -- if it was A.I., that had been an actual explosion. OK? So, let's stop using the term A.I. like it's a clever thing. No, it was -- it was not an A.I. It was an H.A. It was A.H. It's a good point. It -- probably wasn't A.I. at all. (CROSSTALK) Not at all. It was just -- it was just somebody doing some stupid crap. A.I.? Like (INAUDIBLE). Yes. Yes. Yes. OK. Then, that leads me to the important business question to the business person here. Yes. No, not you. Oh! Referring to the young lady in the audience, wearing business school person. I stand corrected. No. OK. So, cause a tiny movement in the stock market -- Right. But it was still a lot of money. It was -- No. It's $100 billion. So, in the matter of minutes, whether it was an A.I. or stupid person, or whoever it was, it wasn't enough for the markets, the S&P 500 sold off over one-third of one percent. It's $100 billion in stock valuations just gone because of a fake picture. So, regardless of who created it, I think it just speaks to the fragility and maybe the how easily you can manipulate the world's largest stock market. I mean, it did -- it quickly recovered. But this is a major problem. Elon Musk, who created open source A.I. has said, you know, the zombie apocalypse is coming of the computers like Will Smith in "I, Robot". He said, hey, there needs to be some type of regulation, even if you're a libertarian or in favor of small government. The problem is, Congress doesn't know how to regulate this kind of stuff. They don't even know what A.I. is. (CROSSTALK) Are you saying -- are you saying that maybe you and I should get together and come up with something? Like, think about this -- You sell -- you buy (INAUDIBLE) -- (CROSSTALK) I don't know we talk about it, either. They -- I don't think you should. You (INAUDIBLE). You wait -- You put out the -- you put out the -- you show like something blow up, the stock goes down, then, you buy it? Yes. You can do that and you will be in jail. My stocks took a hit. My new company, Pentagon brand bomb repellent, we got wailed on it. I don't know. I think I'm going to be a stock guy. Yes! Yes, because I would -- Google it. Yes. That is true. Or if you're at the Pentagon, step outside. Yes. Yes. Nope. Nope. Having report. (INAUDIBLE). All right. We got to move on. Up next, the woke fix to help us ride in chicks. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Oh, this is a fun one. It's the hilarious tale of the bus shade fail. It won't shed light or block heat, but activists still think it's sweet. So, last week, the L.A. Department of Transportation held a press conference to unveil improvements to four bus stops around the city. The last improvement they made was installing fresh urine. Smells so good in the morning. Who's making that urine? So, here's that improvement. It's a curved metal grate attached to a bus stop pole. It's about the same size and shape as the steel plate and Governor Newsom's head. Each one cost 10-grand -- and while they're practically useless for blocking the sun, at least they're too high for anyone to poop on, yet. They're part of a pilot program called La Sombrita which is Spanish for (BLEEP) idea. Apparently, it all came about as far as the city's gender equity action plan following a survey from female bus riders who requested more shade in the day and more light at night. Sounds like you're describing the perfect kitchen, right, ladies? A sexist would say! But you're right when you're waiting for a bus in L.A., you need the extra light to review your last will and testament. Quick, quickly locals rip the whole thing as another waste of tax dollars. But the Department of Transportation defended the idea, even providing this handy illustration of how sunlight and shade works. But if they really wanted to help, they'd show Angelenos how to apply a tourniquet. And the nonprofit group who came up with the design argued it'll save money in the long run, because it can be installed quickly. And typical bus shelters cost 50-grand. Plus, it gives Angelenos the luxury of being able to defecate in the shade. Who's making that poop? So, in short, a bus shade by women, for women, ends up making everyone laugh out loud. I guess women can be funny. Another sexist who's worse would say! Who writes that stuff, Kat, it's disgusting! You're not a fan of sunlight. I'm Polish. We're just not built for the sun. You're not built for the sun. How is this any kind of champion of equity? Yes, no, I see that, and as a woman, the first thing I think is so many dudes are going to pee on that. Yes, exactly. And as somebody -- I say that about my face. No, I wrote -- I want to go home. OK. I rode the bus. I rode the bus in L.A. a lot. I actually am pretty sure that's where I got scabies circa 2011. Oh, how do you think I felt? So, as someone with a lot of experience, I can say whenever I was waiting for the bus I was too depressed and afraid to notice the hot sun. Yes. So, I don't know exactly who this is for. And the worst thing about it, is that they did this whole like press thing and they're so proud of themselves, like your life suck, you're taking the bus, well look what we have for you here. Exactly. I think if I was at that point in my life, and I witnessed that while I was waiting for the bus, I -- I'm not saying I would have gotten violent but maybe. You would. Yes, maybe. You would not, not be violent. No. Is this like a microcosm, Tyrus, of like serious problems that women face every day going to and from work and the government's solution is here's a metal thing -- you can't even defend yourself with it OK, well first of all, you see how it works. The shade is on the bottom pole. That's your shade there. It's like a line. It's all the shade you're getting. That's, that's number one. Number two, this is what happens: made by woke, built by woke, put out by woke, and the rest of the world goes, what the (BLEEP) are you doing? No one who's ever actually needed shade. The other thing is, is that in doing this, they know the real problem. If they would have made a nice umbrella to protect shade, it would have been turned into somebody's house. Exactly. That's what's going on in L.A. when -- I grew up in L.A. I used to go to Gold's Gym, Venice Beach, every bus stop they had like a bench and this little built, there's like a little building that kept you and you'd go in and keep the rain off you and the sun off you -- those are now apartments now for the homeless. So, that is what they think but they don't realize that, that is now a post for a man home a tent. So, either way, they still can't do it. But again, stupid. It even has holes in it to mess with you. So, when you run up into like, oh, I got to get out of the sun. and then you'll have poor little Joe or Kat with a Polish ancestry will have little dots of sunburns all over their face. That's funny. But again -- That made -- that almost redeems the whole thing. It's -- this is what happens when you give woke, one woke person a check, and they clearly, parents cheated for them when they went through school because that's literally looks like a limp popsicle. Yes, melting one. Heather is this proof that you can't actually make nice things because as, as Tyrus says, if you made anything that was actually useful -- An umbrella? Yes, but it would be stolen or turned into something. So, instead, you got this piece -- you can't even snort coke off it, Heather. No, not with holes in it. I knew you knew business. This has holes in it, how are we going to do? Blow. We'll be right back. It's so early in the week and you're already there. I'm sorry. I as a woman, I think I'd feel more safety and more shade with maybe a pocket knife, an umbrella like you said, and a flashlight. I mean, you didn't play some of the interviews. I watched them online of the local residents. They said, hey, what do you think about this Lego contraption for 10K? And the women that they're interviewing, well, I don't really know, I guess it looks cool. No one said it would help them. No. They didn't -- no one said they thought this was a great idea. They couldn't figure out what part of it speaks to shader safety. There's no A.C. and it doesn't have an invisible shield. Yes. So, I don't know. You know, Joe, in the greenroom, you said this is why all inventors are men. Can you elaborate on that? Well, it's supposed to be designed for women and there's no place to put your penis. There are holes. Where's the -- this is so offensive to trans, that device. It's sexist, and it's fat phobic. Like how much shade can one person get off this? Yes. This one little beam of sunlight that it blocks. And it's so silly because when I saw the picture by itself, I thought what is this a giant cheese grater? Yes. And then I saw the actual size, it's a medium size cheese grater. Right, right. It's not even a huge -- but I do feel bad. Like, Kat, you're right. They're so triumphant. And I thought how could they be so excited with this dumb thing they made? But then, when you hear about, they can't get the permits, they can't build things on the sidewalk that stick out too far. They can't build things that go into the road too much. They can't build things. So, this goes to show you big government even screws up projects for big government. Yes. That's the best they could do. But they said it was too costly to build a normal bus stop. But it's -- what they're saying is some people sleep in the bus. They don't even want them there. They made the thing with holes in it. Yes. OK? They don't want you to stay there. You know what it's like, it's like when you see those benches that have the sharp objects on, you can't sit on them, and they're not really benches. Oh, yes, but it keeps the pigeons and the homeless off. And it says, well, now we have nothing. Yes. That's what this is. They couldn't make bus stops because homeless took -- if you go down Sixth Avenue or Seventh Avenue, they, they all their bags everywhere, that's that was this response. Now, I feel really sad. And this time, it's not because of your clothing, Joe. But they said, we can't spend 50-grand to make a decent one. Yes. But we'll take the 10-grand and make a useless one. Exactly. All right. Good point. Coming up, from a teen politician to a cow on a mission. It's the "LOCAL NEWS" competition. (COMMERCIAL BREAK) Coast to coast with stories that matter most. You're watching "LOCAL NEWS," with nine-time Emmy Award Winner, Chet van Jansen. And now, here's Chet. "LOCAL NEWS" where each guest has to share a story from wherever they're from. And then I vote on the winner and they get to date my neighbor, Todd. The barrel of laughs, Joe. Yes, and he doesn't have to talk. What's your story? Where are you from Joe, Jersey? I grew up in Connecticut, but I've been living on Long Island for about 20 years now. And this story is a -- an 18-year-old who ran for the school board and won. And I think it's great because we dump on young people so much, not only is he on the school board, he he's also an Eagle Scout, he's a small business owner. So, he's accomplished more and I had a 30-year head start on him. Yes. But it made me think like if I were an 18-year-old who were in charge of the school board back in the 80s, what, what would I put forth? And I would say, well, you could smoke pot whenever you wanted to. The teachers could have sex with the students. And I could watch the girls get changed in the locker room. And then I realized, oh, they can do all that stuff now. Exactly. Yes. And it's so true. Good social commentary as part of your local news story. Bring that into consideration when I'm tallying up the votes. There is only one tally by the way. Tyrus, OK, go for it. All right. I don't want to win. You, homies, definitely going to have to tuck. So, Tyrus Live, my stand-up comedy show, was given a major award at the end of the show, and it made local news in Gulf Shore, Alabama. Now, therefore, Mr. Robert Kraft, Mayor of the City of Gulf Shores do hereby proclaim Friday, May 19th, 2023, as Tyrus NWA world's Heavyweight Championship Day. Now, it's, it's one thing to get a standing ovation at the end of the show, it's another to get a day. So, so far, in Tyrus Live I've gotten two days named after me: Fort Worth, Texas is February 28, and but this was especially special because of the history of the NWA in wrestling in Alabama. So, it's very, very cool. Nice plaque. It's -- you know what, it beats getting a key to the city? Yes, I hate key -- I've gotten that in the city of New Orleans. Yes, it doesn't fit in anywhere. Well, not to mention a lot of the buildings you go in, you really don't want to go in. Exactly. I tried to unlock the Dairy Queen with

