

data-ppf.github.io 2021-04-15

lecture 14 of 14: future of data

chris wiggins + matt jones, Columbia

main theme for today

## main theme for today

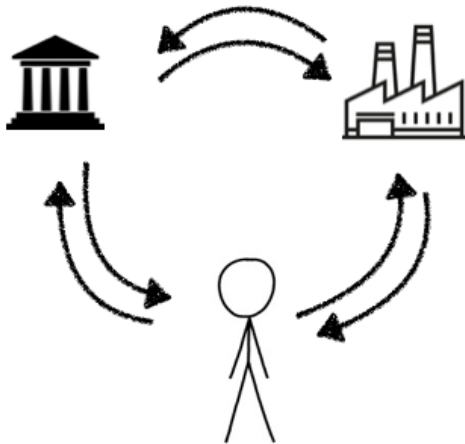


Figure 1: 3 player game

other themes for today

## other themes for today

see diverse sources of power

for changing

choices in the past that no longer seem contingent

and are embedded in seemingly hegemonic firms

## student observations:

```
13 manheim ["Regulation in the age of AI"]
24 zimmerman ["Tech Can't Fix..."]
  8 heavy_minus_sign
  7 gdpr
  9 fan ["Employees as Regulators..."]
  6 heavy_plus_sign
  3 brookings ["Ethical algorithm design..."]
```

## reminder from Lecture 1

data: past, present, and future



&



&



chris wiggins + matt jones

Lec 1, 2021 ; [data-ppf.github.io](https://data-ppf.github.io)

Figure 2: keep hope alive

## student observations: positive sentiment

- ▶ How High Technology Employees Affect Private Ordering gave me much hope in people-power.



## student observations: positive sentiment

- ▶ How High Technology Employees Affect Private Ordering gave me much hope in people-power.
- ▶ as ... fresh classes of graduates are entering the industry, if we do not see changes on the policy and institutional level, these discussions seem self-indulgent. However, it does give me hope that we are at least hearing these voices and recognizing them!

## student observations: positive sentiment

- ▶ How High Technology Employees Affect Private Ordering gave me much hope in people-power.
- ▶ as ... fresh classes of graduates are entering the industry, if we do not see changes on the policy and institutional level, these discussions seem self-indulgent. However, it does give me hope that we are at least hearing these voices and recognizing them!
- ▶ This Thursday's readings helped give me a greater sense of optimism about the future (although that's a relatively bar). Consider climate change. There is no one solution to address it, but, rather, if we are to find a solution, it will be by applying every tool we have to bring to bear on the problem (e.g. nuclear energy, sustainable farming, pumped hydro, etc.).

## student observations: negative sentiment (1/2)

- ▶ Like many others, I must say that these readings give me little reason for optimism.

## student observations: negative sentiment (1/2)

- ▶ Like many others, I must say that these readings give me little reason for optimism.
- ▶ This week's readings gave me little hope for a morally based, ethical future of Data and Artificial Intelligence. As stated in the Zimmerman article, the argument that “algorithms can avoid biased decision making, thereby achieving a level of neutrality and objectivity that is not humanly possible” is far too optimistic and trusting.

## student observations: negative sentiment (2/2)

- ▶ This week's readings looked at potential solutions to the issues of truth and power around data we have encountered in class. I have to admit, these readings do not make me optimistic. This is mainly because I am a pessimist but also because all of these articles call for increased involvement of the public and the government and transparency in the process of building algorithms. [ed: don't forget corp power]

## student observations: negative sentiment (2/2)

- ▶ This week's readings looked at potential solutions to the issues of truth and power around data we have encountered in class. I have to admit, these readings do not make me optimistic. This is mainly because I am a pessimist but also because all of these articles call for increased involvement of the public and the government and transparency in the process of building algorithms. [ed: don't forget corp power]
- ▶ Coupled with the unfortunate fact that changing the value system, ethical teachings, or biased viewpoints of a country will easily take generations, these readings left me feeling, like many of my classmates, somewhat pessimistic about the direction that AI and data usage are headed.

outline for today: future of data via present  
contests among powers

outline for today: future of data via present contests among powers

- ▶ Corporate:



## outline for today: future of data via present contests among powers

- ▶ Corporate:
  1. recall: corporate ethics and consumer protection

## outline for today: future of data via present contests among powers

- ▶ Corporate:
  1. recall: corporate ethics and consumer protection
  2. market forces/ fix as competitive advantage

## outline for today: future of data via present contests among powers

### ► Corporate:

1. recall: corporate ethics and consumer protection
2. market forces/ fix as competitive advantage
3. thesis/anti-thesis about tech fix / “tech can’t fix. . .”

## outline for today: future of data via present contests among powers

### ► Corporate:

1. recall: corporate ethics and consumer protection
2. market forces/ fix as competitive advantage
3. thesis/anti-thesis about tech fix / “tech can’t fix. . . ”
4. case study: ACLU on GOOG/APPL COVID-tracker

## outline for today: future of data via present contests among powers

- ▶ Corporate:
  1. recall: corporate ethics and consumer protection
  2. market forces/ fix as competitive advantage
  3. thesis/anti-thesis about tech fix / “tech can’t fix. . . ”
  4. case study: ACLU on GOOG/APPL COVID-tracker
- ▶ State: “regulation in the age of AI”

## outline for today: future of data via present contests among powers

- ▶ Corporate:
  1. recall: corporate ethics and consumer protection
  2. market forces/ fix as competitive advantage
  3. thesis/anti-thesis about tech fix / “tech can’t fix. . . ”
  4. case study: ACLU on GOOG/APPL COVID-tracker
- ▶ State: “regulation in the age of AI”
  1. reminder: US and “sectoral approach”

## outline for today: future of data via present contests among powers

- ▶ Corporate:
  1. recall: corporate ethics and consumer protection
  2. market forces/ fix as competitive advantage
  3. thesis/anti-thesis about tech fix / “tech can’t fix. . . ”
  4. case study: ACLU on GOOG/APPL COVID-tracker
- ▶ State: “regulation in the age of AI”
  1. reminder: US and “sectoral approach”
  2. not just US Fed: EU, state, local

## outline for today: future of data via present contests among powers

- ▶ Corporate:
  1. recall: corporate ethics and consumer protection
  2. market forces/ fix as competitive advantage
  3. thesis/anti-thesis about tech fix / “tech can’t fix. . . ”
  4. case study: ACLU on GOOG/APPL COVID-tracker
- ▶ State: “regulation in the age of AI”
  1. reminder: US and “sectoral approach”
  2. not just US Fed: EU, state, local
- ▶ People:



# outline for today: future of data via present contests among powers

- ▶ Corporate:
  1. recall: corporate ethics and consumer protection
  2. market forces/ fix as competitive advantage
  3. thesis/anti-thesis about tech fix / “tech can’t fix. . . ”
  4. case study: ACLU on GOOG/APPL COVID-tracker
- ▶ State: “regulation in the age of AI”
  1. reminder: US and “sectoral approach”
  2. not just US Fed: EU, state, local
- ▶ People:
  1. “private ordering”: “sharing of regulatory authority with private actors”

# outline for today: future of data via present contests among powers

- ▶ Corporate:
  1. recall: corporate ethics and consumer protection
  2. market forces/ fix as competitive advantage
  3. thesis/anti-thesis about tech fix / “tech can’t fix. . .”
  4. case study: ACLU on GOOG/APPL COVID-tracker
- ▶ State: “regulation in the age of AI”
  1. reminder: US and “sectoral approach”
  2. not just US Fed: EU, state, local
- ▶ People:
  1. “private ordering”: “sharing of regulatory authority with private actors”
  2. “tech revolt”

