



# AI Will Not Save Journalism



ALDOUS HUXLEY

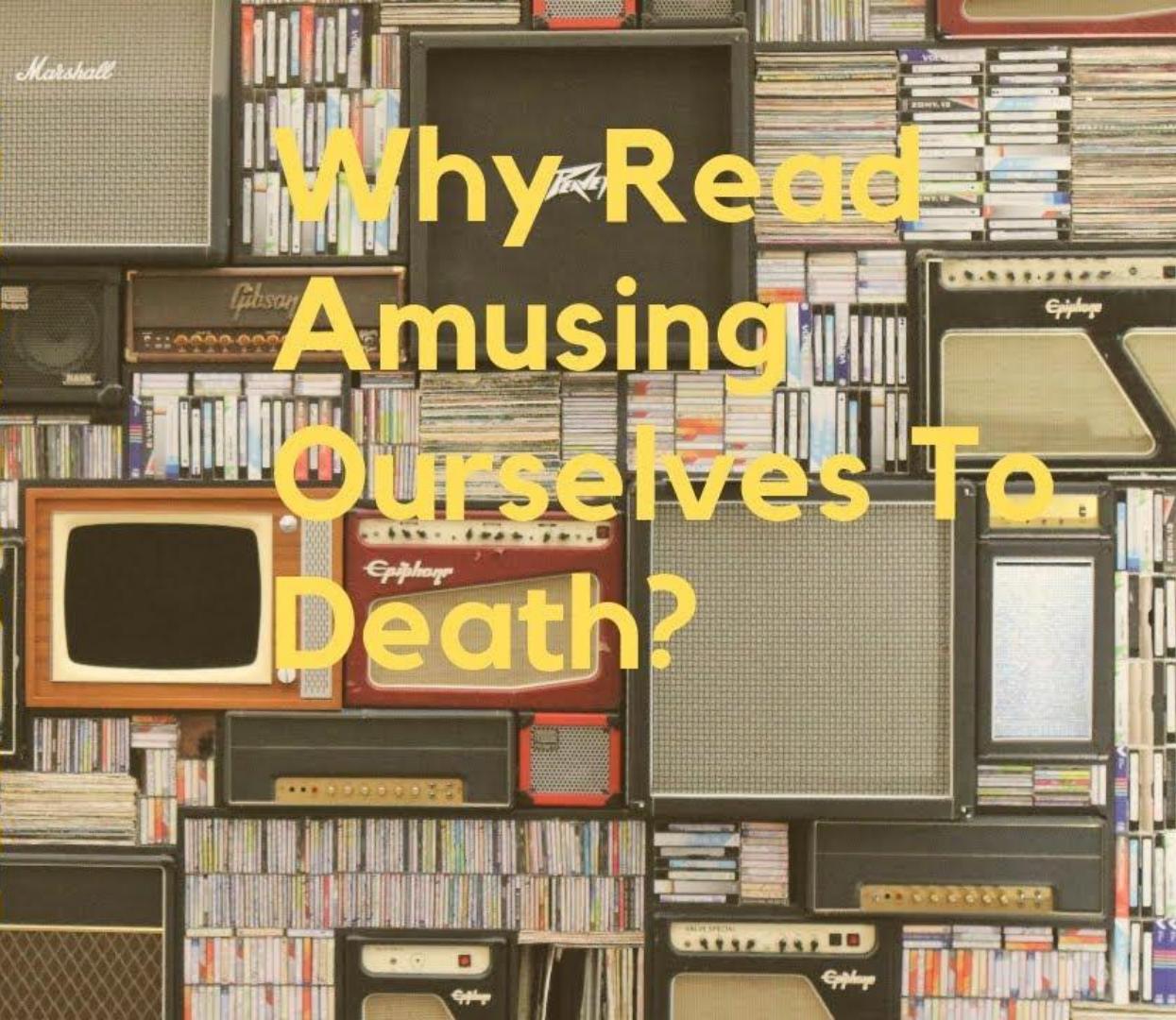
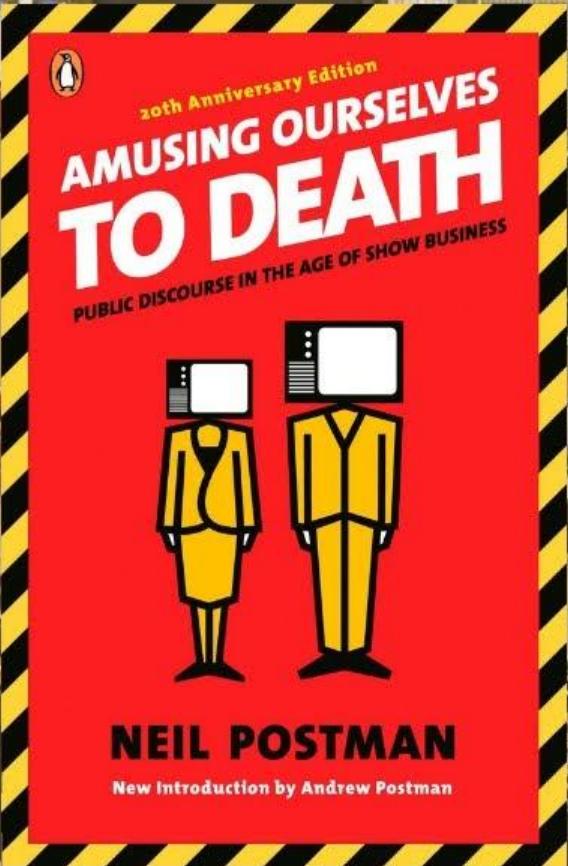
Author: "Brave New World"



GEORGE ORWELL

Author: "Nineteen Eighty-Four"

vs.