## Topic 10

### Document 1089

For most of the campaign, Ms. Haley was spared the full force of former President Donald J. Trump's devoted online following. No longer. Social media posts depicting her as Shiva, the deity of destruction. Others that misleadingly use deep fake technology to show her insulting voters. And still others that direct vitriol at her son, a college student. For most of her presidential campaign, Nikki Haley, the former governor of South Carolina and former United Nations ambassador, has been spared the full onslaught from former President Donald J. Trump's devoted following of internet trolls. The cadre of mostly anonymous personalities who wage near-constant battle in Mr. Trump's name focused first on brutally attacking Gov. Ron DeSantis of Florida, who had been considered the former president's most potent rival in the 2024 Republican primary. But with Ms. Haley now his last remaining opponent, the machine has turned her way. Online personalities have in recent weeks circulated vicious attacks through memes, posts and videos that often center on her race, gender and identity, including some that malign her for saying she was ''teased for being brown'' and others that falsely claim she is ineligible to serve as president because her parents were immigrants. Some of the most disturbing material has been generated by artificial intelligence, and digitally manipulates her voice and likeness. Much of the content is rife with crude sexual innuendo. Joan Donovan, a disinformation researcher and assistant professor of journalism at Boston University, said the threats and insults were indicative of the form of low politics and ''network harassment'' that Mr. Trump and his online admirers ushered in. ''These are people who see themselves as participants in Trump's troll army,'' Ms. Donovan said. ''Other politicians haven't been able to activate online audiences in the same way.'' As Ms. Haley and Mr. Trump head into a heated primary showdown on Saturday in South Carolina, her home turf, the online smears are likely only to intensify. And in an era when campaigns wage war online as well as off, not all the efforts have been confined to the internet. Laura Loomer, an internet activist close to Mr. Trump who has lobbed harsh personal attacks at Ms. Haley on social media, has also tried to ambush her at campaign events, shouting questions at her staff and surrogates and filming their responses. Alex Stein from BlazeTV has confronted some of Ms. Haley's young female volunteers. For the better part of the election cycle, Trump staff members, his allies and MAGA fans online directed their energies at Mr. DeSantis, who was subjected to wave after wave of social media posts and videos depicting him, his wife, his staff and his surrogates in deeply unflattering ways. The attacks against the governor focused on his masculinity, loyalty and competence, helped crater his poll numbers and deflated his image among Republican primary voters as a confident warrior for conservative causes. The tide against Ms. Haley began soon after the Iowa caucuses, when it became clear that she, not Mr. DeSantis, represented Mr. Trump's strongest challenger. At first, the content focused on her foreign policy stance, accusing her of being a ''warmonger'' and attacking some of her policy decisions as South Carolina's governor. Although Ms. Haley mostly sought to stay above the fray, her son, Nalin, was willing to hit back at her rivals on social media platforms with his own memes and quips. The tone of the attacks changed drastically after The Daily Mail published a story on Jan. 19 that dredged up old allegations that Ms. Haley had engaged in two extramarital affairs in 2008, two years before she was first elected governor. Ms. Haley has long denied the accusations, but the article prompted a blitz of content on X and other social media platforms depicting her in highly sexualized ways. The posts, often obscene and employing artificial intelligence to manipulate images or mimic Ms. Haley's voice, did away with traditional political critique, trying instead to cast an opponent as someone with loose morals. Some posts were created by a team of internet trolls that calls itself Trump's Online War Machine. Karen Kedrowski, the director of the Carrie Chapman Catt Center for Women and Politics at Iowa State University, said the content captured the combination of sexist and racist overtones meant to rob targets of authority and convert them into objects of ridicule. The type of harassment, she and other analysts said, can be particularly damaging for female candidates. ''It reduces women down to being sexual objects,'' she said. That can open the door to more dangerous threats or physical violence, she added, pointing to how Ms. Haley has been a target of ''swatting,'' hoax emergency calls that have sent the authorities scrambling to her door. Interest in Ms. Haley appeared to wane this month as Mr. Trump began looking past the primaries toward the general election and MAGA's internet gladiators pivoted to attacking President Biden and Fani T. Willis, the Fulton County district attorney responsible for bringing criminal charges against Mr. Trump that accuse him of interfering with the 2020 election in Georgia. But with the South Carolina primary just days away, Ms. Haley has come back into focus. Ms. Haley's supporters and allies see Mr. Trump and his staff as responsible for helping fuel the online vitriol. As Ms. Haley first started to climb in the polls last year, the former president began calling her ''birdbrain.'' His top advisers have followed suit and often describe her as ''stupid'' in online posts. Mr. Trump himself, on his social media site, amplified a report sowing doubt about her citizenship. Ms. Haley has fired back at some of the attacks coming from Mr. Trump, albeit with mixed results. Her campaign, whose top staff members are women and which has a national coalition of highly active female volunteers, initially and gleefully pointed to the ''birdbrain'' insults as evidence that the Trump camp was worried about her momentum. Lately, she has stepped up her criticism of the former president, blasting him as ''unhinged'' and a grumpy old man. Her attacks on Mr. Trump's age and mental fitness have not always landed with some of her supporters, who have said they prefer her previous refusal to get personal. Ms. Haley's use of social media tends to be fairly traditional and scripted, as does that of her team, focusing on promoting events, policy and news media appearances. Unlike Mr. Trump, she does not seem to have a wide base of deeply loyal and highly online messengers. And an attempt by her campaign to make anti-Trump memes several weeks ago was roundly mocked. Still, some on her staff have engaged directly with Mr. Trump's team. An online back-and-forth erupted Tuesday after Ms. Haley delivered a speech vowing not to drop out, despite a string of early losses and no matter the outcome in South Carolina on Saturday. Steven Cheung, a spokesman for Mr. Trump well known for slinging insults at the former president's rivals, said on X that Ms. Haley would ''drop down'' and praise Mr. Trump once the primary was over. Olivia Perez-Cubas, Ms. Haley's spokeswoman, responded with a kissing emoji and ''xoxo.'' In a statement to The New York Times, Mr. Cheung again referred to Ms. Haley as ''birdbrain'' and said she had yet to name a state that she could win. In response, Ms. Perez-Cubas cited a line from Ms. Haley, who has said that she ''attracts all the voters Donald Trump chased out of the party,'' a reference to Republican losses in recent elections. With regard to the uptick in content generated by fans of Mr. Trump, Ms. Perez-Cubas said it underscored why ''the tone at the top matters.'' ''We need someone who can bring civility back and heal this country,'' she said. ''You can be tough and strong without being hateful.'' Some of the offline efforts to troll Ms. Haley's team have prompted a backlash. Outside the upscale honky-tonk in Dallas where Ms. Haley spoke last week, Mr. Stein, the BlazeTV personality, harangued some of her young female staff members on camera, calling them ''hoes'' and asking for information about their accounts on OnlyFans, a subscription-based website mainly used by sex workers. The move was criticized online by Representative Chip Roy of Texas, a Republican who had been one of Mr. DeSantis's top backers, and other conservatives. ''I debate elevating this behavior, but it must be called out,'' Mr. Roy wrote on X. ''I have no problem with out-of-the-box efforts to challenge the status quo. But attacking a young, particularly female, campaign staffer or volunteer like this deserves blunt repudiation. Be better, @BlazeTV.'' Mr. Stein has since apologized. Nicholas Nehamas contributed reporting.Nicholas Nehamas contributed reporting. https : // www.nytimes.com/2024/02/22/us/politics/trump-trolls-nikki-haley.html Graphic PHOTOS: Nikki Haley has lately stepped up her criticism of Donald J. Trump, though her attacks have not always landed with her supporters. (PHOTOGRAPH BY RUTH FREMSON/THE NEW YORK TIMES) A cadre of mostly anonymous personalities harasses Ms. Haley out of a devotion to Mr. Trump. (PHOTOGRAPH BY HAIYUN JIANG FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) This article appeared in print on page A19. Load-Date: February 25, 2024 End of Document Is Argentina the First A.I. Election? The New York Times

### Document 1415

\* Michigan is implementing state-level policies to address deceptive uses of artificial intelligence and manipulated media ahead of the 2024 elections.  
  
\* The legislation, expected to be signed by Gov. Gretchen Whitmer, prohibits the use of AI-generated deepfakes within 90 days of an election.  
  
\* Several states, including California, Minnesota, Texas and Washington, have passed laws regulating deepfakes in political advertising.  
  
Michigan is joining an effort to curb deceptive uses of artificial intelligence and manipulated media through state-level policies as Congress and the Federal Elections Commission continue to debate more sweeping regulations ahead of the 2024 elections.  
  
Campaigns on the state and federal level will be required to clearly say which political advertisements airing in Michigan were created using artificial intelligence under legislation expected to be signed in the coming days by Gov. Gretchen Whitmer, a Democrat. It also would prohibit use of AI-generated deepfakes within 90 days of an election without a separate disclosure identifying the media as manipulated.  
  
Deepfakes are fake media that misrepresent someone as doing or saying something they didn't. They're created using generative artificial intelligence, a type of AI that can create convincing images, videos or audio clips in seconds.  
  
There are increasing concerns that generative AI will be used in the 2024 presidential race to mislead voters, impersonate candidates and undermine elections on a scale and at a speed not yet seen.  
  
Candidates and committees in the race already are experimenting with the rapidly advancing technology, which can create convincing fake images, video and audio clips in seconds and in recent years has become cheaper, faster and easier for the public to use.  
  
The Republican National Committee in April released an entirely AI-generated ad meant to show the future of the United States if President Joe Biden is reelected. Disclosing in small print that it was made with AI, it featured fake but realistic photos showing boarded-up storefronts, armored military patrols in the streets, and huge increases in immigration creating panic.  
  
In July, Never Back Down, a super PAC supporting Republican Florida Gov. Ron DeSantis, used an AI voice cloning tool to imitate former President Donald Trump’s voice, making it seem like he narrated a social media post he made despite never saying the statement aloud.  
  
Experts say these are just glimpses of what could ensue if campaigns or outside actors decide to use AI deepfakes in more malicious ways.  
  
So far, states including California, Minnesota, Texas and Washington have passed laws regulating deepfakes in political advertising. Similar legislation has been introduced in Illinois, Kentucky, New Jersey and New York, according to the nonprofit advocacy group Public Citizen.  
  
Under Michigan's legislation, any person, committee or other entity that distributes an advertisement for a candidate would be required to clearly state if it uses generative AI. The disclosure would need to be in the same font size as the majority of the text in print ads, and would need to appear "for at least four seconds in letters that are as large as the majority of any text" in television ads, according to a legislative analysis from the state House Fiscal Agency.  
  
Deepfakes used within 90 days of the election would require a separate disclaimer informing the viewer that the content is manipulated to depict speech or conduct that did not occur. If the media is a video, the disclaimer would need to be clearly visible and appear throughout the video's entirety.  
  
Campaigns could face a misdemeanor punishable by up to 93 days in prison, a fine of up to $1,000, or both for the first violation of the proposed laws. The attorney general or the candidate harmed by the deceptive media could apply to the appropriate circuit court for relief.  
  
Federal lawmakers on both sides have stressed the importance of legislating deepfakes in political advertising, and held meetings to discuss it, but Congress has not yet passed anything.  
  
A recent bipartisan Senate bill, co-sponsored by Democratic Sen. Amy Klobuchar of Minnesota, Republican Sen. Josh Hawley of Missouri and others, would ban "materially deceptive" deepfakes relating to federal candidates, with exceptions for parody and satire.  
  
Michigan Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson flew to Washington, D. C. in early November to participate in a bipartisan discussion on AI and elections and called on senators to pass Klobuchar and Hawley's federal Deceptive AI Act. Benson said she also encouraged senators to return home and lobby their state lawmakers to pass similar legislation that makes sense for their states.  
  
3 MEN ACCUSED OF PLOTTING TO KIDNAP MI GOV. WHITMER WERE PREPARED TO START CIVIL WAR, ACCORDING TO PROSECUTORS  
  
Federal law is limited in its ability to regulate AI at the state and local levels, Benson said in an interview, adding that states also need federal funds to tackle the challenges posed by AI.  
  
"All of this is made real if the federal government gave us money to hire someone to just handle AI in our states, and similarly educate voters about how to spot deepfakes and what to do when you find them," Benson said. "That solves a lot of the problems. We can’t do it on our own."  
  
In August, the Federal Election Commission took a procedural step toward potentially regulating AI-generated deepfakes in political ads under its existing rules against "fraudulent misrepresentation." Though the commission held a public comment period on the petition, brought by Public Citizen, it hasn’t yet made any ruling.  
  
Social media companies also have announced some guidelines meant to mitigate the spread of harmful deepfakes. Meta, which owns Facebook and Instagram, announced earlier this month that it will require political ads running on the platforms to disclose if they were created using AI. Google unveiled a similar AI labeling policy in September for political ads that play on YouTube or other Google platforms.

### Document 214

Meta will allow political ads on its platforms to question the outcome of the 2020 US presidential election, part of a rollback in election-related content moderation among major social media platforms over the past year ahead of the 2024 US presidential contest. The policy means that Meta, the parent company of Facebook and Instagram, will be able to directly profit from political ads that boost false claims about the legitimacy ofthe 2020 election. While the company will allow political advertisements to claim that past elections, including the 2020 presidential race, were rigged, it will prohibit those that "call into question the legitimacy of an upcoming or ongoing election." The change is part of a year-old policy update but has not been widely reported. The Wall Street Journal reported Meta's ads policy change earlier Wednesday. Meta says the policy allowing 2020 election denialism in political ads was part of an August 2022 announcement about its approach to last year's midterm elections, when the company said it would prohibit ads targeting users in the United States, Brazil, Israel and Italy that discourage people from voting, call into question the legitimacy of an upcoming or ongoing election or prematurely claim an election victory. The same month, Meta told The Washington Post that it would not remove posts from political candidates or regular users that claim voter fraud or that the 2020 election was rigged. Meta's broader electoral misinformation policy continues to prohibit content that could interfere with people's ability to participate in voting or the census, such as false claims about the timing of an election, according to the company. President Joe Biden's reelection campaign blasted Meta on Thursday, saying the company was "choosing to profit off of election denialism." "We wish we could say we were surprised Meta is choosing to profit off of election denialism, but it seems to be a feature of theirs, not a bug," TJ Ducklo, communications advisor to the Biden campaign said in a statement provided to CNN Thursday. "They amplified the lies behind the 'stop the steal; movement. Now they're coming for its cash. Joe Biden won the election in 2020 clearly, unequivocally, and fairly - no matter what Meta choose to promote," Ducklo added. "We wish we could say we were surprised Meta is choosing to profit off of election denialism, but it seems to be a feature of theirs, not a bug," TJ Ducklo, a representative for the Biden campaign, told CNN in a statement about Meta's ad policy. "They amplified the lies behind the 'stop the steal' movement. Now they're coming for its cash. Joe Biden won the election in 2020 clearly, unequivocally, and fairly - no matter what Meta choose to promote." Meta did not immediately respond to a request for comment on the Biden campaign's statement. Pressure on tech companies to combat election misinformation ramped up following the January 6, 2021, attack on the US Capitol, which was fueled by baseless claims about 2020 election fraud. The 2020 election was not rigged or stolen. Dozens of lawsuits attempting to challenge the 2020 presidential election results were dismissed at the state and federal levels in states across the country following a push to overturn the outcome that began in November 2020. But more recently, social platforms have shifted in how they handle election advertisements and misinformation related to the 2020 election. Meta, YouTube and X, the platform formerly known as Twitter, have all reinstated accounts belonging to former US President Donald Trump since last fall. Meta clarified following Trump's reinstatement in January that it would not punish the former president for attacking the results of the 2020 election but said he would be prohibited from casting doubt on an upcoming election. X also said earlier this year that it would once again allow political advertisements, lifting an earlier ban. YouTube said in June that it would no longer remove content featuring false claims that the 2020 US presidential election was stolen, reversing a policy instituted more than two years ago. However, the company says it will still prohibit content that misleads users about how and when to vote, promotes false claims that could discourage voting or otherwise "encourages others to interfere with democratic processes." YouTube's policy change allowing 2020 election denialism does not apply to its ad policies, YouTube spokesperson Michael Aciman confirmed Wednesday. YouTube's ad policy continues to prohibit claims that are "demonstrably false and could significantly undermine participation or trust in an electoral or democratic process." Separately, Meta said earlier this month that it would require political advertisers around the world to disclose any use of artificial intelligence in their ads, starting next year, as part of a broader move to limit "deepfakes" and other digitally altered misleading content. It also said it would prohibit political advertisers from using the company's new, artificial intelligence tools that help brands generate text, backgrounds and other marketing content. -CNN's Brian Fung contributed to this report. By Clare Duffy and Donie O'Sullivan, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: November 16, 2023 End of Document Bill Gates: Why I'm optimistic about the future of AI CNN Wire

### Document 1492

The Federal Election Commission (FEC) must consider whether it needs to set rules to prevent political campaigns from using artificial intelligence to create ads intended to deceive voters as the 2024 election cycle moves into full swing, an AI image analyst said.  
  