# outline for today: future of data via present contests among powers

- ▶ Corporate:
  1. recall: corporate ethics and consumer protection
  2. market forces/ fix as competitive advantage
  3. thesis/anti-thesis about tech fix / “tech can’t fix. . .”
  4. case study: ACLU on GOOG/APPL COVID-tracker
- ▶ State: “regulation in the age of AI”
  1. reminder: US and “sectoral approach”
  2. not just US Fed: EU, state, local
- ▶ People:
  1. “private ordering”: “sharing of regulatory authority with private actors”
  2. “tech revolt”
  3. our many boycotts

## outline for today: future of data via present contests among powers

- ▶ Corporate:
  1. recall: corporate ethics and consumer protection
  2. market forces/ fix as competitive advantage
  3. thesis/anti-thesis about tech fix / “tech can’t fix. . .”
  4. case study: ACLU on GOOG/APPL COVID-tracker
- ▶ State: “regulation in the age of AI”
  1. reminder: US and “sectoral approach”
  2. not just US Fed: EU, state, local
- ▶ People:
  1. “private ordering”: “sharing of regulatory authority with private actors”
  2. “tech revolt”
  3. our many boycotts
- ▶ fallacy of technological determinism

## Corporate power

## recall from last lectures: why Power *and* Ethics

- ▶ last 3 years has seen a proliferation of ethical and AI principles; however,

## recall from last lectures: why Power *and* Ethics

- ▶ last 3 years has seen a proliferation of ethical and AI principles; however,
- ▶ Ethics without power is largely toothless, or at least too individualistic to push against the massive shifts in technology and power all around us.

## recall from last lectures: why Power *and* Ethics

- ▶ last 3 years has seen a proliferation of ethical and AI principles; however,
- ▶ Ethics without power is largely toothless, or at least too individualistic to push against the massive shifts in technology and power all around us.
- ▶ Power without ethics is directionless, or at least is likely to serve the interests with the most resources and influence if not directed otherwise.



not clear corps wired for consumer protection, but

1999, Sun: “you have zero privacy anyway. get over it” - Scott McNealy, vs. Intel’s Pentium III chip

2010, Facebook: “Doing a privacy change for 350 million users is really it’s not about the type of thing that a lot of companies would do. . . .We decided that these would be the social norms now and we just went for it.”

2015, Apple: “privacy is a fundamental human right” -Tim Cook

## examples of *external* corp ethics (vs internal)

recall internal, e.g.,

- ▶ ethical teams @ tech, e.g., Google Ethical AI team

external, esp tech tooling, e.g.,

## examples of *external* corp ethics (vs internal)

recall internal, e.g.,

- ▶ ethical teams @ tech, e.g., Google Ethical AI team

external, esp tech tooling, e.g.,

- ▶ IBM's “‘AI Fairness 360’ open source tool kit. . . 9 algorithms and many metrics”

## examples of *external* corp ethics (vs internal)

recall internal, e.g.,

- ▶ ethical teams @ tech, e.g., Google Ethical AI team

external, esp tech tooling, e.g.,

- ▶ IBM's “‘AI Fairness 360’ open source tool kit. . . 9 algorithms and many metrics”
- ▶ GOOG “What-If tool” & “Facets”

## examples of *external* corp ethics (vs internal)

recall internal, e.g.,

- ▶ ethical teams @ tech, e.g., Google Ethical AI team

external, esp tech tooling, e.g.,

- ▶ IBM's “‘AI Fairness 360’ open source tool kit. . . 9 algorithms and many metrics”
- ▶ GOOG “What-If tool” & “Facets”
- ▶ MSFT fairlearn.py

## examples of *external* corp ethics (vs internal)

recall internal, e.g.,

- ▶ ethical teams @ tech, e.g., Google Ethical AI team

external, esp tech tooling, e.g.,

- ▶ IBM's “‘AI Fairness 360’ open source tool kit. . . 9 algorithms and many metrics”
- ▶ GOOG “What-If tool” & “Facets”
- ▶ MSFT fairlearn.py
- ▶ FB “Fairness Flow”

## examples of *external* corp ethics (vs internal)

recall internal, e.g.,

- ▶ ethical teams @ tech, e.g., Google Ethical AI team

external, esp tech tooling, e.g.,

- ▶ IBM's “‘AI Fairness 360’ open source tool kit. . . 9 algorithms and many metrics”
- ▶ GOOG “What-If tool” & “Facets”
- ▶ MSFT fairlearn.py
- ▶ FB “Fairness Flow”
- ▶ “Even Accenture. . . tools to. . . eliminate the bias in algorithms”

## examples of *external* corp ethics (vs internal)

recall internal, e.g.,

- ▶ ethical teams @ tech, e.g., Google Ethical AI team

external, esp tech tooling, e.g.,

- ▶ IBM's “‘AI Fairness 360’ open source tool kit. . . 9 algorithms and many metrics”
- ▶ GOOG “What-If tool” & “Facets”
- ▶ MSFT fairlearn.py
- ▶ FB “Fairness Flow”
- ▶ “Even Accenture. . . tools to. . . eliminate the bias in algorithms”
- ▶ recall Google AI team as a service



tech tooling aligns with “techno-solutionism” from prior “ethics owners” article

*We . . . . believe that curtailing algorithmic misbehavior will itself require more and better algorithms—algorithms that can assist regulators, watchdog groups, and other human organizations to monitor and measure the undesirable and unintended effects of machine learning.*

Kearns & Roth, *The Ethical Algorithm: The Science of Socially Aware Algorithm Design* (2019), quoted in Zimmerman et al.

thesis: “Tech Fixes” (inc. corporate): can they work?

- ▶ recall “ML is optimization” (Jordan/Mitchell)

thesis: “Tech Fixes” (inc. corporate): can they work?

- ▶ recall “ML is optimization” (Jordan/Mitchell)
- ▶ recall Rudin’s view:  $\text{loss} = \text{accuracy} - \lambda \times \text{complexity}$

thesis: “Tech Fixes” (inc. corporate): can they work?

- ▶ recall “ML is optimization” (Jordan/Mitchell)
- ▶ recall Rudin’s view:  $\text{loss} = \text{accuracy} - \lambda \times \text{complexity}$
- ▶ here, replace complexity with bias/unfairness

## thesis: “Tech Fixes” (inc. corporate): can they work?

- ▶ recall “ML is optimization” (Jordan/Mitchell)
- ▶ recall Rudin’s view:  $\text{loss} = \text{accuracy} - \lambda \times \text{complexity}$
- ▶ here, replace complexity with bias/unfairness
- ▶ proposal from Kearns & Roth: plea for “new regulatory approach” & “new regulatory agencies must be able to automatically audit algorithms at scale. . . already feasible at the scientific level”

## anti-thesis: Fixing beyond algorithms, from “Tech can’t fix”

- ▶ “Never mind the far-off specter of doomsday; AI is already here, working behind the scenes of many of our social systems. . . . We must resist the apocalypse-saturated discourse on AI that encourages a mentality of learned helplessness.

## anti-thesis: Fixing beyond algorithms, from “Tech can’t fix”

- ▶ “Never mind the far-off specter of doomsday; AI is already here, working behind the scenes of many of our social systems. . . . We must resist the apocalypse-saturated discourse on AI that encourages a mentality of learned helplessness.
- ▶ “Developing algorithmic systems entails making many deliberate choices. . . The algorithm does not define these concepts itself; human beings—developers and data scientists—choose which concepts to appeal to, at least as an initial starting point

## anti-thesis: Fixing beyond algorithms, from “Tech can’t fix”

- ▶ “Never mind the far-off specter of doomsday; AI is already here, working behind the scenes of many of our social systems. . . . We must resist the apocalypse-saturated discourse on AI that encourages a mentality of learned helplessness.
- ▶ “Developing algorithmic systems entails making many deliberate choices. . . The algorithm does not define these concepts itself; human beings—developers and data scientists—choose which concepts to appeal to, at least as an initial starting point
- ▶ tech problems are bigger than loss functions



from principles to governance: example (from “Tech Can’t fix”): ACLU on GOOG/APPL

1. Voluntariness — consent

note “privacy by design” vs “oversight” model

from principles to governance: example (from “Tech Can’t fix”): ACLU on GOOG/APPL

1. Voluntariness — consent
2. Use Limitations — public health only — not advertising or law enforcement

note “privacy by design” vs “oversight” model

## from principles to governance: example (from “Tech Can’t fix”): ACLU on GOOG/APPL

1. Voluntariness — consent
2. Use Limitations — public health only — not advertising or law enforcement
3. Minimization — need-to-know; prohibit data sharing

note “privacy by design” vs “oversight” model

## from principles to governance: example (from “Tech Can’t fix”): ACLU on GOOG/APPL

1. Voluntariness — consent
2. Use Limitations — public health only — not advertising or law enforcement
3. Minimization — need-to-know; prohibit data sharing
4. Data Destruction — ensure deletion of data when there is no longer a need

note “privacy by design” vs “oversight” model

## from principles to governance: example (from “Tech Can’t fix”): ACLU on GOOG/APPL

1. Voluntariness — consent
2. Use Limitations — public health only — not advertising or law enforcement
3. Minimization — need-to-know; prohibit data sharing
4. Data Destruction — ensure deletion of data when there is no longer a need
5. Transparency — about data acquired, from where, and how used

note “[privacy by design](#)” vs “oversight” model

## from principles to governance: example (from “Tech Can’t fix”): ACLU on GOOG/APPL

1. Voluntariness — consent
2. Use Limitations — public health only — not advertising or law enforcement
3. Minimization — need-to-know; prohibit data sharing
4. Data Destruction — ensure deletion of data when there is no longer a need
5. Transparency — about data acquired, from where, and how used
6. No Mission Creep — tracking should not outlive the COVID-19.

note “[privacy by design](#)” vs “oversight” model

market argument: inter-corporate power: setting  
tech against tech, firms against firms

# Intellectual property vs. content platforms

The Stop Online Piracy Act (SOPA) 2012: Hollywood promoted bills in the US Congress that would have created a “blacklist” of censored websites. Dramatic expansion of intellectual property enforcement

Coalition of tech firms and civil liberties organizations, culminating in...



Figure 3: Internet Blackout Jan. 18, 2012



## privacy vs. surveillance

Apple vs. Facebook, Google

Apple vs. US DOJ on encryption

not just “ethics” fundamentally different business models

## State power

not just for saying “no”: law *enables*

“the view that the operations of Google and Facebook occur in a law-free zone—or even that those companies would so desire—is wrong. It conceals the degree to which these companies rely upon law for their power and the many legal decisions that could be altered to enhance public power.”

- ▶ Amy Kapczynski, “The Law of Informational Capitalism,” *The Yale Law Journal*, 2020, 1460–1515, at 1465

## limits of current state (Karl Manheim and Lyric Kaplan)

- ▶ no tech-centered reg, “sectoral approach” (as with 70s privacy)

## limits of current state (Karl Manheim and Lyric Kaplan)

- ▶ no tech-centered reg, “sectoral approach” (as with 70s privacy)
  - ▶ regulatory capture

## limits of current state (Karl Manheim and Lyric Kaplan)

- ▶ no tech-centered reg, “sectoral approach” (as with 70s privacy)
  - ▶ regulatory capture
  - ▶ industry lobbying

## limits of current state (Karl Manheim and Lyric Kaplan)

- ▶ no tech-centered reg, “sectoral approach” (as with 70s privacy)
  - ▶ regulatory capture
  - ▶ industry lobbying
  - ▶ regulatory cracks (cf. Kearns’ example)

## limits of current state (Karl Manheim and Lyric Kaplan)

- ▶ no tech-centered reg, “sectoral approach” (as with 70s privacy)
  - ▶ regulatory capture
  - ▶ industry lobbying
  - ▶ regulatory cracks (cf. Kearns’ example)
  - ▶ overlapping and contradictory set of laws



## limits of current state (Karl Manheim and Lyric Kaplan)

- ▶ no tech-centered reg, “sectoral approach” (as with 70s privacy)
  - ▶ regulatory capture
  - ▶ industry lobbying
  - ▶ regulatory cracks (cf. Kearns’ example)
  - ▶ overlapping and contradictory set of laws
- ▶ “last substantial [USG] privacy law” 1986 ECPA

## deliberate defanging of regulatory state

- ▶ from antitrust to consumer protection in 1960s

## deliberate defanging of regulatory state

- ▶ from antitrust to consumer protection in 1960s
- ▶ narrowing of antitrust to pricing concerns alone (Robert Bork)

## deliberate defanging of regulatory state

- ▶ from antitrust to consumer protection in 1960s
- ▶ narrowing of antitrust to pricing concerns alone (Robert Bork)
- ▶ definition of obligations of corporations only to shareholders

the sith can seem too strong

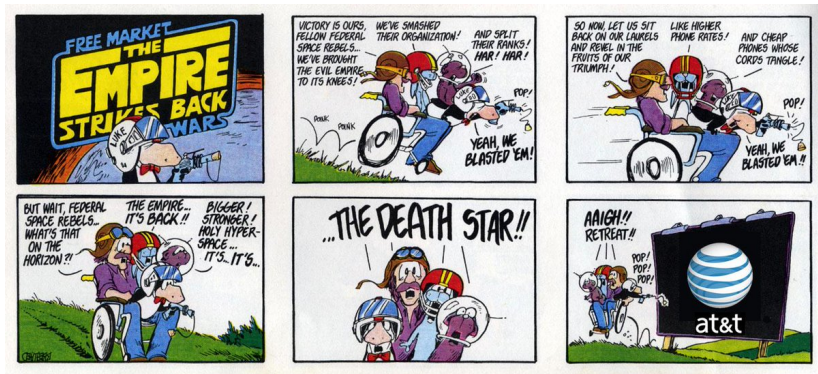


Figure 4: failed breakup of AT&T

not just “USG”: *many* scales of  
government/state-governance

- ▶ multinational regions (e.g., EU)

not just “USG”: *many* scales of government/state-governance

- ▶ multinational regions (e.g., EU)
- ▶ countries

not just “USG”: *many* scales of government/state-governance

- ▶ multinational regions (e.g., EU)
- ▶ countries
- ▶ states



not just “USG”: *many* scales of government/state-governance

- ▶ multinational regions (e.g., EU)
- ▶ countries
- ▶ states
- ▶ municipalities

not just “USG”: *many* scales of  
government/state-governance

- ▶ multinational regions (e.g., EU)
- ▶ countries
- ▶ states
- ▶ municipalities
- ▶ ...

# GDPR

May 25, 2018, the General Data Protection Regulation Act came into effect in EU and for EU peoples worldwide

Article 22 states that Europeans “have the right not to be subject to a decision based solely on automated processing.”

states/provinces

- ▶ CA's GDPR: California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), June 28, 2018

- ▶ CA's GDPR: California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), June 28, 2018
  - ▶ "\$100 to \$750 per California resident and incident, or actual damages, whichever is greater, and any other relief a court deems proper, subject to an option of the California Attorney General's Office to prosecute the company instead of allowing civil suits to be brought against it (Cal. Civ. Code §1798.150)."