"The FEC will need to consider whether and how to regulate a campaign’s use of manipulated media in the service of its own candidate," Hany Farid, a University of California, Berkeley professor, wrote in a recent opinion piece for The Hill. "Manipulating the photographic record is only the first step in spreading lies."  
  
Presidential campaigns have already started using artificial intelligence to deceptively manipulate their campaign ads. Most notably, Florida Gov. Ron DeSantis' campaign used AI-generated audio and video to criticize former President Trump's policies, such as one portraying a fictional image of Trump affectionately hugging Anthony Fauci.  
  
"The issue, however, is not fundamentally one of AI or technology, but of the standards to which we want to hold our current and future leaders," Farid said. "To this end, it seems eminently reasonable to insist that our politicians be truthful."  
  
A PAC supporting DeSantis created an ad with AI-generated audio mimicking Trump’s voice criticizing Iowa Gov. Kim Reynolds. The AI voice appears to have been based on comments Trump wrote on Truth Social but never said aloud.  
  
Another video, distributed by Trump’s campaign, used artificial intelligence to recreate DeSantis’ 2024 presidential announcement on Twitter. The parody featured a Twitter Space with fictional guests, including billionaire Democratic donor George Soros, World Economic Forum Chair Klaus Schwab, former Vice President Dick Cheney, Adolph Hitler, the devil and the FBI.  
  
"The disinformation campaigns are now going to be fueled with generative AI audio, images and videos," Farid told Fox News in April. "Anytime I see the president speak or a candidate speak or a CEO speak or a reporter speak, now there's this lingering doubt."  
  
The FEC advanced a petition last week, filed by the nonprofit Public Citizen, which seeks to include deceptive AI-generated content in the commission's ban against "fraudulent misrepresentation" in campaign ads. The FEC will consider additional action after the public comment period ends Oct. 16.  
  
Lawmakers have also told Fox News they are concerned over how AI will influence elections, particularly the 2024 presidential race.  
  
"Right now, we're in the Wild West," Connecticut Democrat Sen. Richard Blumenthal told Fox News in late July. "AI enables, not only in effect, appropriation of creative products … but also impersonation, deepfakes, a lot of bad stuff."  
  
Meanwhile, the AI Accountability Act is making its way through the House. The bill, if it becomes law, would direct Commerce Department officials to meet with industry stakeholders and produce a report within 18 months of passage regarding threats from AI systems.  
  
CLICK HERE TO GET THE FOX NEWS APP  
  
"The landscape of photographic manipulation is long and varied and will continue to evolve beyond today’s generative AI," Farid wrote. "The power of generative AI, when coupled with the reach and speed of social media’s distribution and amplification, is a real threat to an information ecosystem already polluted with half-truths, lies and conspiracies."

### Document 183

The Federal Election Commission on Thursday took a small step toward regulating so-called deepfake material in political ads, agreeing to seek public comment on whether existing federal rules against fraudulent campaign advertising apply to ads that use artificial intelligence technology. But it's unclear whether the six-member commission, evenly divided along party lines, will move forward with formal regulations once the two-month public comment window closes, likely in October. The unanimous vote to allow public comment comes after the commissioners had deadlocked on the issue in June. On Thursday, one Republican commission member, Allen Dickerson, reiterated his argument that the agency lacked the authority from Congress to weigh in on the matter. He said the agency's existing rules center on candidates misrepresenting themselves and do not extend to regulating false claims made by a politician's rivals. The decision to open public comment followed the left-leaning watchdog group Public Citizen filing a second petition - following June's stalemate - that once again urged the commission to ban candidates and political parties from targeting their rivals with "deliberately deceptive" ads generated with AI. And, as CNN previously reported, dozens of Democratic lawmakers backed Public Citizen's move and called on the agency to consider cracking down on deepfakes. Concerns have grown that the soaring use of powerful AI technology is outpacing efforts to regulate it on the campaign trail. It has already begun to crop up in the 2024 presidential contest. In June, for instance, Florida Gov. Ron DeSantis' presidential campaign released a video on social media that appeared to use images generated by artificial intelligence to depict Donald Trump, the front-runner for the GOP nomination, hugging Dr. Anthony Fauci, a bete noir of the former president's. "If we don't get ahead of this challenge, the election and people's trust in elections will be damaged," Lisa Gilbert, Public Citizen's executive vice president, told CNN this week. "This is not a partisan problem." A group of Democratic lawmakers in Congress has introduced legislation to require disclaimers on political ads that use images or videos generated by AI, but the bills have not attracted Republican support so far. State lawmakers are moving to regulate the rapidly evolving technology. Roughly a dozen states have moved to target the use of nonconsensual deepfakes in pornography, said Matthew Ferraro, an attorney at WilmerHale, who is tracking the state activity. Meanwhile, laws in four states - California, Minnesota, Texas and Washington state - take aim at deepfakes in political ads, he said. The Minnesota and Washington state laws were enacted this year. "The state legislatures are moving with alacrity," Ferraro said. "Pornography was the focus when it was the most present danger, but now the growth of deepfakes targeting candidates has expanded that focus to include concerns about elections." By Fredreka Schouten, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: August 10, 2023 End of Document Oxford's word of the year 2023 is just brimming with charisma CNN Wire

### Document 84

Hate groups and far-right internet trolls have seized on the tensions surrounding the Israel-Hamas war, while leveraging advances in artificial intelligence to further stoke antisemitism in the United States. The confluence of the conflict and the rapid development - and sheer accessibility - of AI tools have allowed antisemitic groups to weaponize the technology, creating images and audio that are used to harass the Jewish community, according to experts who track online extremism. "We've seen a real concerning ideological convergence between far-right communities online and pro-Hamas sentiment," said Ben Decker, CEO of Memetica, a threat analysis company that monitors online hate. The activity is on law enforcement's radar as antisemitism remains on the rise nationwide: A 316% increase in antisemitic incidents has hit the US since the October 7 Hamas terror attack on Israel, compared to the same period last year, according to preliminary data released Monday by the Anti-Defamation League. Just days after the war between Israel and Hamas began, the FBI and the Department of Homeland Security warned of threats against Jewish, Muslim and Arab-American communities, noting that antisemitism and anti-Islamic sentiment "permeates many violent extremist ideologies and serves as a primary driver for attacks by a diverse set of violent extremists." The heads of both agencies are expected to address the issue of domestic extremism in a hearing on Capitol Hill on Wednesday. FBI Director Christopher Wray has already indicated that antisemitism is reaching "historic levels" in the US, and a police bulletin obtained by CNN indicates that DHS has compiled information on racist and hate groups in the US "celebrating attacks on the Jewish community." Artificial intelligence, real hate Users of the notorious hate-filled, far-right online forum 4chan quickly began celebrating the October 7 attack, in what Memetica describes as "convergence of Hamas and White supremacist ideologies." Although paradoxical that White supremacists would be supportive of an Islamic terrorist group, Decker says the White supremacists' hatred of Jewish people outranks all else. Karen Dunn, an attorney who sued the people responsible for the violence at the deadly 2017 Unite the Right rally in Charlottesville, Virginia, told CNN the hate groups "hate everybody, but they hate the Jews the most." Antisemitism is a commonality that can unite multiple different and competing hate groups, which can then metastasize into hate directed at others, she said. "That's what we saw in Charlottesville," Dunn said. "The weekend started with 'Jews will not replace us,' but ended with racially motivated violence against all groups." Decker noted the effectiveness of Hamas' strategy to publicize its terrorist attack on social media, despite most major platforms banning the terror group. Its already substantial following on Telegram, the social media messaging app, skyrocketed after the October 7 attacks. "There are all of these layers of coordination," Decker explained. "You have the fighters who are sharing the footage in near real-time with the social media operators. Then, you have that content being posted to Telegram." That content will sometimes make its way onto major platforms like Meta and YouTube before it is removed. But, Decker said, 4chan users help this terroristic content proliferate. "These 4chan communities are actually reuploading the videos and archiving them so they can continue to share them online for years to come," he said. In recent weeks, 4chan users have shared instructions to use AI image generation tools that are freely available online to create antisemitic depictions of Jewish people, leaning into old tropes of them as evil or greedy puppet masters, according to Memetica. The trolls are encouraged to create images on the AI generation tool of their choosing and to spread them across the internet. Specific instructions are posted on how to create the images using Microsoft Bing's new AI image tool. While Microsoft and other AI platforms have rules and some guardrails in place to try to stop their technology from being used to create such images, trolls have figured workarounds. Researchers at Carnegie Mellon recently showed CNN how AI technology can be tricked into doing things it shouldn't do. "The issue is those policies and mechanisms in place are really easy to game and circumvent," Decker said. "It's exposed a real Achilles heel in the next wave of content moderation, particularly as it relates to image." A Microsoft spokesperson told CNN in a statement, "We believe the creation of reliable and inclusive AI technologies is critical and something we take very seriously." The company "prohibits the creation of harmful content" and is investigating reports of antisemitic content. A fake call "Hi, I'm Jon Greenblatt and I'm the CEO of the Anti-Defamation League," the voice on the October 25 call said. Indeed, it sounded just like Jonathan Greenblatt, head of the ADL, one of the country's best-known organizations that fights antisemitism. But the voice, which had called into a city council meeting in Calabasas, California, soon began promoting the work of an antisemitic hate group known as the Goyim Defense League (GDL). The group has created antisemitic fliers that have been disseminated in neighborhoods across the country. Despite sounding like Greenblatt, the voice was, of course, not really his. It was generated using new AI software that can mimic people's voices. "Not bad... It might not sound the smoothest of AI, but it's one of the first," Jon Minadeo, the leader of the GDL hate network, said during a video stream while watching a recording of the call made to the Calabasas city council. "We'll keep perfecting it." After the AI call concluded, other antisemitic callers dialed into the meeting, including one with the name that, when read aloud, sounded like "Jew destroyer." The city's mayor, David Shapiro, intervened, saying, "We aren't going to allow that kind of communication and hate speech in this city, and especially now." Many city councils across the country began allowing citizens to call into meetings during Covid-19 and have recently been plagued by antisemitic callers. These calls are not limited to California; the extremists have hijacked city council meetings in states such as Iowa, Massachusetts, and Oregon. They have also disrupted online events, including Alcoholics Anonymous gatherings and police commissioner meetings, often adopting pseudonyms connected to the Third Reich. In some instances, callers claim their address is "88," a numerical code for "Heil Hitler." There is a growing trend in which extremists "use AI to manipulate, distort and malign not only ADL but other Jews," an ADL spokesperson told CNN. A CNN review of one GDL associate, for example, found at least 8 social media posts employing voice manipulation since October 7. These videos superimposed sound over various subjects, including local anchors, Jewish politicians, and famous broadcasters. On the streets While such groups have been quick to adopt high-tech hate strategies, they're still employing an old-fashioned, but effective, way of spreading antisemitic messaging: fliers. The GDL's fliers - that repeat age-old tropes about Jewish people - have shown up in neighborhoods across the country. The ADL's Center on Extremism has counted more than 284 instances of the hateful fliers like those referenced in Calabasas being distributed in 35 different states across the country this year, according to Carla Hill, the group's senior investigative research director. Last month, the GDL also projected antisemitic messages on CNN Center in Atlanta. Minadeo, the hate group's leader, was sentenced this month to 30 days behind bars in Florida, after distributing the antisemitic fliers. While hate speech is protected by the First Amendment, littering is not: Prosecutors in Palm Beach County successfully brought litter charges against the antisemite. He plans on appealing the conviction, according to his attorney. Since the October 7 attack on Israel, hate groups also have attempted to latch onto the pro-Palestinian movement to push their own antisemitism-promoting agenda. Members of the National Justice Party (NJP) - an antisemitic group that was set up by people who participated in the Unite the Right rally - demonstrated outside the White House last month praising Hamas. In Missoula, Montana, pro-Palestine demonstrators chanted "go home Nazis" when a White supremacist group showed up at their demonstration. Antisemitism isn't the only form of hate that has seen a public uptick in the US since the start of the Israel-Hamas war. The Department of Homeland Security has noted how some US extremists "see the violence committed by Muslims abroad as an excuse to target the Muslim community in the US," according to a police bulletin obtained by CNN. That bulletin noted multiple incidents in October of anonymous calls to mosques and an Islamic school in Arizona that spewed threatening or vulgar language. The bulletin further described an increase in calls from members of the public "reporting suspicious persons who they claim - based solely on race, religion or country of origin, may be involved in" terrorist activities. CNN's Jade Gordon contributed to this report. TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: December 16, 2023 End of Document How antisemitic hate groups are using artificial intelligence in the wake of Hamas attacks CNN Wire

### Document 678

Listen and follow ‘Hard Fork’ Apple | Spotify | Amazon | YouTube President Biden’s new executive order on artificial intelligence has a little bit of everything for everyone concerned about A.I. Casey takes us inside the White House as the order was signed. Then, Rebecca Tushnet, a copyright law expert, walks us through the latest developments in a lawsuit against the creators of A.I.-image generation tools. She explains why artists may have trouble making the case that these tools infringe on their copyrights. And finally, it’s time again for HatGPT. We get a taste of the tech headlines you may have missed from the week. Today’s guest: Rebecca Tushnet, professor of law at Harvard Law School. Additional reading: Casey’s debrief on his trip to the White House. Kevin’s breakdown of the executive order. A judge found many of the claims in a lawsuit against Stability AI, Midjourney and DeviantArt to be “defective.” Credits “Hard Fork” is hosted by Kevin Roose and Casey Newton and produced by Davis Land, Rachel Cohn and Emily Lang. The show is edited by Jen Poyant. Engineering by Rowan Niemisto and original music by Dan Powell, Elisheba Ittoop, Sophia Lanman and Rowan Niemisto. Fact-checking by Caitlin Love. Special thanks to Paula Szuchman, Pui-Wing Tam, Nell Gallogly, Kate LoPresti and Jeffrey Miranda. “Hard Fork” is hosted by Kevin Roose and Casey Newton and produced by Davis Land, Rachel Cohn and Emily Lang. The show is edited by Jen Poyant. Engineering by Rowan Niemisto and original music by Dan Powell, Elisheba Ittoop, Sophia Lanman and Rowan Niemisto. Fact-checking by Caitlin Love. Special thanks to Paula Szuchman, Pui-Wing Tam, Nell Gallogly, Kate LoPresti and Jeffrey Miranda. Load-Date: November 3, 2023 End of Document Biden to Issue First Regulations on Artificial Intelligence Systems The New York Times

### Document 164

A student at a New Jersey high school is calling for federal legislation to address AI generated pornographic images after she says photos of her and other female classmates were manipulated and possibly shared online over the summer. Westfield High School student Francesca Mani, 14, and her mother, Dorota, have expressed frustration over what they say is a lack of legal recourse in place to protect victims of AI-generated pornography. "In this situation, there was some boys or a boy - that's to be determined - who created, without the consent of the girls, inappropriate images," Dorota said, speaking with CNN's Michael Smerconish Saturday. Francesca, who said she was among more than 30 female students at Westfield High School whose photos were manipulated and possibly shared publicly, is demanding accountability from the school and local, state, and government officials. School administrators initially became aware of the incident on October 20 when students informed them the images were created and possibly shared over the summer. "There was a great deal of concern about who had images created of them and if they were shared," Westfield Principal Mary Asfendis wrote in a letter to students and parents sent on October 20. "At this time, we believe that any created images have been deleted and are not being circulated. This is a very serious incident." Westfield High School has since conducted its own investigation and the Westfield Police Department and the school's appointed resource officer "were immediately notified and consulted throughout the investigation," according to school spokesperson Mary Ann McGann. CNN has contacted the Westfield Police Department for comment. McGann told CNN the school is not able "to provide specific details on the number of students involved and any disciplinary actions imposed, as matters involving students are confidential." The school provided CNN with a statement from Superintendent Dr. Raymond Gonzalez, who said, "All school districts are grappling with the challenges and impact of artificial intelligence and other technology available to students at any time and anywhere." Gonzalez added, "The Westfield Public School District has safeguards in place to prevent this from happening on our network and school-issued devices. We continue to strengthen our efforts by educating our students and establishing clear guidelines to ensure that these new technologies are used responsibly in our schools and beyond." Dorota said she's proud of her daughter for speaking up and advocating not only for herself, but on behalf of other young girls who have also been victimized by AI generated deepfake pornographic content. "I think this issue is more complex than just Westfield High School, and this is our time and opportunity to treat it as a teachable platform, to shed the light on this important issue," she said. Dorota said her daughter has urged her to see if there are any laws in New Jersey protecting against deepfake images or videos and has also written a letter to President Joe Biden asking him to urge state governors to make sure there are laws in place to protect underage girls and boys. CNN has reached out to the New Jersey Union County Prosecutor's Office and the White House for comment. Intelligence officials in the US have warned about the sharp rise in deepfake videos, which may look convincingly real but are generated using artificial intelligence. In California, bills have been written to combat the use of deepfakes in nonconsensual pornography. CNN's Samantha Beech contributed to this report. By Skylar Harris and Artemis Moshtaghian, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: November 21, 2023 End of Document AI-generated beer recipe in the works at Rio Bravo Brewing Company CNN Wire

### Document 844

Legislators in two dozen states are working on bills, or have passed laws, to combat A.I.-generated sexually explicit images of minors. Caroline Mullet, a ninth grader at Issaquah High School near Seattle, went to her first homecoming dance last fall, a James Bond-themed bash with blackjack tables attended by hundreds of girls dressed up in party frocks. A few weeks later, she and other female students learned that a male classmate was circulating fake nude images of girls who had attended the dance, sexually explicit pictures that he had fabricated using an artificial intelligence app designed to automatically ''strip'' clothed photos of real girls and women. Ms. Mullet, 15, alerted her father, Mark, a Democratic Washington State senator. Although she was not among the girls in the pictures, she asked if something could be done to help her friends, who felt ''extremely uncomfortable'' that male classmates had seen simulated nude images of them. Soon, Senator Mullet and a colleague in the State House proposed legislation to prohibit the sharing of A.I.-generated sexually explicit depictions of real minors. ''I hate the idea that I should have to worry about this happening again to any of my female friends, my sisters or even myself,'' Ms. Mullet told state lawmakers during a hearing on the bill in January. The State Legislature passed the bill without opposition. Gov. Jay Inslee, a Democrat, signed it last month. States are on the front lines of a rapidly spreading new form of peer sexual exploitation and harassment in schools. Boys across the United States have used widely available ''nudification'' apps to surreptitiously concoct sexually explicit images of their female classmates and then circulated the simulated nudes via group chats on apps like Snapchat and Instagram. Now, spurred in part by troubling accounts from teenage girls like Ms. Mullet, federal and state lawmakers are rushing to enact protections in an effort to keep pace with exploitative A.I. apps. Since early last year, at least two dozen states have introduced bills to combat A.I.-generated sexually explicit images -- known as deepfakes -- of people under 18, according to data compiled by the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, a nonprofit organization. And several states have enacted the measures. Among them, South Dakota this year passed a law that makes it illegal to possess, produce or distribute A.I.-generated sexual abuse material depicting real minors. Last year, Louisiana enacted a deepfake law that criminalizes A.I.-generated sexually explicit depictions of minors. ''I had a sense of urgency hearing about these cases and just how much harm was being done,'' said Representative Tina Orwall, a Democrat who drafted Washington State's explicit-deepfake law after hearing about incidents like the one at Issaquah High. Some lawmakers and child protection experts say such rules are urgently needed because the easy availability of A.I. nudification apps is enabling the mass production and distribution of false, graphic images that can potentially circulate online for a lifetime, threatening girls' mental health, reputations and physical safety. ''One boy with his phone in the course of an afternoon can victimize 40 girls, minor girls,'' said Yiota Souras, chief legal officer for the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, ''and then their images are out there.'' Over the last two months, deepfake nude incidents have spread in schools -- including in Richmond, Ill., and Beverly Hills and Laguna Beach, Calif. Yet few laws in the United States specifically protect people under 18 from exploitative A.I. apps. That is because many current statutes that prohibit child sexual abuse material or adult nonconsensual pornography -- involving real photos or videos of real people -- may not cover A.I.-generated explicit images that use real people's faces, said U.S. Representative Joseph D. Morelle, a Democrat from New York. Last year, he introduced a bill that would make it a crime to disclose A.I.-generated intimate images of identifiable adults or minors. It would also give deepfake victims, or parents, the right to sue individual perpetrators for damages. ''We want to make this so painful for anyone to even contemplate doing, because this is harm that you just can't simply undo,'' Mr. Morelle said. ''Even if it seems like a prank to a 15-year-old boy, this is deadly serious.'' U.S. Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, another New York Democrat, recently introduced a similar bill to enable victims to bring civil cases against deepfake perpetrators. But neither bill would explicitly give victims the right to sue the developers of A.I. nudification apps, a step that trial lawyers say would help disrupt the mass production of sexually explicit deepfakes. ''Legislation is needed to stop commercialization, which is the root of the problem,'' said Elizabeth Hanley, a lawyer in Washington who represents victims in sexual assault and harassment cases. The U.S. legal code prohibits the distribution of computer-generated child sexual abuse material depicting identifiable minors engaged in sexually explicit conduct. Last month, the Federal Bureau of Investigation issued an alert warning that such illegal material included realistic child sexual abuse images generated by A.I. Yet fake A.I.-generated depictions of real teenage girls without clothes may not constitute ''child sexual abuse material,'' experts say, unless prosecutors can prove the fake images meet legal standards for sexually explicit conduct or the lewd display of genitalia. Some defense lawyers have tried to capitalize on the apparent legal ambiguity. A lawyer defending a male high school student in a deepfake lawsuit in New Jersey recently argued that the court should not temporarily restrain his client, who had created nude A.I. images of a female classmate, from viewing or sharing the pictures because they were neither harmful nor illegal. Federal laws, the lawyer argued in a court filing, were not designed to apply ''to computer-generated synthetic images that do not even include real human body parts.'' (The defendant ultimately agreed not to oppose a restraining order on the images.) Now states are working to pass laws to halt exploitative A.I. images. This month, California introduced a bill to update a state ban on child sexual abuse material to specifically cover A.I.-generated abusive material. And Massachusetts lawmakers are wrapping up legislation that would criminalize the nonconsensual sharing of explicit images, including deepfakes. It would also require a state entity to develop a diversion program for minors who shared explicit images to teach them about issues like the ''responsible use of generative artificial intelligence.'' Punishments can be severe. Under the new Louisiana law, any person who knowingly creates, distributes, promotes or sells sexually explicit deepfakes of minors can face a minimum prison sentence of five to 10 years. In December, Miami-Dade County police officers arrested two middle school boys for allegedly making and sharing fake nude A.I. images of two female classmates, ages 12 and 13, according to police documents obtained by The New York Times through a public records request. The boys were charged with third-degree felonies under a 2022 state law prohibiting altered sexual depictions without consent. (The state attorney's office for Miami-Dade County said it could not comment on an open case.) The new deepfake law in Washington State takes a different approach. After learning of the incident at Issaquah High from his daughter, Senator Mullet reached out to Representative Orwall, an advocate for sexual assault survivors and a former social worker. Ms. Orwall, who had worked on one of the state's first revenge-porn bills, then drafted a House bill to prohibit the distribution of A.I.-generated intimate, or sexually explicit, images of either minors or adults. (Mr. Mullet, who sponsored the companion Senate bill, is now running for governor.) Under the resulting law, first offenders could face misdemeanor charges while people with prior convictions for disclosing sexually explicit images would face felony charges. The new deepfake statute takes effect in June. ''It's not shocking that we are behind in the protections,'' Ms. Orwall said. ''That's why we wanted to move on it so quickly.'' https : // www.nytimes.com/2024/04/22/technology/deepfake-ai-nudes-high-school-laws.html Graphic PHOTOS: Caroline Mullet prompted her father, Mark, a Washington State senator, to work on a ban. State Representative Tina Orwall drafted a House bill. (PHOTOGRAPHS BY RUTH FREMSON/THE NEW YORK TIMES) (A19) This article appeared in print on page A1, A19. Load-Date: April 23, 2024 End of Document Judge Dismisses X's Lawsuit Against Anti-Hate Research Group The New York Times