- ▶ CA's GDPR: California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), June 28, 2018
  - ▶ "\$100 to \$750 per California resident and incident, or actual damages, whichever is greater, and any other relief a court deems proper, subject to an option of the California Attorney General's Office to prosecute the company instead of allowing civil suits to be brought against it (Cal. Civ. Code §1798.150)."
  - ▶ "A fine up to \$7,500 for each intentional violation and \$2,500 for each

## municipalities

July 2019 Oakland, Ca. passes an ordinance preventing the city of Oakland from “acquiring, obtaining, retaining, requesting, or accessing” facial recognition technology, which it defines as “an automated or semi-automated process that assists in identifying or verifying an individual based on an individual’s face.”

Third city after

- ▶ SF May 2019

## municipalities

July 2019 Oakland, Ca. passes an ordinance preventing the city of Oakland from “acquiring, obtaining, retaining, requesting, or accessing” facial recognition technology, which it defines as “an automated or semi-automated process that assists in identifying or verifying an individual based on an individual’s face.”

Third city after

- ▶ SF May 2019
- ▶ Somerville, Mass. June 2019



## municipalities

July 2019 Oakland, Ca. passes an ordinance preventing the city of Oakland from “acquiring, obtaining, retaining, requesting, or accessing” facial recognition technology, which it defines as “an automated or semi-automated process that assists in identifying or verifying an individual based on an individual’s face.”

Third city after

- ▶ SF May 2019
- ▶ Somerville, Mass. June 2019
- ▶ Minneapolis, February 2021

re-fanging the state

## re-fanging the state

- ▶ 2018-09-07, NYT: “Hipster Antitrust” (name coined by opponents)

## re-fanging the state

- ▶ 2018-09-07, NYT: “Hipster Antitrust” (name coined by opponents)
  - ▶ neo-Brandeisians vs “price-based era of monopoly law”

## re-fanging the state

- ▶ 2018-09-07, NYT: “Hipster Antitrust” (name coined by opponents)
  - ▶ neo-Brandeisians vs “price-based era of monopoly law”
  - ▶ “These are new technologies and new business models,” Ms. Khan said. “The remedy is new thinking that is informed by traditional principles.”

## re-fanging the state

- ▶ 2018-09-07, NYT: “Hipster Antitrust” (name coined by opponents)
  - ▶ neo-Brandeisians vs “price-based era of monopoly law”
  - ▶ “These are new technologies and new business models,” Ms. Khan said. “The remedy is new thinking that is informed by traditional principles.”
  - ▶ esp. [Bork v Brandeis](#) framing

## re-fanging the state

- ▶ 2018-09-07, NYT: “Hipster Antitrust” (name coined by opponents)
  - ▶ neo-Brandeisians vs “price-based era of monopoly law”
  - ▶ “These are new technologies and new business models,” Ms. Khan said. “The remedy is new thinking that is informed by traditional principles.”
  - ▶ esp. [Bork v Brandeis](#) framing
  - ▶ potential collateral benefit: security through multiplicity and smaller-scale diffusion

## re-fanging the state

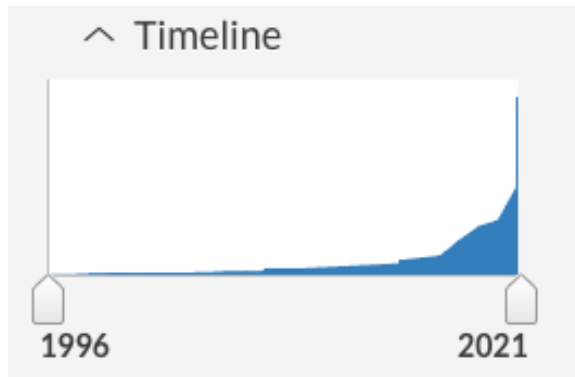
- ▶ 2018-09-07, NYT: “Hipster Antitrust” (name coined by opponents)
  - ▶ neo-Brandeisians vs “price-based era of monopoly law”
  - ▶ “These are new technologies and new business models,” Ms. Khan said. “The remedy is new thinking that is informed by traditional principles.”
  - ▶ esp. [Bork v Brandeis](#) framing
  - ▶ potential collateral benefit: security through multiplicity and smaller-scale diffusion
- ▶ 2021-03, Columbia Law’s [Tim Wu](#) and Lina Khan “[Biden nominates Lina Khan, a vocal critic of Big Tech, to the F.T.C.](#)”, “second prominent advocate of breaking up the large tech companies placed by the Biden administration in top antitrust roles [along with] Tim Wu, a prominent critic of Google, Facebook and Amazon, as special assistant to the president on competition policy.” - C. Kang, NYT



## related: CDA

1996 Communications Decency Act (CDA) Section [230](#); a.k.a “The Twenty-Six Words That Created the Internet”, Kosseff; [big news in 2020](#)

“No provider or user of an interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider.”



## signs of hope (“Conclusion” in Manheim & Kaplan)

- ▶ SROs (self-regulatory organizations)

## signs of hope (“Conclusion” in Manheim & Kaplan)

- ▶ SROs (self-regulatory organizations)
  - ▶ e.g., “DAA”, part of IAB

## signs of hope (“Conclusion” in Manheim & Kaplan)

- ▶ SROs (self-regulatory organizations)
  - ▶ e.g., “DAA”, part of IAB
  - ▶ e.g., PAI (partnership on AI)

## signs of hope (“Conclusion” in Manheim & Kaplan)

- ▶ SROs (self-regulatory organizations)
  - ▶ e.g., “DAA”, part of IAB
  - ▶ e.g., PAI (partnership on AI)
  - ▶ beware ethics theater, even if they have ‘principles’, councils

## signs of hope (“Conclusion” in Manheim & Kaplan)

- ▶ SROs (self-regulatory organizations)
  - ▶ e.g., “DAA”, part of IAB
  - ▶ e.g., PAI (partnership on AI)
  - ▶ beware ethics theater, even if they have ‘principles’, councils
    - ▶ cf. “Google scraps AI ethics council after backlash” The Guardian, April 4th, 2019

## signs of hope (“Conclusion” in Manheim & Kaplan)

- ▶ SROs (self-regulatory organizations)
  - ▶ e.g., “DAA”, part of IAB
  - ▶ e.g., PAI (partnership on AI)
  - ▶ beware ethics theater, even if they have ‘principles’, councils
    - ▶ cf. “Google scraps AI ethics council after backlash” The Guardian, April 4th, 2019
- ▶ “civil society can also play an important role [in addition to] the other two rails of society – government and business”

## signs of hope (“Conclusion” in Manheim & Kaplan)

- ▶ SROs (self-regulatory organizations)
  - ▶ e.g., “DAA”, part of IAB
  - ▶ e.g., PAI (partnership on AI)
  - ▶ beware ethics theater, even if they have ‘principles’, councils
    - ▶ cf. “Google scraps AI ethics council after backlash” The Guardian, April 4th, 2019
- ▶ “civil society can also play an important role [in addition to] the other two rails of society – government and business”
- ▶ “perhaps this will start a trend”