### Document 701

Listen to and follow ‘Hard Fork’ Apple | Spotify | Amazon | YouTube This week, we look at a mess of corporate drama in artificial intelligence. Stability AI has announced that its founder and C.E.O., Emad Mostaque, is leaving the company. Meanwhile, Microsoft hired away two of the co-founders and much of the staff of Inflection, without actually acquiring the company itself. Both moves surprised tech insiders. Then, we talked with listeners who had something to say about our interview with Jonathan Haidt on smartphones, social media and young people. And finally, we examine the true motives behind “Shrimp Jesus” and other hugely popular images on social media that were generated with artificial intelligence. Today’s guests: Jordan Lucero, a high school student Maya Rayle, a graduate student Jack Campbell, a college student Brendan Kelley, a high school digital coach Additional Reading: The indie A.I. companies are falling apart How Spammers, Scammers and Creators Leverage A.I.-Generated Images on Facebook for Audience Growth Credits “Hard Fork” is hosted by Kevin Roose and Casey Newton and produced by Davis Land and Rachel Cohn. The show is edited by Jen Poyant. Engineering by Alyssa Moxley and original music by Dan Powell, Marion Lozano and Rowan Niemisto Fact-checking by Caitlin Love. Special thanks to Paula Szuchman, Pui-Wing Tam, Nell Gallogly, Kate LoPresti and Jeffrey Miranda. “Hard Fork” is hosted by Kevin Roose and Casey Newton and produced by Davis Land and Rachel Cohn. The show is edited by Jen Poyant. Engineering by Alyssa Moxley and original music by Dan Powell, Marion Lozano and Rowan Niemisto Fact-checking by Caitlin Love. Special thanks to Paula Szuchman, Pui-Wing Tam, Nell Gallogly, Kate LoPresti and Jeffrey Miranda. Load-Date: March 29, 2024 End of Document Trump to Sign Executive Order Promoting Artificial Intelligence The New York Times

### Document 1163

Phone calls made using artificial intelligence-generated voices are illegal after a unanimous vote Thursday by the Federal Communications Commission. That will prohibit a growing number of calls, including one in January that used President Joe Biden's voice to encourage New Hampshire voters to skip the primary. The robocall was artificially generated and is being probed by the New Hampshire Attorney General's Office as an attempt at voter suppression. The unanimous decision Thursday recognizes the calls made with AI-generated voices as "artificial" under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, the agency said. "Bad actors are using AI-generated voices in unsolicited robocalls to extort vulnerable family members, imitate celebrities, and misinform voters. We're putting the fraudsters behind these robocalls on notice," said FCC Chairwoman Jessica Rosenworcel in a press release. "State Attorneys General will now have new tools to crack down on these scams and ensure the public is protected from fraud and misinformation." What is happening with AI-generated calls? The FCC said the rise of these types of calls has escalated during the last few years as technology has the potential to confuse consumers with misinformation by imitating the voices of celebrities, political candidates, and close family members. The action by the FCC makes the act itself of using AI to generate the voice in the robocalls illegal, "expanding the legal avenues through which state law enforcement agencies can hold these perpetrators accountable under the law," the agency said. The initiators of such calls have also been accused of other crimes. New Hampshire Secretary of State David Scanlan said the fake Biden robocall was a form of voter suppression that cannot be tolerated, according to the Associated Press. New Hampshire Attorney General John Formella said Tuesday that investigators had identified the Texas-based Life Corp., and its owner, Walter Monk, as the source of the calls, which were made to thousands of New Hampshire residents. The state issued a cease-and-desist order and subpoena to Life Corp. and Texas-based Lingo Telecom, which Formella said transmitted the calls. Lingo Telecom told the Associated Press in a statement that it had no involvement in the production of the call content. A man who answered the business line for LIfe Corp. declined to comment to the AP on Thursday. Reaction to the decision Consumer advocacy group Public Citizen praised the decision but said it didn't go far enough. "Thank you, FCC, for today's desperately needed rule outlawing AI voice-generated robocalls," said Robert Weissman, president of Public Citizen, in a statement. "This rule will meaningfully protect consumers from rapidly spreading AI scams and deception. Every agency should follow suit and apply the tools and laws at their disposal to regulate AI. But in a follow-up email, Weissman said the terms of the underlying statute have limitations. Election-related and nonprofits can still make AI calls to landlines only. Jonathan S. Uriarte, director of strategic communications for FCC chair Rosenworcel's office said AI-generated calls would still be allowed to landlines if they meet certain criteria. But the new Commission rules apply to any nonemergency call made using an auto-dialer or prerecorded or artificial voice, whether commercial or not if it is made to a wireless phone. Also banned would be those calls made to emergency lines or hospital/healthcare facility phones, he said. The Commission's rules also provide guardrails for noncommercial calls or calls from nonprofits using artificial or prerecorded voice to residential lines by limiting them to no more than three calls within a consecutive 30-day period, Uriarte said. Callers must also honor opt-out requests for future calls. The FCC ban is the first step, but Congress needs to step up to combat AI-generated fakes, said Rep. Yvette Clarke, D-N.Y. "We all know how destructive robocalls can be, and this decision, as amazing as it is, won't stop bad actors from trying to scam everyday Americans or eliminate their attempts to undermine our elections," Clarke said in a statement. "So, the next step is for Congress to act - and fast. I believe Democrats and Republicans can agree that AI-generated content used to deceive people is a bad thing, and we need to work together to help folks have the tools necessary to help discern what's real and what isn't." Two bills that would regulate the use of AI-generated content in political campaigns were introduced in Congress in 2023 but have languished. One, introduced by Clarke in May, would expand disclosure requirements for campaign ads to include if AI was used to generate videos or images. The other, introduced in September and led by Sen. Amy Klobuchar, D- Minn., would forbid the use of AI in political advertising. While congressional action on how to tame AI-generated content significantly lags, the White House Artificial Intelligence Council met on Jan. 29, three months after Biden signed an executive order to reduce the risks of AI involving national security and consumer rights. Other fakes need to be stopped, too, group says The AI-fakes aren't just via phone calls. Earlier this week, an independent body that reviews Meta's content moderation decisions urged the tech giant to overhaul its policy on manipulated videos to encompass fake or distorted clips that can mislead voters and tamper with elections. The Oversight Board upheld a Meta decision last May to keep a doctored Biden video online but asked Meta to crack down on all doctored content in the future. Graphic The FCC has outlawed AI robocalls. Jacquelyn Martin/AP Load-Date: February 12, 2024 End of Document HIGHLIGHT: Virginia USA Today

### Document 76

Police in Spain have launched an investigation after images of young girls, altered with artificial intelligence to remove their clothing, were sent around a town in the south of the country. A group of mothers from Almendralejo, in the Extremadura region, reported that their daughters had received images of themselves in which they appeared to be naked. One of the mothers, Miriam Al Adib, used a video published on her verified Instagram account to raise awareness about the situation. She recounts how one of her daughters told her that someone had used an app to make an image of her in which she appeared to be naked, and that she had since found out that the same thing had happened to dozens more girls. Addressing those responsible, Al Adib said: "You don't appreciate the damage you have done." Francisco Mendoza, a regional government official, told local public media outlet Canal Extremadura that police have identified some of the young people that could be involved in producing the images. On Wednesday, a spokeswoman for the high court of justice in Extremadura told CNN that a police investigation is ongoing. Spain's national police did not respond to requests for comment. Al Adib called on those responsible to cooperate in fixing the issue, and said there was concern that the images could be uploaded to pornographic sites. "Using other peoples' photos for this kind of atrocity and sending them around is a very serious crime," she wrote in the caption. On Monday, Pilar Porron, the mother of another one of the girls, told Canal Extremadura that her daughter found out from one of her friends that she had appeared in a naked photo. Fatima Gomez, another mother, told the channel that one boy tried to extort her daughter using a doctored image. She said her daughter had showed her a conversation with the boy in which he asked her to send him money, and when her daughter refused, the boy sent her a manipulated image of her naked. According to the outlet, the images were made using an app which uses artificial intelligence to produce images of people without any clothes on. Mayor of Almendralejo Jose Maria Ramirez said that the incident "is another case of gender-based violence." And Maria Guardiola, head of the Extremadura regional government, condemned the "disgusting incident" in a post on X, formerly known as Twitter. "Digital violence against women is a scourge that is on the rise," wrote Guardiola. The incident comes as Spain is facing a reckoning over sexual assault and gender based violence after Luis Rubiales, president of the Spanish soccer federation, was accused of kissing Women's World Cup winner Jennifer Hermoso without consent. Rubiales resigned from his position on September 10 following weeks of fierce criticism. He denies the allegations against him. The kiss on Hermoso came after the Spanish team's victory in the Women's World Cup final on August 20, and sparked condemnation in Spain and across the world. The 46-year-old previously apologized and described the kiss as "mutual" - a claim Hermoso denied, saying she did not consent and was not respected. There was also further uproar on September 14 as police arrested a man on suspicion of sexual assault after he appeared to touch a TV journalist on the bottom as she was reporting live from the streets of Madrid. By Jack Guy, CNN TM & © 2023 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: September 20, 2023 End of Document 5 things to know for Dec. 20: Trump, Israel, Border lawsuit, Covid-19, Artificial intelligence CNN Wire

### Document 237

The circulation of explicit and pornographic pictures of megastar Taylor Swift this week shined a light on artificial intelligence's ability to create convincingly real, damaging - and fake -images. But the concept is far from new: People have weaponizedthis type of technology againstwomen and girlsfor years. And with the rise and increased access to AI tools, experts say it's about to get a whole lot worse,for everyone from school-age children to adults. Already, some high schools students across the world, from New Jersey to Spain, have reported their faces were manipulated by AI and shared online by classmates. Meanwhile, a young well-known female Twitch streamer discovered her likeness was being used in a fake, explicit pornographic video that spread quickly throughout the gaming community. "It's not just celebrities [targeted]," said Danielle Citron, a professor at the University of Virginia School of Law. "It's everyday people. It's nurses, art and law students, teachers and journalists. We've seen stories about how this impacts high school students and people in the military. It affects everybody." But while the practice isn't new, Swift being targeted could bring more attention to the growing issues around AI-generated imagery. Her enormous contingent of loyal "Swifties" expressed their outrage on social media this week, bringing the issue to the forefront. In 2022, a Ticketmaster meltdown ahead of her Eras Tour concert sparked rage online, leading to several legislative efforts to crack down on consumer-unfriendly ticketing policies. "This is an interesting moment because Taylor Swift is so beloved," Citron said. "People may be paying attention more because it's someone generally admired who has a cultural force. ... It's a reckoning moment." 'Nefarious reasons without enough guardrails' The fake images of Taylor Swift predominantlyspread on social media site X, previously known as Twitter. The photos - which show the singer in sexually suggestive and explicit positions - were viewed tens of millions of times before being removed from social platforms. But nothing on the internet is truly gone forever, and they will undoubtedly continue to be shared on other, less regulated channels. Although stark warnings have circulated about how misleading AI-generated images and videos could be used to derail presidential elections and head up disinformation efforts, there's been less public discourse on how women's faces have been manipulated, without their consent, into often aggressive pornographic videos and photographs. The growing trend is the AI equivalent of a practice known as "revenge porn." And it's becoming increasingly hard to determine if the photos and videos are authentic. What's different this time, however, is that Swift's loyal fan base bandedtogether to use the reporting tools to effectively take the posts down. "So many people engaged in that effort, but most victims only have themselves," Citron said. Although it reportedly took 17 hours for X to take down the photos, many manipulated images remain posted on social media sites. According to Ben Decker, who runs Memetica, a digital investigations agency, social media companies "don't really have effective plans in place to necessarily monitor the content." Like most major social media platforms,X's policies ban the sharing of "synthetic, manipulated, or out-of-context media that may deceive or confuse people and lead to harm." But at the same time, X has largely gutted its content moderation team and relieson automated systems and user reporting. (In the EU, X is currently being investigated over its content moderation practices). The company did not respond to CNN's request for comment. Other social media companies also have reduced their content moderations teams.Meta, for example, made cuts to its teams that tackle disinformation and coordinated troll and harassment campaigns on its platforms, people with direct knowledge of the situation told CNN, raising concerns ahead of the pivotal 2024 elections in the US and around the world. Decker said what happened to Swift is a "prime example of the ways in which AI is being unleashed for a lot of nefarious reasons without enough guardrails in place to protect the public square." When asked about the images on Friday, White House press secretary Karine Jean-Pierre said: "It is alarming. We are alarmed by the reports of the circulation of images that you just laid out - false images, to be more exact, and it is alarming." A growing trend Although thistechnology has been available for a while now, it is getting renewed attention now because of the offending photos of Swift. Last year, a New Jersey high school student launched a campaign for federal legislation to address AI generated pornographic images after she said photos of her and 30 other female classmates were manipulated and possibly shared online. Francesca Mani, a student at Westfield High School, expressed frustration over the lack of legal recourse to protect victims of AI-generated pornography. Her mother told CNN it appeared "a boy or some boys" in the community created the images without the girls' consent. "All school districts are grappling with the challenges and impact of artificial intelligence and other technology available to students at any time and anywhere," Westfield Superintendent Dr. Raymond Gonzalez told CNN in a statement at the time. In February 2023, a similar issue hit the gaming community when a high-profile male video game streamer on the popular platform Twitch was caught looking at deepfake videosof some of his female Twitch streaming colleagues. The Twitch streamer "Sweet Anita " later told CNN it is "very, very surreal to watch yourself do something you've never done." The rise and access to AI-generated tools has made it easier for anyone to create these types of images and videos, too. And there also exists a much wider world of unmoderated not-safe-for-work AI models in open source platforms, according to Decker. Cracking down on this remains tough. Nine US states currently have laws against the creation or sharing of non-consensual deepfake photography, synthetic images created to mimic one's likeness, but none exist on the federal level. Many experts are calling for changes to Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act, which protects online platforms from being liable over user-generated content. "You can't punish it under child pornography laws ... and it's different in the sense that no child sexual abuse happening," Citron said. "But the humiliation and the feeling of being turned into an object, having other people see you as a sex object and how you internalize that feeling ... is just so awfully disruptive to your social esteem." How to protect your images People can take a few small steps to help protect themselves from their likeness being used in non-consensual imagery. Computer security expert David Jones, from IT services company Firewall Technical, advises that people should consider keeping profiles private and sharing photos only with trusted people because "you never know who could be looking at your profile." Still, many people who participate in "revenge porn" personally know their targets, so limiting what is shared in general is the safest route. In addition, the tools used to create explicit images also require a lot of raw data and images that show faces from different angles, so the less someone has to work with the better. Jones warned, however, that because AI systems are becoming more efficient, it's possible in the future only one photo will be needed to create a deepfake version of another person. Hackers can also seek to exploit their victims by gaining access to their photos. "If hackers are determined, they may try to break your passwords so they can access your photos and videos that you share on your accounts," he said. "Never use an easy-to-guess password, and never write it down." CNN's Betsy Kline contributed to this report. By Samantha Murphy Kelly, CNN TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: January 26, 2024 End of Document Elon Musk and other tech leaders call for pause in 'out of control' AI race CNN Wire