People power

# People power *within* a corp: Private Ordering

## 1. Written Advocacy

# People power *within* a corp: Private Ordering

1. Written Advocacy
  - ▶ role of media/leaks

# People power *within* a corp: Private Ordering

1. Written Advocacy
  - ▶ role of media/leaks
2. Collecting Information from Colleagues

# People power *within* a corp: Private Ordering

1. Written Advocacy
  - ▶ role of media/leaks
2. Collecting Information from Colleagues
3. Shareholder Proposals

# People power *within* a corp: Private Ordering

## 1. Written Advocacy

- ▶ role of media/leaks

## 2. Collecting Information from Colleagues

## 3. Shareholder Proposals

- ▶ “may not be... effective... [when] founders” control company

# People power *within* a corp: Private Ordering

1. Written Advocacy
  - ▶ role of media/leaks
2. Collecting Information from Colleagues
3. Shareholder Proposals
  - ▶ “may not be... effective... [when] founders” control company
4. Nonprofit Organizations and Coalitions

# People power *within* a corp: Private Ordering

1. Written Advocacy
  - ▶ role of media/leaks
2. Collecting Information from Colleagues
3. Shareholder Proposals
  - ▶ “may not be... effective... [when] founders” control company
4. Nonprofit Organizations and Coalitions
5. Walkouts, esp GOOG 2018



## community organizing in highly tactical ways



Figure 5: Sarah Hamid and the Carceral Tech Resistance Network

See also 2020-03-31 [Interview](#) "Community Defense: [Sarah T. Hamid](#) on Abolishing Carceral Technologies": "The systems we're fighting have been around for a long time. . . But if you can introduce a bit of friction, you can open up some breathing room."

## People power: “The Tech Revolt”

*A sometimes pointed, sometimes resigned conversation with engineers, designers, research scientists, and job candidates who are pushing for a more ethical Silicon Valley  
Interviews by Cameron Bird, Sean Captain, Elise Craig, Haley Cohen Gilliland, and Joy Shan*

## “Revolt”: structure

1. leigh honeywell, former security engineer at slack, ceo and co-founder of tall poppy (Slack, Nov/Dec 2016)

## “Revolt”: structure

1. leigh honeywell, former security engineer at slack, ceo and co-founder of tall poppy (Slack, Nov/Dec 2016)
2. daniel sieradski, open-source developer (MSFT, Jun 2017)

## “Revolt”: structure

1. leigh honeywell, former security engineer at slack, ceo and co-founder of tall poppy (Slack, Nov/Dec 2016)
2. daniel sieradski, open-source developer (MSFT, Jun 2017)
3. anna geiduschek, software engineer at dropbox (AMZN, Aug 2017)

## “Revolt”: structure

1. leigh honeywell, former security engineer at slack, ceo and co-founder of tall poppy (Slack, Nov/Dec 2016)
2. daniel sieradski, open-source developer (MSFT, Jun 2017)
3. anna geiduschek, software engineer at dropbox (AMZN, Aug 2017)
4. jack poulson, former senior research scientist at google (GOOG, Aug/Sep 2018)

## “Revolt”: structure

1. leigh honeywell, former security engineer at slack, ceo and co-founder of tall poppy (Slack, Nov/Dec 2016)
2. daniel sieradski, open-source developer (MSFT, Jun 2017)
3. anna geiduschek, software engineer at dropbox (AMZN, Aug 2017)
4. jack poulson, former senior research scientist at google (GOOG, Aug/Sep 2018)
5. anonymous, engineer at microsoft and volunteer in the tech workers coalition (MSFT, Jan 2018)

## “Revolt”: structure

1. leigh honeywell, former security engineer at slack, ceo and co-founder of tall poppy (Slack, Nov/Dec 2016)
2. daniel sieradski, open-source developer (MSFT, Jun 2017)
3. anna geiduschek, software engineer at dropbox (AMZN, Aug 2017)
4. jack poulson, former senior research scientist at google (GOOG, Aug/Sep 2018)
5. anonymous, engineer at microsoft and volunteer in the tech workers coalition (MSFT, Jan 2018)
6. sahil talwar, former engineer at lanetix, now at oracle (Lanetix, Jan 2018)



## “Revolt”: structure

1. leigh honeywell, former security engineer at slack, ceo and co-founder of tall poppy (Slack, Nov/Dec 2016)
2. daniel sieradski, open-source developer (MSFT, Jun 2017)
3. anna geiduschek, software engineer at dropbox (AMZN, Aug 2017)
4. jack poulson, former senior research scientist at google (GOOG, Aug/Sep 2018)
5. anonymous, engineer at microsoft and volunteer in the tech workers coalition (MSFT, Jan 2018)
6. sahil talwar, former engineer at lanetix, now at oracle (Lanetix, Jan 2018)
7. anonymous, former product designer at Facebook (FB, 2018)

## “Revolt”: structure

1. leigh honeywell, former security engineer at slack, ceo and co-founder of tall poppy (Slack, Nov/Dec 2016)
2. daniel sieradski, open-source developer (MSFT, Jun 2017)
3. anna geiduschek, software engineer at dropbox (AMZN, Aug 2017)
4. jack poulson, former senior research scientist at google (GOOG, Aug/Sep 2018)
5. anonymous, engineer at microsoft and volunteer in the tech workers coalition (MSFT, Jan 2018)
6. sahil talwar, former engineer at lanetix, now at oracle (Lanetix, Jan 2018)
7. anonymous, former product designer at Facebook (FB, 2018)
8. jamie kyle, open-source developer ([Lerna](#)/[Palantir](#), Aug 2018)

## “Revolt”: structure

1. leigh honeywell, former security engineer at slack, ceo and co-founder of tall poppy (Slack, Nov/Dec 2016)
2. daniel sieradski, open-source developer (MSFT, Jun 2017)
3. anna geiduschek, software engineer at dropbox (AMZN, Aug 2017)
4. jack poulson, former senior research scientist at google (GOOG, Aug/Sep 2018)
5. anonymous, engineer at microsoft and volunteer in the tech workers coalition (MSFT, Jan 2018)
6. sahil talwar, former engineer at lanetix, now at oracle (Lanetix, Jan 2018)
7. anonymous, former product designer at Facebook (FB, 2018)
8. jamie kyle, open-source developer ([Lerna](#)/[Palantir](#), Aug 2018)
9. meredith whittaker, founder and lead of google's open research group and co-founder of the AI Now institute at New York University (GOOG, Apr-Nov 2018)

## “Politics Comes to Silicon Valley: A Timeline”

- ▶ “December 2016: neveragain.tech

## “Politics Comes to Silicon Valley: A Timeline”

- ▶ “December 2016: neveragain.tech
- ▶ January 2017: Silicon Valley security guards unionize

## “Politics Comes to Silicon Valley: A Timeline”

- ▶ “December 2016: neveragain.tech
- ▶ January 2017: Silicon Valley security guards unionize
- ▶ February 2017: Googlers learn about Project Dragonfly

## “Politics Comes to Silicon Valley: A Timeline”

- ▶ “December 2016: neveragain.tech
- ▶ January 2017: Silicon Valley security guards unionize
- ▶ February 2017: Googlers learn about Project Dragonfly
- ▶ April 2017: Project Maven announcement

## “Politics Comes to Silicon Valley: A Timeline”

- ▶ “December 2016: neveragain.tech
- ▶ January 2017: Silicon Valley security guards unionize
- ▶ February 2017: Googlers learn about Project Dragonfly
- ▶ April 2017: Project Maven announcement
- ▶ July 2017: The James Damore memo



## “Politics Comes to Silicon Valley: A Timeline”

- ▶ “December 2016: neveragain.tech
- ▶ January 2017: Silicon Valley security guards unionize
- ▶ February 2017: Googlers learn about Project Dragonfly
- ▶ April 2017: Project Maven announcement
- ▶ July 2017: The James Damore memo
- ▶ September 2017: Google and Project Maven

## “Politics Comes to Silicon Valley: A Timeline”

- ▶ “December 2016: neveragain.tech
- ▶ January 2017: Silicon Valley security guards unionize
- ▶ February 2017: Googlers learn about Project Dragonfly
- ▶ April 2017: Project Maven announcement
- ▶ July 2017: The James Damore memo
- ▶ September 2017: Google and Project Maven
- ▶ March 2018: Salesforce and Customs and Border Protection; Cambridge Analytica scandal breaks

## “Politics Comes to Silicon Valley: A Timeline”

- ▶ “December 2016: neveragain.tech
- ▶ January 2017: Silicon Valley security guards unionize
- ▶ February 2017: Googlers learn about Project Dragonfly
- ▶ April 2017: Project Maven announcement
- ▶ July 2017: The James Damore memo
- ▶ September 2017: Google and Project Maven
- ▶ March 2018: Salesforce and Customs and Border Protection; Cambridge Analytica scandal breaks
- ▶ May 2018: ACLU report on Amazon

## “Politics Comes to Silicon Valley: A Timeline”

- ▶ “December 2016: neveragain.tech
- ▶ January 2017: Silicon Valley security guards unionize
- ▶ February 2017: Googlers learn about Project Dragonfly
- ▶ April 2017: Project Maven announcement
- ▶ July 2017: The James Damore memo
- ▶ September 2017: Google and Project Maven
- ▶ March 2018: Salesforce and Customs and Border Protection; Cambridge Analytica scandal breaks
- ▶ May 2018: ACLU report on Amazon
- ▶ June 2018: Project Maven dropped; Amazon employees sign open letter; Salesforce and Customs and Border Protection

## “Politics Comes to Silicon Valley: A Timeline”

- ▶ “December 2016: neveragain.tech
- ▶ January 2017: Silicon Valley security guards unionize
- ▶ February 2017: Googlers learn about Project Dragonfly
- ▶ April 2017: Project Maven announcement
- ▶ July 2017: The James Damore memo
- ▶ September 2017: Google and Project Maven
- ▶ March 2018: Salesforce and Customs and Border Protection; Cambridge Analytica scandal breaks
- ▶ May 2018: ACLU report on Amazon
- ▶ June 2018: Project Maven dropped; Amazon employees sign open letter; Salesforce and Customs and Border Protection
- ▶ October 2018: Microsoft and the Pentagon; The Andy Rubin payout

## “Politics Comes to Silicon Valley: A Timeline”

- ▶ “December 2016: neveragain.tech
- ▶ January 2017: Silicon Valley security guards unionize
- ▶ February 2017: Googlers learn about Project Dragonfly
- ▶ April 2017: Project Maven announcement
- ▶ July 2017: The James Damore memo
- ▶ September 2017: Google and Project Maven
- ▶ March 2018: Salesforce and Customs and Border Protection; Cambridge Analytica scandal breaks
- ▶ May 2018: ACLU report on Amazon
- ▶ June 2018: Project Maven dropped; Amazon employees sign open letter; Salesforce and Customs and Border Protection
- ▶ October 2018: Microsoft and the Pentagon; The Andy Rubin payout
- ▶ November 2018: Google walkout takes place; Amazon negotiates with workers; Palantir and ICE

## “Politics Comes to Silicon Valley: A Timeline”

- ▶ “December 2016: neveragain.tech
- ▶ January 2017: Silicon Valley security guards unionize
- ▶ February 2017: Googlers learn about Project Dragonfly
- ▶ April 2017: Project Maven announcement
- ▶ July 2017: The James Damore memo
- ▶ September 2017: Google and Project Maven
- ▶ March 2018: Salesforce and Customs and Border Protection; Cambridge Analytica scandal breaks
- ▶ May 2018: ACLU report on Amazon
- ▶ June 2018: Project Maven dropped; Amazon employees sign open letter; Salesforce and Customs and Border Protection
- ▶ October 2018: Microsoft and the Pentagon; The Andy Rubin payout
- ▶ November 2018: Google walkout takes place; Amazon negotiates with workers; Palantir and ICE
- ▶ December 2018: Google walkout part 2; Google Dragonfly R.I.P.?”

since then. . . . 2021 headlines

- ▶ 2021-01-04: Alphabet Workers Union



since then. . . . 2021 headlines

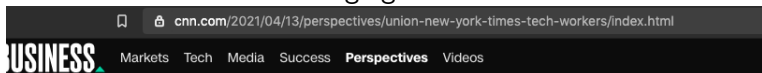
- ▶ 2021-01-04: Alphabet Workers Union
- ▶ 2021-01-09: “Amazon Employees For Climate Justice”

since then. . . . 2021 headlines

- ▶ 2021-01-04: Alphabet Workers Union
- ▶ 2021-01-09: “Amazon Employees For Climate Justice”
- ▶ 2021-04-01: “A Union Drive at Amazon”

## since then. . . 2021 headlines

- ▶ 2021-01-04: Alphabet Workers Union
- ▶ 2021-01-09: “Amazon Employees For Climate Justice”
- ▶ 2021-04-01: “A Union Drive at Amazon”
- ▶ 2021-04-09: “Google workers are asking the company to bar known harassers from managing others”



*Editor's Note: Ben Harnett is a lead data engineer at the New York Times. Kathy Zhang is a senior analytics manager at the New York Times. The opinions expressed in this commentary are their own.*



**BEN HARNETT**



**KATHY ZHANG**

Today, more than 650 tech workers at The New York Times are proud to announce that we have formed a union. With this collective action, we follow in the footsteps of our editorial colleagues, of every tech worker who has begun to organize and of so many other laborers worldwide. The work of building a union has already paid off by

bolstering our solidarity, breaking down silos and making us better at our jobs.

since then. . . . this week's headlines



## • PERSPECTIVES •

### **We're tech workers at the New York Times. Here's why we are unionizing**

Opinion by Ben Harnett and Kathy Zhang for [CNN Business Perspectives](#)

Updated 5:46 PM ET, Tue April 13, 2021

Figure 6: Tuesday, CNN

*It's not surprising that our tech-working peers at Kickstarter, Glitch, Alphabet and other media companies like Dow Jones have unionized. These unions have won valuable protections for their colleagues, raised important concerns around ethics in technology and challenged inequitable practices*

## *external* People power: it's on us (from Zimmerman)

- ▶ “it is high time for us as a public to take seriously our responsibilities for the present and looming social consequences of AI. Algorithmic bias is not a purely technical problem for researchers and tech practitioners; we must recognize it as a moral and political problem in which all of us—as democratic citizens—have a stake. Responsibility cannot simply be offloaded and outsourced to tech developers and private corporations.”

## *external* People power: it's on us (from Zimmerman)

- ▶ “it is high time for us as a public to take seriously our responsibilities for the present and looming social consequences of AI. Algorithmic bias is not a purely technical problem for researchers and tech practitioners; we must recognize it as a moral and political problem in which all of us—as democratic citizens—have a stake. Responsibility cannot simply be offloaded and outsourced to tech developers and private corporations.”
- ▶ “But we will also have to ask uncomfortable questions about our own role as a public in authorizing and contesting the use of AI technologies by corporations and the state. Citizens must come to view issues surrounding AI as a collective problem for all of us rather than a technical problem just for them.”