### Document 40

Days before a pivotal election in Slovakia to determine who would lead the country, a damning audio recording spread online in which one of the top candidates seemingly boasted about how he'd rigged the election. And if that wasn't bad enough, his voice could be heard on another recording talking about raising the cost of beer. The recordings immediately went viral on social media, and the candidate, who is pro-NATO and aligned with Western interests, was defeated in September by an opponent who supported closer ties to Moscow and Russian President Vladimir Putin. While the number of votes swayed by the leaked audio remains uncertain, two things are now abundantly clear: The recordings were fake, created using artificial intelligence; and US officials see the episode in Europe as a frightening harbinger of the sort of interference the United States will likely experience during the 2024 presidential election. "As a nation, we are woefully underprepared," said V.S. Subrahmanian, a Northwestern University professor who focuses on the intersection of AI and security. Senior national security officials in the US have been gearing up for "deepfakes" to inject confusion among voters in a way not previously seen, a senior US official familiar with the issue told CNN. That preparation has involved contingency planning for a foreign government potentially using AI to interfere in the election. State and federal authorities are also grappling with increased urgency to pass legislation and train election workers to respond to deepfakes, but limited resources within elections offices and inconsistent policies have led some experts to argue that the US is not equipped for the magnitude of the challenge, a CNN review found. Already, the US has seen AI-generated disinformation in action. In New Hampshire, a fake version of President Joe Biden's voice was featured in robocalls that sought to discourage Democrats from participating in the primary. AI images that falsely depicted former President Donald Trump sitting with teenage girls on Jeffrey Epstein's plane circulated on social media last month. A deepfake posted on Twitter last February portrayed a leading Democratic candidate for mayor of Chicago as indifferent toward police shootings. Various forms of disinformation can shape public opinion, as evidenced by the widely held false belief that Trump won the 2020 election. But generative AI amplifies that threat by enabling anyone to cheaply create realistic-looking content that can rapidly spread online. Political operatives and pranksters can pull off attacks just as easily as Russia, China or other nation state actors. Researchers in Slovakia have speculated that the vote-rigging deepfake their country faced was the work of the Russian government. "I can imagine scenarios where nation state adversaries record deepfake audios that are disseminated using both social media as well as messaging services to drum up support for candidates they like and spread malicious rumors about candidates they don't like," said Subrahmanian, the Northwestern professor. The FBI or Department of Homeland Security can move more swiftly to speak out publicly against a threat if they know that a foreign actor is behind a deepfake, said a senior US official familiar with the issue. But if an American citizen could be behind a deepfake, US national security officials would be more reluctant to counter it publicly out of fear of giving the impression that they are influencing the election or restricting speech, the official said. And once a deepfake appears on social media, it can be nearly impossible to stop its spread. "The concern is that there's going to be a deepfake of a secretary of state who says something about the results, who says something about the polling, and you can't tell the difference," said the official, who was not authorized to speak to the press. States try to prepare Efforts to regulate deepfakes and guard against their effects vary greatly among US states. Some states including California, Michigan, Minnesota, Texas and Washington have passed laws that regulate deepfakes in elections. Minnesota's law, for example, makes it a crime for someone to knowingly disseminate a deepfake intended to harm a candidate within 90 days of an election. Michigan's laws require campaigns to disclose AI-manipulated media, among other mandates. More than two dozen other states have such legislation pending, according to a review by Public Citizen, a nonprofit consumer advocacy group. CNN asked election officials in all 50 states about efforts to counter deepfakes. Out of 33 that responded, most described existing programs in their states to respond to general misinformation or cyber threats. Less than half of those states, however, referenced specific trainings, policies or programs crafted to respond to election-related deepfakes. "Yes, this is something that keeps us all up at night," said Alex Curtas, a spokesperson for New Mexico's secretary of state, when asked about the issue. Curtas said New Mexico has plans for tabletop-exercises with local officials that will include discussion of deepfakes, but he said the state is still looking for tools to share with the public to help determine whether content has been generated with artificial intelligence. Jared DeMarinis, Maryland's administrator of elections, told CNN his state issued a rule that requires political ads that involve AI-generated content to include disclaimers, but he said he hopes the state legislature will pass a law that gives the state more authority on the issue. "I don't believe you can completely outlaw the activity but there is a substantial governmental interest in making sure the electorate knows what they are seeing, because the old saying 'seeing is believing' is no longer the case," DeMarinis said. Other states acknowledged limited efforts. "The Idaho Secretary of State's Office has not taken any specific actions surrounding deepfakes," spokesperson Chelsea Carattini said in an email, though she added Idaho plans to launch a new website for voters to find reliable information. Some efforts to combat disinformation have triggered more distrust. Last year, Washington's secretary of state's office signed a contract with a tech company to track election-related falsehoods on social media, which would include deepfakes, a spokesperson told CNN. But in November, the state's Republican Party submitted an ethics complaint related to that contract, alleging the secretary was using public funds to pay a company to "surveil voters ... suppressing opposition views." The state ethics board declined to move forward on the complaint, which elicited more protest from the party. Multiple pieces of federal legislation on election-related deepfakes have been proposed. US law currently prohibits campaigns from "fraudulently misrepresenting" other candidates, but whether that includes deepfakes is an open question. The Federal Election Commission has been considering the idea but has not reached a decision on the matter. Ilana Beller of Public Citizen, the consumer advocacy group, expressed cautious optimism over the rate that both red- and blue-leaning states have been proposing and passing legislation on deepfakes, but she said more must be done. "We would like to see more from the federal government, from the FEC and from many states that haven't taken the step to regulate on this issue," Beller said. Lessons from Chicago Some US candidates have been forced to personally figure out how to respond to deepfakes. Paul Vallas, for example, ran for mayor of Chicago as a moderate Democrat last year and was targeted by an audio clip posted on X, formerly known as Twitter, by a mysterious account called "Chicago Lakefront News." "These days people will accuse a cop of being bad if they kill one person that was running away. Back in my day, cops would kill, say, 17 or 18 civilians in their career and nobody would bat an eye," said the voice in the post that sounded nearly identical to Vallas. "We need to stop defunding the police and start refunding them." Vallas' campaign responded by issuing a statement that denounced the video as fake and deceptive. But by then, it had been viewed thousands of times before being deleted. While Vallas won the first round of voting, he ultimately lost the election in a runoff to a progressive candidate, Brandon Johnson. Asked if he thinks the deepfake cost him the race, Vallas said, "No, you know, I think it was a factor in a close election." "We'll never know who actually created the video, but clearly there was a campaign on multiple fronts to try to misrepresent my record and to try to characterize my candidacy as something that it was not," he added. "There's some damage that's not repairable, so in a close race something like that can be a factor." A warning from Slovakia Michal Simecka, the leader of the Progressive Slovakia party, understands why some people could have been fooled by the deepfake that falsely purported to capture him discussing with a journalist a plan to manipulate votes at polling stations. "It does sound like me," Simecka told CNN, referring to the audio, which he said played into conspiracy theories that a segment of the population already believed. The fake audio emerged on the barely regulated messaging app Telegram two days before Slovakia's parliamentary elections and quickly jumped to TikTok, YouTube and Facebook. Simecka said his team and others complained to social media platforms and law enforcement. Despite some platforms removing or slapping factcheck warnings on some posts containing the audio, it continued to spread. Simecka said there's no way to know whether the deepfake altered the outcome of the election, which his party lost to a more Russia-friendly party, but said, "It probably had some effect." Daniel Milo, who until December ran a center within Slovakia's Ministry of Interior setup to counter disinformation, said the debacle showed the way in which some major social media platforms lack processes to effectively respond to deepfakes. TikTok and YouTube outright deleted copies of the deepfake, he said, while Facebook deleted some, marked others as false but did not touch others. He estimates hundreds of thousands of people saw posts containing the audio. He said social media platforms need to "put measures in place" to prevent attempts to meddle with an election. A spokesperson for Meta, Facebook's parent company, said in a statement, "Our independent fact-checking network reviews and rates misinformation-including content that's AI-generated- and we label it and down-rank it in feed so fewer people see it." While the statement said content that violates company policies is removed, it did not address why some posts containing the Slovak deepfake were not marked as false. While the original source of the vote-rigging deepfake has not been confirmed, Milo said that some of the earliest posts containing the audio came from pro-Russian politicians in Slovakia. He believes it's not a coincidence that Russia's government publicly pushed a similar conspiracy theory on the same day the deepfake emerged. "In my professional capacity, I do believe that this deepfake was part of a wider influence campaign by Russia to interfere in the Slovak elections," Milo said. Janis Sarts, director of the NATO Strategic Communications Centre of Excellence, a NATO-accredited research organization based in Latvia, said in a statement that there's no known evidence showing the deepfake originated in Russia, though he also noted that just over an hour before the deepfake surfaced, Russia's Foreign Intelligence Service (SVR) released a press statement accusing the US of trying to influence Slovakia's election in favor of Slovakia's progressive party. The Russian statement specifically named Simecka. "The claims made in the Russian Intelligence Service's statement and the content of the deepfake that went viral simultaneously correspond to each other. They both target Progressive Slovakia and promote the same false narrative," Sarts said. He added that one of the politicians in Slovakia who first posted the deepfake appeared on the news of a Russian channel within a day and made similar claims. Russia's SVR did not respond to a request for comment. Regardless of the source, Milo said the US and other nations with elections this year should get ready. "My warning is brace yourself for upcoming barrage of deepfakes, of audio and video content that will be targeting presidential candidates that will try to polarize and disrupt the social cohesion in the US," Milo said. It was a sentiment echoed by Simecka. "I think this might be the year when we see a deepfake boom in election campaigns all across the world," he said. "It's effective. It's fairly easy to produce. There isn't regulation to combat it effectively." By Curt Devine, Donie O'Sullivan and Sean Lyngaas, CNN TM & © 2024 Cable News Network, Inc., a Time Warner Company. All rights reserved. Load-Date: March 4, 2024 End of Document Europe is leading the race to regulate AI. Here's what you need to know CNN Wire