## *external* People power: it's on us (from Zimmerman)

- ▶ “it is high time for us as a public to take seriously our responsibilities for the present and looming social consequences of AI. Algorithmic bias is not a purely technical problem for researchers and tech practitioners; we must recognize it as a moral and political problem in which all of us—as democratic citizens—have a stake. Responsibility cannot simply be offloaded and outsourced to tech developers and private corporations.”
- ▶ “But we will also have to ask uncomfortable questions about our own role as a public in authorizing and contesting the use of AI technologies by corporations and the state. Citizens must come to view issues surrounding AI as a collective problem for all of us rather than a technical problem just for them.”
- ▶ also: our many boycotts: data, talent, money

also: your role



also: your role

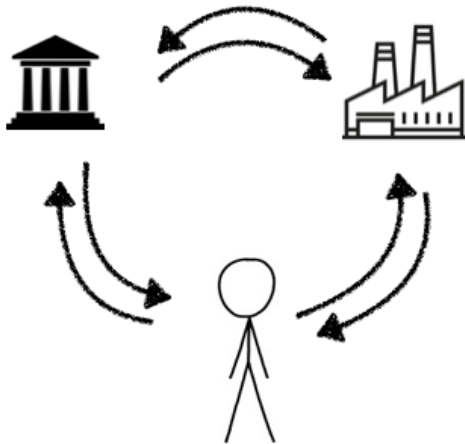


Figure 7: 3 player game

fallacy of technological determinism

# fallacy of technological determinism

Let's check out this masterpiece

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W8r-tXRLazs>

*They took the credit for your second symphony  
re-written by machine and new technology  
and now I understand the problems you can see.*

*Oh oh – I met your children*

*oh oh – what did you tell them+*

*video killed the radio star*

*video killed the radio star*

*pictures came and broke your heart*

*we can't rewind we've gone too far –Buggles, 1979*

fundamental thesis of “Video Killed the Radio  
Star”

## fundamental thesis of “Video Killed the Radio Star”

*In my mind and in my car*

*We can't rewind we've gone too far*

*Pictures came and broke your heart*

*Put the blame on VTR*

*lest point be lost “radio star” is stuck in a plastic tube  
from which she cannot escape [1:51]*

*VTR = Video Tape Recorder”*

# metaphysics of 'Video Killed the Radio Star'

- ▶ agency of technology

# metaphysics of 'Video Killed the Radio Star'

- ▶ agency of technology
- ▶ inevitability

# metaphysics of 'Video Killed the Radio Star'

- ▶ agency of technology
- ▶ inevitability
- ▶ outside our control



# metaphysics of 'Video Killed the Radio Star'

- ▶ agency of technology
- ▶ inevitability
- ▶ outside our control
- ▶ evolution unilinear

# metaphysics of 'Video Killed the Radio Star'

- ▶ agency of technology
- ▶ inevitability
- ▶ outside our control
- ▶ evolution unilinear
- ▶ clear link to normative

# metaphysics of 'Video Killed the Radio Star'

- ▶ agency of technology
- ▶ inevitability
- ▶ outside our control
- ▶ evolution unilinear
- ▶ clear link to normative
  - ▶ technological development means (creative) destruction and downsizing

# metaphysics of 'Video Killed the Radio Star'

- ▶ agency of technology
- ▶ inevitability
- ▶ outside our control
- ▶ evolution unilinear
- ▶ clear link to normative
  - ▶ technological development means (creative) destruction and downsizing
  - ▶ necessarily so, so accept it

# metaphysics of 'Video Killed the Radio Star'

- ▶ agency of technology
- ▶ inevitability
- ▶ outside our control
- ▶ evolution unilinear
- ▶ clear link to normative
  - ▶ technological development means (creative) destruction and downsizing
  - ▶ necessarily so, so accept it
- ▶ overrides *rights* talk or *justice* talk or *power* talk

technological determinism

## technological determinism

- ▶ roughly, a belief that technology *causes* social, economic and cultural transformation

# technological determinism

- ▶ roughly, a belief that technology *causes* social, economic and cultural transformation
  - ▶ often belief that technology primary, most important cause of these changes often belief that technology has internal dynamic, a univocal path of development



# technological determinism

- ▶ roughly, a belief that technology *causes* social, economic and cultural transformation
  - ▶ often belief that technology primary, most important cause of these changes often belief that technology has internal dynamic, a univocal path of development
- ▶ *belief* in technological determinism itself a major cause

# technological determinism

- ▶ roughly, a belief that technology *causes* social, economic and cultural transformation
  - ▶ often belief that technology primary, most important cause of these changes often belief that technology has internal dynamic, a univocal path of development
- ▶ *belief* in technological determinism itself a major cause
  - ▶ even if false (as it surely is), belief in inevitability of technological change a major political and economic argument -need to figure out what to do given the change or, surrender to its (non-extant) inevitability

## Examples

- ▶ NSA: We simply gotta update our legal authorieez bc tech

None of this is *true* but many vested interests in saying it is

# Examples

- ▶ NSA: We simply gotta update our legal authorieez bc tech
- ▶ “Internet Killed the Video Star: How In-House Internet Distribution of Home Video Will Affect Profit”

None of this is *true* but many vested interests in saying it is

# Examples

- ▶ NSA: We simply gotta update our legal authorieez bc tech
- ▶ “Internet Killed the Video Star: How In-House Internet Distribution of Home Video Will Affect Profit”
- ▶ “Video killed the radio star, but has Google killed the learning organization?”

None of this is *true* but many vested interests in saying it is

# Examples

- ▶ NSA: We simply gotta update our legal authorieez bc tech
- ▶ “Internet Killed the Video Star: How In-House Internet Distribution of Home Video Will Affect Profit”
- ▶ “Video killed the radio star, but has Google killed the learning organization?”

None of this is *true* but many vested interests in saying it is

- ▶ We don't *have* to use algorithmic decision making systems.

# Examples

- ▶ NSA: We simply gotta update our legal authorieez bc tech
- ▶ “Internet Killed the Video Star: How In-House Internet Distribution of Home Video Will Affect Profit”
- ▶ “Video killed the radio star, but has Google killed the learning organization?”

None of this is *true* but many vested interests in saying it is

- ▶ We don't *have* to use algorithmic decision making systems.
- ▶ Privacy is not dead bc tech.

# Examples

- ▶ NSA: We simply gotta update our legal authorieez bc tech
- ▶ “Internet Killed the Video Star: How In-House Internet Distribution of Home Video Will Affect Profit”
- ▶ “Video killed the radio star, but has Google killed the learning organization?”

None of this is *true* but many vested interests in saying it is

- ▶ We don't *have* to use algorithmic decision making systems.
- ▶ Privacy is not dead bc tech.
- ▶ the only way to support journalism or book writing or X is spying on you to serve ads



## Back to class

**Frank Pasquale:** - “While the first wave of algorithmic accountability focuses on improving existing systems, a second wave of research has asked *whether they should be used at all*—and, if so, who gets to govern them.”

**Julia Powles and Helen Nissenbaum:** - “Which systems really deserve to be built? Which problems most need to be tackled? Who is best placed to build them? And who decides? We need genuine accountability mechanisms, external to companies and accessible to populations. Any A.I. system that is integrated into people’s lives must be capable of contest, account, and redress to citizens and representatives of the public interest.

Accountability iff

- ▶ contest

## Back to class

**Frank Pasquale:** - “While the first wave of algorithmic accountability focuses on improving existing systems, a second wave of research has asked *whether they should be used at all*—and, if so, who gets to govern them.”

**Julia Powles and Helen Nissenbaum:** - “Which systems really deserve to be built? Which problems most need to be tackled? Who is best placed to build them? And who decides? We need genuine accountability mechanisms, external to companies and accessible to populations. Any A.I. system that is integrated into people’s lives must be capable of contest, account, and redress to citizens and representatives of the public interest.