### Document 1162

Faked sexually explicit images of global megastar and singer Taylor Swift have spread through the internet and prompted outrage this week, highlighting how rapidly an explicit image doctored by artificial intelligence can spread. It's an unfolding controversy that also shows how few clear legal protections exist for victims in a world where AI has burst on the scene in only a few short years and can generate images of nearly anything without the consent of people depicted. USA TODAY was only able to identify 10 states that have passed laws banning exploitative deepfake pornography, or AI-generated images, audio files or videos with sexual content. There is no federal law regulating it. That means the question of whether the depictions are actually against the law is messy, and leaves victims like Swift many confusing options. It's possible that the faked images could result in criminal charges, but it's more likely that victims get justice by suing companies involved in the images' creation or proliferation. That's according to Carrie Goldberg, a victims' rights attorney who has taken on tech companies and represented clients who were victims of nonconsensual porn, stalking and harassment and, now, deepfake pornography. Goldberg also notes that lawsuits are a much more practical solution for a wealthy celebrity than they are for someone with less influence, who might also be the victim of deepfake porn. In what states is deepfake porn illegal? On Friday, USA TODAY was only able to find 10 states which appear to have laws that specifically address the issue of pornographic deepfakes. The earliest law, in Virginia, dates from 2019. A small number of states have existing laws about the nonconsensual distribution of pornography - or "revenge porn" - that may also cover AI-generated pornography, said Goldberg. But for many states, those laws are written in a way that implies the images must be of the victim's own private body parts, not parts that are generated by AI. This means that for now, the only states where deepfake victims have specific legal remedies are these: California: In 2020 the state passed a law allowing victims of deepfake pornography to sue those who create and distribute sexually explicit deepfake material if the victim did not consent to it. Victims can sue for up to $150,000 if the deepfake was "committed with malice." Florida: In 2022 the state passed a law that prohibits the dissemination of sexually explicit deepfake images without the victim's consent. It is a third-degree felony with a maximum sentence of five years in prison, a $5,000 fine and five years' probation. Georgia: A 2020 state law banned the online dissemination of falsely created pornographic images or videos. Hawaii: In 2021 the state outlawed the intentional creation, disclosure, or threat of disclosure of nonconsensual sexually explicit deepfake images or videos. It is a Class C felony, punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a fine of up to $10,000. Illinois: On Jan. 1, the state added new protections for victims of deepfake porn. The law allows anyone falsely depicted in sexually explicit images or videos to sue the person who created the material. The law amends existing protections passed in 2015 for victims of revenge porn. Victims can sue for damages and, to maintain their privacy, can use a pseudonym in court. Minnesota: A 2023 state law made it illegal to create sexually explicit deepfakes and to use deepfakes to influence an election. This can include up to five years in prison and $10,000 in fines for distributing the images or videos. New York: In 2023 the state banned the distribution of pornographic images made using artificial intelligence without the consent of the subject. Violators can face up to a year in jail and a $1,000 fine. Victims also have the right to sue. Texas: In 2023 the state made it a Class A misdemeanor to create sexually explicit, nonconsensual deepfake videos punishable by up to one year in jail, a fine of up to $4,000, or both jail time and a fine. South Dakota: A 2022 law made it a Class 1 misdemeanor to create deepfake pornography of an unwilling victim. If the victim is under 17 and the perpetrator at least 21, it is a Class 6 felony punishable by two years imprisonment, a fine of up to $4,000 or both. Virginia: The state law was passed in 2019, as part of an existing law relating to revenge porn. The update adds "falsely created videographic or still image." It is punishable by up to a year in jail or a fine of $2,500 or both. Were the fake images of Taylor Swift a crime? Can she sue? Even with 10 states having laws on the books covering deepfake porn, criminal laws may not be the most practical solution for a victim, said Goldberg. For one thing, law enforcement would have to prioritize investigating a case, and for another, it can be a big web of perpetrators to track down from whoever created the content to anybody who shared it. As an attorney, she would focus on going after the AI product - the company or platform that was used to create the deepfake porn - and the tech platforms that enabled its use, such as app stores where the product could be downloaded, and possibly even social media companies where the imagery is shared. Taylor Swift could sue such companies or platforms, Goldberg said. Tennessee, where Swift lives, doesn't have a law explicitly banning deepfake porn. Tennessee Gov. Bill Lee proposed one this month. Called the Ensuring Likeness Voice and Image Security (ELVIS) Act, it would update the state's Protection of Personal Rights law to include protections for songwriters, performers, and music industry professionals' voice from the misuse of artificial intelligence and would also include pornographic deepfakes. In Swift's case, the star also spends a lot of time in New York, and New York does have both criminal and civil options for victims. Even without the criminal laws, she could sue civilly, focusing on the misappropriation of her likeness. Even if it turned out that the perpetrators were not in the U.S., Swift's massive power and influence could help her in that case, too. Goldberg said she represented a celebrity a few years ago whose image was superimposed in porn scenes, which she fought to have removed from foreign sites. What's next as AI image generation becomes more mainstream? More laws governing deepfake pornography are anticipated in the coming years at the state level. A possible federal NO FRAUD AI Act was circulated in 2023 in draft form, but many in the technological world believe it is too broad and unspecific to be workable. Future legislation at a federal and state level would require the consensus of lawmakers and more celebrities using their voices to draw attention to the issue, Goldberg said. "As a society, just like we did with nonconsensual pornography, to just turn the tables on what we'll tolerate, and make it so that people who might share or like or relink or post to this kind of content are deterred from doing that," Goldberg said. Graphic Taylor Swift performs in Los Angeles. Faked explicit images of Swift spread through the internet and sparked outrage. Sandy Hooper/USA TODAY Load-Date: January 29, 2024 End of Document Swift images show threat from AI will get bigger USA Today

### Document 1406

\* The Minnesota Senate has approved a bill that would make disseminating certain deepfakes illegal as artificial intelligence technology has become easier to use now more than ever.  
  
\* Under the Minnesota measure, people would be criminalized if they distribute AI-generated images that contain pornography without consent and political misinformation that can hurt a political candidate or influence an election.  
  
\* The measure must go through a conference committee and get signed by Minnesota Gov. Tim Walz to become law.  
  
In a nearly unanimous vote, Minnesota Senate lawmakers passed a bill Wednesday that would criminalize people who non-consensually share deepfake sexual images of others, and people who share deepfakes to hurt a political candidate or influence an election.  
  
Deepfakes are videos and images that have been digitally created or altered with artificial intelligence or machine learning. Deepfake pornography and political misinformation have been created with the technology since it first began spreading across the internet several years ago. That technology is easier to use now than ever before.  
  
The bill would allow prosecutors to charge people with up to five years in prison and $10,000 in fines for disseminating deepfakes. To become law, the bill must still go through a conference committee and get signed by Democratic Gov. Tim Walz.  
  
REGULATE AI? GOP MUCH MORE SKEPTICAL THAN DEMS THAT GOVERNMENT CAN DO IT POLL  
  
Only one lawmaker voted against the bill on Wednesday.  
  
"The concern I have is just the civil penalty. I want to see it higher," Republican Sen. Nathan Wesenberg, of Little Falls, said on the Senate floor before voting against the bill.  
  
Supporters said the bill is cutting-edge and necessary.  
  
"We need to protect all Minnesotans who might become victims of those that seek to use technology or artificial intelligence to threaten, harass, or ... humiliate anybody," Republican Sen. Eric Lucero, of St. Michael, said in support.  
  
A small handful of other states have passed similar legislation to combat deepfakes, said Democratic Sen. Erin Maye Quade, the Apple Valley lawmaker who championed the bill. Those states include Texas, California and Virginia.  
  
"I think we're really behind at the federal level and the state level" on data privacy and technology regulation, Maye Quade said. "Just watching the advancement of AI technology, even in the last year, had me really concerned that we didn't have anything in place."  
  
In a January video, President Joe Biden talked about tanks. But a doctored version of the video amassed hundreds of thousands of views that week on social media, making it appear like he gave a speech that attacked transgender people.  
  
CLICK HERE TO GET THE FOX NEWS APP  
  
Digital forensics experts said the video was created using a new generation of artificial intelligence tools, which allow anyone to quickly generate audio simulating a person’s voice with a few clicks of a button. And while the Biden clip on social media may have failed to fool most users, the clip showed how easy it now is for people to generate hateful and disinformation-filled deepfake videos that could do real-world harm.  
  
Some social media companies have been tightening up their rules to better protect their platforms against deepfakes.  
  
TikTok said in March that all deepfakes or manipulated content showing realistic scenes must be labeled to indicate they are fake or altered in some way, and that deepfakes of private figures and young people are no longer allowed. Previously, the company had barred sexually explicit content and deepfakes that mislead viewers about real-world events.

### Document 447

The video, called ''Let's Get Ready to Bumble,'' is a slick mash-up of President Biden's verbal slip-ups and his stumbles set to a thumping 1990s dance track. And when it was played on a big screen at Trump rallies late last year, it consistently drew laughs and jeers from the crowd. But Donald J. Trump thought he could improve it. So the former president asked an adviser to pass along a few notes to one of the video's creators: It should include a clip of the president falling off a bicycle, he suggested, and another of him flubbing a line in a recent speech. The video's co-creator -- Bryan Heestand, a product engineer in Ohio who goes by the anonymous handle C3PMeme -- rushed to incorporate the former president's edits. He was delighted, he said later in a podcast interview, to see Mr. Trump play the new version at his final rally before the midterm elections, pausing his speech to watch it with well over a thousand supporters gathered at Dayton International Airport. ''He had some suggestions. We made it happen,'' Mr. Heestand said. Mr. Heestand doesn't work for Mr. Trump, but he belongs to a small circle of video meme-makers who have effectively served as a shadow online ad agency for his presidential campaign. Led by a little-known podcaster and life coach, this meme team has spent much of the year flooding social media with content that lionizes the former president, promotes his White House bid and brutally denigrates his opponents. Much of the group, which refers to itself as Trump's Online War Machine, operates anonymously, adopting the cartoonish aesthetic and unrelenting cruelty of internet trolls. Cheered on by Mr. Trump, the group traffics freely in misinformation, artificial intelligence and digital forgeries known as deepfakes. Its memes are riddled with racist stereotypes, demeaning tropes about L.G.B.T.Q. people and broad scatological humor. Their most vulgar invectives are often aimed at women, particularly those seen as enemies of Mr. Trump. In one video, the former United Nations ambassador Nikki Haley's face is pasted on the body of a nearly naked woman, who kicks a man with the face of Gov. Ron DeSantis of Florida in the groin. Another depicts Casey DeSantis, the governor's wife, as a porn star. Women with ties to Mr. DeSantis are often shown with red knees, suggesting they have performed a sex act. The former president and his inner circle have celebrated the group's work and helped it reach millions. Dan Scavino, Mr. Trump's social media adviser; Steven Cheung, the campaign's spokesman; and Donald Trump Jr. frequently share the memes on their social media accounts. Since March, Mr. Trump has posted videos made by the team to his Truth Social and Instagram accounts -- which have more than 30 million followers combined -- at least two dozen times. He tends to share the group's less crude content, favoring memes that feature him in a positive light. But Mr. Trump and his campaign have also taken a more active role in the group's activities, a New York Times review found. Over the past year, he and his campaign have privately communicated with members of the meme team, giving them access and making specific requests for content. In at least one instance, the campaign shared behind-the-scenes footage to be used in videos, according to members of the team. Late last month, Mr. Trump sent personalized notes to several of the group's members, thanking them for their work. In September, Jason Miller, a senior Trump campaign adviser, posted that the meme team was ''single-handedly changing the landscape of politics and social media.'' Asked by The Times about the group, the Trump campaign on Tuesday cast them as mere volunteers. ''Every campaign in politics has volunteers and shows appreciation to their volunteers,'' said Mr. Cheung, the campaign spokesman, adding that the group had done a ''masterful job'' highlighting Mr. DeSantis's ''insecurities and blunders.'' Viral memes have played a role in presidential races since Barack Obama's first run for the White House in 2008. But the meme team's work -- blessed by Mr. Trump, polished and substantially scaled up -- represents an evolution with the potential to transform campaigning online. In an age of social media, the power of memes is rising as the influence of traditional television ads fades. Cheap to make and free to distribute, they are largely unconstrained by regulations about accuracy, fairness and transparency that apply to television and radio advertising. And they are proliferating just as fewer internet platforms try to police political content. ''It's ominous,'' said Saurav Ghosh, a former Federal Election Commission lawyer who now works at the Campaign Legal Center, a government watchdog nonprofit. Mr. Ghosh said the meme team's activities appeared to fit the definition of a super PAC -- an entity that can raise and spend unlimited sums to support a candidate or issue but must report its donors and spending. Yet because the group operates outside the campaign finance system, its finances and funders remain unknown. The lack of transparency ''creates an avenue for lots of money to be spent in coordination with a campaign and having a serious impact on races without the public having any sense of what's really going on,'' Mr. Ghosh said. 'It Doesn't Have to Be True' At the center of Mr. Trump's meme militia is Brenden Dilley, a 41-year-old podcaster, failed congressional candidate and self-described social media and political influencer. Mr. Dilley doesn't create the memes himself, but he provides the organizing force and smash-mouth ethos driving the crew. ''It doesn't have to be true. It just has to go viral,'' he has said on his podcast. The group's more than two dozen members, posting under the hashtag #DilleyMemeTeam, convene in a private Telegram channel to share ideas and pick targets. Many also faithfully tune into Mr. Dilley's daily podcast, where he talks at length about the group's activities, interacts with a small but devoted audience and promotes his 2013 self-help book, ''Still Breathin': The Wisdom and Teachings of a Perfectly Flawed Man.'' Most of the meme-makers post anonymously. The Times used podcast transcripts, photographs, news footage and public records to identify Mr. Heestand, who declined to comment. While some members have sizable followings, they have also been amplified by high-profile right-wing figures. Roger Stone, a longtime friend and adviser to Mr. Trump, hosted Mr. Dilley on his podcast last week, saying that he had ''changed the course of history in this country.'' The right-wing podcaster Jack Posobiec and the internet troll known as Catturd, who each have more than two million followers on X, regularly share the group's work. But the team's content isn't just niche entertainment for the profoundly online; many memes have broken through to the mainstream. A video calling President Biden a ''puppet candidate'' and filled with conspiracy theories about election fraud went viral in July after Frank Luntz, a Republican pollster, posted his criticism, calling it ''the most alarming political ad I've seen this year.'' In an interview, Mr. Luntz said he worried that such spots would soon become commonplace. ''They have figured out how to manipulate the public,'' Mr. Luntz said, ''and they frankly don't care about the consequences.'' In August, when Mr. Trump was indicted on conspiracy charges related to his attempts to overturn the 2020 election in Georgia, several team members produced a music video targeting the Fulton County district attorney, Fani T. Willis. A Kanye West parody, it used artificial intelligence to mimic Mr. Trump's voice rapping lyrics that were peppered with racist dog whistles. The initial posting on social media, by the meme team member Ramble\_Rants, logged 1.4 million views on X and was widely shared on other platforms. Nobody has borne the brunt of the group's attacks more than Mr. DeSantis. The meme team has produced hundreds of derisive posts attacking the Florida governor's masculinity, demeanor, marriage and parenting, and his height. The group's members have described the onslaught as part guerrilla messaging aimed at shaping coverage of the race and part psy-op aimed at the candidate himself. They take credit for catapulting ''bootgate'' -- the unproven rumor that Mr. DeSantis wears lifts in his cowboy boots -- into the mainstream media. (Politico published a 1,400-word investigation into the candidate's footwear in October.) They also claim its barrage of mockery is the reason Mr. DeSantis wears the boots in the first place. ''They all went straight to his head,'' Ramble\_Rants posted last month. The DeSantis campaign did not respond to a request for comment. Mr. Dilley has sworn to ''destroy'' the governor's career and make him ''unelectable,'' even if he drops out of the 2024 race. A recent Christmas-themed meme directed at Mr. DeSantis ended with: ''Forever you will be mocked.'' Mr. Dilley declined to be interviewed for this article, and the team subsequently produced a video mocking The New York Times. Mr. Dilley told his podcast listeners that he planned to hang a copy of this article next to a signed letter from Mr. Trump. ''Thanks to your efforts,'' that letter reads, according to photos posted to social media, ''we exposed Joe Biden's failures and lies for the whole country to see.'' Gratitude and Access Mr. Dilley has been a supporter of Mr. Trump for years, and in 2018 he unsuccessfully ran for Congress in Arizona as a ''staunch believer in the Make America Great Again movement.'' But until recently, his devotion always came from a distance. Today, Mr. Dilley, who now lives north of Atlanta, says he has visited Mr. Trump's Mar-a-Lago resort three times in the past year. He and his team have posted numerous photos of themselves posing with Mr. Trump, spending time with his advisers and attending events at Trump properties. During an episode of his show just before Thanksgiving, Mr. Dilley claimed to be texting one of those advisers, asking if he could join the former president at a football game at the University of South Carolina. That weekend, he and his wife were photographed by Mr. Miller in the governor's box at Williams-Brice Stadium in Columbia, S.C., along with Mr. Trump. A video that Mr. Dilley's wife, Reanna, shot of Mr. Trump walking on the field at halftime was subsequently viewed millions of times online and reposted by the former president on Truth Social. Like many other influencers, Mr. Dilley appears to receive talking points from the campaign. He also claims more exclusive access, describing phone calls from advisers to Mr. Trump to discuss memes his team is producing and whether they strike the desired tone. In July, one of the group's most prolific contributors -- a musician from outside San Diego named Michael Beatty, who goes by the handle Miguelifornia -- mentioned that Mr. Scavino and Mr. Miller ''gave us tons of great video'' shot at a Trump rally in South Carolina. Days later, the team released a clip that appeared to use behind-the-scenes footage of Mr. Trump at a rally. The moody meme, cast in blue monochrome and set to a Phil Collins song, cast Mr. Trump as a serious, heroic leader and concluded with information on how to text a donation to the campaign. ''This is a campaign ad if I've ever seen one,'' one team member, who goes by MAGADevilDog, wrote on X. A Plan to Avoid 'a Ton of Oversight' Because the Dilley Meme Team's content is shared on the internet, rather than on television or radio, it generally isn't subject to laws requiring ads to include disclosure about who paid for them. ''If it goes on the internet, there's essentially no regulation,'' said Richard L. Hasen, an elections law expert at the University of California, Los Angeles. And without regulation, he added, it's impossible to know who is paying for the content. But campaign finance experts pointed to two other unknowns about the Dilley Meme Team's operations: coordination and compensation. If a group is receiving compensation to help a candidate get elected, then it could be considered a super PAC and should be registered and reporting its donors and spending. If it is not compensated but is coordinating with the campaign, then it may run afoul of strict limits on in-kind contributions, said Paul S. Ryan, who serves as deputy executive director of the pro-democracy group Funders' Committee for Civic Participation. Mr. Ryan said receiving video footage that was not publicly available could be considered coordination. Memes created with input from the campaign, he said, ''are just as good as a direct contribution to the campaign'' and may be worth far more than the $6,600 individual limit per election cycle. Mr. Dilley and other members of the meme team often claim they receive no financial compensation for their efforts. ''Everything they do, they do it for free and out of love of country,'' said Alex Bruesewitz, a Republican strategist close to Mr. Trump, who frequently shares Dilley Meme Team posts. Mr. Dilley, who in 2019 was found to have failed to pay more than $24,000 in child support and interest, says he now makes ''multiple six figures'' a year. That income, he said on his podcast last month, comes from a combination of sources: podcast subscriptions and sponsors, sales of apparel, his life-coaching business and streaming revenue from the video platform Rumble, where the Dilley Show has more than 12,000 subscribers. ''There's nothing here that's mysterious,'' he said. ''It's all transparent.'' Federal Election Commission records show no payments from any political committee to Mr. Dilley or other members of the meme team. Mr. Dilley has claimed to have received gifts from Mr. Trump. Last March, he posted video of a box filled with 28 Make America Great Again hats, each signed by the former president. The package was sent by the campaign in thanks for assisting with ''rapid response'' during President Biden's State of the Union address, Mr. Dilley said. Signed MAGA hats can sell for as much as $1,000 on the secondary market. Mr. Dilley also said he got access to dozens of V.I.P. tickets to a Trump rally in Hialeah, Fla., on Nov. 8, which he gave to supporters of his show. It is unclear how much the tickets were worth, but tickets for other rallies have sold for as much as $1,500 apiece. Mr. Dilley has been clear that he is looking for more than just thank-you gifts. In October, he told his podcast audience that he wanted to use limited liability companies to receive money from Trump donors to fund his team's work. The idea, he said, is to avoid ''a ton of red tape'' and ''a ton of oversight'' that come with operating as a super PAC or being paid by the campaign. ''If you go super PAC or official campaign, you can get paid, but the problem is a lawyer has to watch every single thing you put out, and we don't want that,'' Mr. Dilley said on his podcast in October. ''What we need is people that were going to give huge dollar amounts to the super PACs and the campaigns to just give directly to us.'' ''We already have L.L.C.s formed,'' he added. ''We're ready to rock 'n' roll.'' Brett Kappel, a campaign finance lawyer who advises both Democrats and Republicans, described that plan as ''problematic'' because it implies a clear goal of circumventing public disclosure as required by the F.E.C. ''People can take advantage of those failures of the regulatory system to promote the interests of a candidate without the public ever being aware of it,'' Mr. Kappel said. In that landscape, he added, ''L.L.C.s have become the tool of choice'' because they can be layered to obscure both the source and recipient of payments. The Dilley Meme Team was registered as a business in July, using the address of a UPS store outside Tampa, according to Florida business records. Mr. Dilley acknowledged being involved in its parent company, Counter Productions Digital Media L.L.C., which was registered at the same address in early 2022. He denies having said he set up any L.L.C.s to avoid campaign finance rules. On his podcast, Mr. Dilley has laid out his vision for his team, saying he hopes to hire all 27 meme team members full time through the 2024 election. ''We need 12 months of everyone full time working to meme Donald Trump back into the White House while destroying Joe Biden,'' he said. Jaymin Patel contributed research.Jaymin Patel contributed research. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/12/13/us/politics/trump-meme-trolls-2024.html Graphic PHOTOS: Donald J. Trump has helped spread memes that traffic in misinformation, and his campaign has given meme-makers behind-the-scenes video from his rallies. (PHOTOGRAPH BY (PHOTOGRAPH BY JORDAN GALE FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES) Going on the Offensive: The Dilley Meme Team's work is often cartoonish and rife with mockery, savaging Donald J. Trump's opponents while lionizing the former president.: A video focusing on President Biden's verbal slip-ups and physical stumbles was played at Trump rallies last year after the inclusion of edits suggested by the former president. A recent meme with a message to Gov. Ron DeSantis, who has been a particular focus of the meme group's attacks, targeted his masculinity, his demeanor and his height. BRENDEN DILLEY, above, the podcaster, failed congressional candidate and self-described social media and political influencer at the center of the meme militia. (A20) This article appeared in print on page A1, A20. Load-Date: December 14, 2023 End of Document A.I. and Being Alive The New York Times

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The images, which at first glance appear genuine and are interspersed with real photographs in a campaign video, purport to show Donald Trump hugging and kissing Dr. Anthony Fauci. As Gov. Ron DeSantis of Florida begins to aggressively attack former President Donald J. Trump, his campaign has spread three images of the former president embracing Dr. Anthony S. Fauci that forensic experts say are almost certainly realistic-looking ''deepfakes'' generated by artificial intelligence. The images -- which at first glance appear genuine and are interspersed with real photographs in a campaign video -- show Mr. Trump hugging and kissing Dr. Fauci, who led the nation's pandemic response and has been a target of harsh criticism from Mr. DeSantis. The governor has used the pandemic to contrast himself with his main rival for the Republican presidential nomination. A Twitter account run by Mr. DeSantis's campaign posted the images, part of a video attacking Mr. Trump, on Monday. The news agency Agence France-Presse first reported that they appeared fake on Wednesday. The governor's campaign did not respond to a request for comment. Mr. Trump's Republican allies criticized the DeSantis campaign on Thursday. Senator J.D. Vance of Ohio wrote on Twitter: ''Smearing Donald Trump with fake AI images is completely unacceptable.'' Representative Marjorie Taylor Green of Georgia agreed, saying: ''Those fake AI campaign ads need to be taken down immediately.'' In turn, Mr. DeSantis's camp suggested the images were obviously fake, comparing them to memes circulated by Mr. Trump and his allies. But those images -- which included a video of Mr. DeSantis in a woman's suit adapted from ''The Office'' and a ''recording'' of a conversation between Mr. DeSantis, Adolf Hitler and the Devil -- were clearly intended to be humorous and easy to discern as doctored. On Twitter, Christina Pushaw, the DeSantis campaign's rapid response director, shared a fake photograph of Mr. DeSantis riding a rhinoceros (a reference to accusations that he is a ''Republican in Name Only,'' or RINO), writing: ''I think this might be an AI-generated image. Who knows?'' The image, which appeared to be photoshopped, had earlier been posted by Mr. Trump on his Truth Social website. As the 2024 campaign heats up, the use of such deepfakes has been of urgent concern to those who study manipulated images, which thanks to new technology are easier to generate than ever before. While Americans have grown far more skeptical of reports in the print, digital and broadcast news media, experts said, they have been more likely to trust videos and images that they could examine with their own eyes. The advent of deepfakes could change that. ''This is the big information security problem of the 21st century,'' said Matthew Stamm, an associate professor of electrical and computer engineering at Drexel University who reviewed the images of Mr. Trump and Dr. Fauci and strongly doubted their authenticity. After President Biden announced he would seek re-election, the Republican National Committee released a video with A.I.-generated images, including of China invading Taiwan, claiming to depict a potential future if he were to win again in 2024. Unlike Mr. DeSantis's video, the R.N.C. ad acknowledged, in small white characters at the top left of the screen, that it had been ''built entirely with A.I. imagery.'' Hany Farid, a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, said the use of such tactics would only increase. ''We will continue to see campaigns, state-sponsored actors, trolls and people who want to sow chaos use these fake images to drive their own agendas,'' said Mr. Farid, who also concluded that the images posted by the DeSantis campaign were most likely fake. While he described the three images as ''pretty clumsily done'' -- pointing to flaws in Mr. Trump's hair and ear, as well as nonsensical lettering in what appeared to be a White House seal and an American flag with a bizarre pattern of stars -- he said generative artificial intelligence was quickly growing more sophisticated. For instance, he said, the technology had already adapted to produce more authentic-looking hands, an early flaw in its realism. ''These are well-known signs that an A.I.-based synthetic image generator was likely used to create these images,'' said Mr. Farid, who added that some experts were beginning to systemically review campaign materials for signs they contain deepfakes. He said politicians would now have a ready-made excuse when genuine representations of their actions -- such as Mr. Trump's infamous ''Access Hollywood'' tape -- appear in public. ''They have plausible deniability,'' Mr. Farid said. ''They can say it's fake.'' Jonathan Swan and Shane Goldmacher contributed reporting.Jonathan Swan and Shane Goldmacher contributed reporting. https : // www.nytimes.com/2023/06/08/us/politics/desantis-deepfakes-trump-fauci.html Graphic This article appeared in print on page B6. Load-Date: June 9, 2023 End of Document How to Give Your Photos and Videos a Vintage Look The New York Times