Accountability iff

- ▶ contest
- ▶ account

## Back to class

**Frank Pasquale:** - “While the first wave of algorithmic accountability focuses on improving existing systems, a second wave of research has asked *whether they should be used at all*—and, if so, who gets to govern them.”

**Julia Powles and Helen Nissenbaum:** - “Which systems really deserve to be built? Which problems most need to be tackled? Who is best placed to build them? And who decides? We need genuine accountability mechanisms, external to companies and accessible to populations. Any A.I. system that is integrated into people’s lives must be capable of contest, account, and redress to citizens and representatives of the public interest.

Accountability iff

- ▶ contest
- ▶ account
- ▶ redress

contest, accounting, and redress *require* knowledge of

- ▶ algorithmic forms

contest, accounting, and redress *require* knowledge of

- ▶ algorithmic forms
- ▶ data, its problems, its pitfalls

contest, accounting, and redress *require* knowledge of

- ▶ algorithmic forms
- ▶ data, its problems, its pitfalls
- ▶ effects at scale

contest, accounting, and redress *require* knowledge of

- ▶ algorithmic forms
- ▶ data, its problems, its pitfalls
- ▶ effects at scale
- ▶ design choices

contest, accounting, and redress *require* knowledge of

- ▶ algorithmic forms
- ▶ data, its problems, its pitfalls
- ▶ effects at scale
- ▶ design choices
- ▶ ethics



contest, accounting, and redress *require* knowledge of

- ▶ algorithmic forms
- ▶ data, its problems, its pitfalls
- ▶ effects at scale
- ▶ design choices
- ▶ ethics
- ▶ political effects of designed system

## appendix

## appendix

- ▶ 2021-01-12: intro to course

## appendix

- ▶ 2021-01-12: intro to course
- ▶ 2021-01-19: setting the stakes

## appendix

- ▶ 2021-01-12: intro to course
- ▶ 2021-01-19: setting the stakes
- ▶ 2021-01-26: risk and social physics

## appendix

- ▶ 2021-01-12: intro to course
- ▶ 2021-01-19: setting the stakes
- ▶ 2021-01-26: risk and social physics
- ▶ 2021-02-02: statecraft and quantitative racism

## appendix

- ▶ 2021-01-12: intro to course
- ▶ 2021-01-19: setting the stakes
- ▶ 2021-01-26: risk and social physics
- ▶ 2021-02-02: statecraft and quantitative racism
- ▶ 2021-02-09: intelligence, causality, and policy

## appendix

- ▶ 2021-01-12: intro to course
- ▶ 2021-01-19: setting the stakes
- ▶ 2021-01-26: risk and social physics
- ▶ 2021-02-02: statecraft and quantitative racism
- ▶ 2021-02-09: intelligence, causality, and policy
- ▶ 2021-02-16: data gets real: mathematical baptism



## appendix

- ▶ 2021-01-12: intro to course
- ▶ 2021-01-19: setting the stakes
- ▶ 2021-01-26: risk and social physics
- ▶ 2021-02-02: statecraft and quantitative racism
- ▶ 2021-02-09: intelligence, causality, and policy
- ▶ 2021-02-16: data gets real: mathematical baptism
- ▶ 2021-02-23: WWII, dawn of digital computation

## appendix

- ▶ 2021-01-12: intro to course
- ▶ 2021-01-19: setting the stakes
- ▶ 2021-01-26: risk and social physics
- ▶ 2021-02-02: statecraft and quantitative racism
- ▶ 2021-02-09: intelligence, causality, and policy
- ▶ 2021-02-16: data gets real: mathematical baptism
- ▶ 2021-02-23: WWII, dawn of digital computation
- ▶ 2021-03-09: birth and death of AI

## appendix

- ▶ 2021-01-12: intro to course
- ▶ 2021-01-19: setting the stakes
- ▶ 2021-01-26: risk and social physics
- ▶ 2021-02-02: statecraft and quantitative racism
- ▶ 2021-02-09: intelligence, causality, and policy
- ▶ 2021-02-16: data gets real: mathematical baptism
- ▶ 2021-02-23: WWII, dawn of digital computation
- ▶ 2021-03-09: birth and death of AI
- ▶ 2021-03-16: big data, old school (1958-1980)

## appendix

- ▶ 2021-01-12: intro to course
- ▶ 2021-01-19: setting the stakes
- ▶ 2021-01-26: risk and social physics
- ▶ 2021-02-02: statecraft and quantitative racism
- ▶ 2021-02-09: intelligence, causality, and policy
- ▶ 2021-02-16: data gets real: mathematical baptism
- ▶ 2021-02-23: WWII, dawn of digital computation
- ▶ 2021-03-09: birth and death of AI
- ▶ 2021-03-16: big data, old school (1958-1980)
- ▶ 2021-03-23: AI2.0

## appendix

- ▶ 2021-01-12: intro to course
- ▶ 2021-01-19: setting the stakes
- ▶ 2021-01-26: risk and social physics
- ▶ 2021-02-02: statecraft and quantitative racism
- ▶ 2021-02-09: intelligence, causality, and policy
- ▶ 2021-02-16: data gets real: mathematical baptism
- ▶ 2021-02-23: WWII, dawn of digital computation
- ▶ 2021-03-09: birth and death of AI
- ▶ 2021-03-16: big data, old school (1958-1980)
- ▶ 2021-03-23: AI2.0
- ▶ 2021-03-30: data science, 1962-2017

## appendix

- ▶ 2021-01-12: intro to course
- ▶ 2021-01-19: setting the stakes
- ▶ 2021-01-26: risk and social physics
- ▶ 2021-02-02: statecraft and quantitative racism
- ▶ 2021-02-09: intelligence, causality, and policy
- ▶ 2021-02-16: data gets real: mathematical baptism
- ▶ 2021-02-23: WWII, dawn of digital computation
- ▶ 2021-03-09: birth and death of AI
- ▶ 2021-03-16: big data, old school (1958-1980)
- ▶ 2021-03-23: AI2.0
- ▶ 2021-03-30: data science, 1962-2017
- ▶ 2021-04-06: ethics

## appendix

- ▶ 2021-01-12: intro to course
- ▶ 2021-01-19: setting the stakes
- ▶ 2021-01-26: risk and social physics
- ▶ 2021-02-02: statecraft and quantitative racism
- ▶ 2021-02-09: intelligence, causality, and policy
- ▶ 2021-02-16: data gets real: mathematical baptism
- ▶ 2021-02-23: WWII, dawn of digital computation
- ▶ 2021-03-09: birth and death of AI
- ▶ 2021-03-16: big data, old school (1958-1980)
- ▶ 2021-03-23: AI2.0
- ▶ 2021-03-30: data science, 1962-2017
- ▶ 2021-04-06: ethics
- ▶ 2021-04-13: present problems: attention economy+VC=dumpsterfire

## appendix

- ▶ 2021-01-12: intro to course
- ▶ 2021-01-19: setting the stakes
- ▶ 2021-01-26: risk and social physics
- ▶ 2021-02-02: statecraft and quantitative racism
- ▶ 2021-02-09: intelligence, causality, and policy
- ▶ 2021-02-16: data gets real: mathematical baptism
- ▶ 2021-02-23: WWII, dawn of digital computation
- ▶ 2021-03-09: birth and death of AI
- ▶ 2021-03-16: big data, old school (1958-1980)
- ▶ 2021-03-23: AI2.0
- ▶ 2021-03-30: data science, 1962-2017
- ▶ 2021-04-06: ethics
- ▶ 2021-04-13: present problems: attention economy+VC=dumpsterfire
- ▶ 2021-04-15: future solutions