# Why Read Amusing Ourselves To Death?







# On the Dangers of Stochastic Parrots: Can Language Models Be Too Big?

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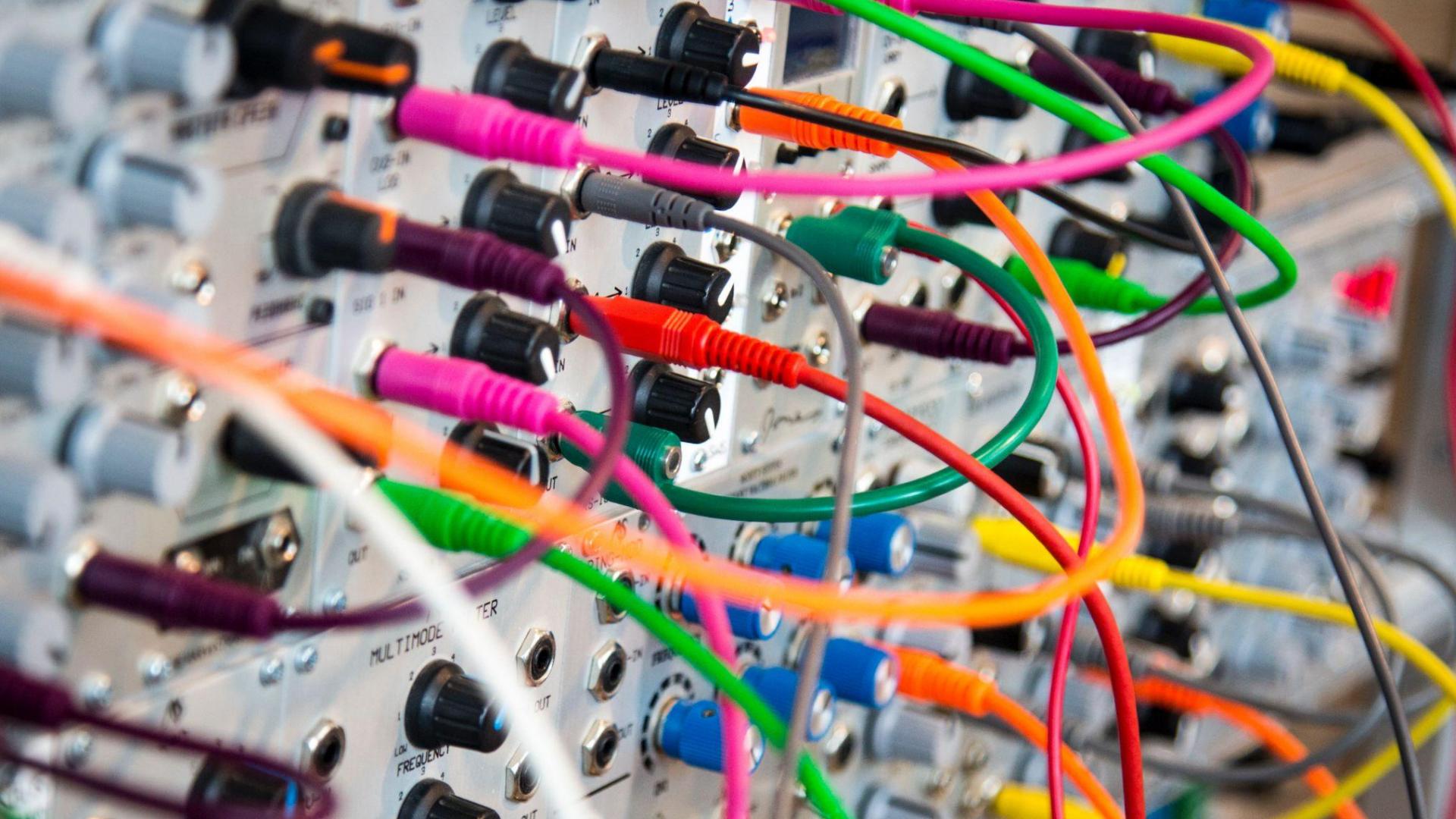
The Aether

## ABSTRACT

The past 3 years of work in NLP have been characterized by the development and deployment of ever larger language models, especially for English. BERT, its variants, GPT-2/3, and others, most recently Switch-C, have pushed the boundaries of the possible both through architectural innovations and through sheer size. Using these pretrained models and the methodology of fine-tuning them for specific tasks, researchers have extended the state of the art on a wide array of tasks as measured by leaderboards on specific benchmarks for English. In this paper, we take a step back and ask: How big is too big? What are the possible risks associated with this

alone, we have seen the emergence of BERT and its variants [39, 70, 74, 113, 146], GPT-2 [106], T-NLG [112], GPT-3 [25], and most recently Switch-C [43], with institutions seemingly competing to produce ever larger LMs. While investigating properties of LMs and how they change with size holds scientific interest, and large LMs have shown improvements on various tasks (§2), we ask whether enough thought has been put into the potential risks associated with developing them and strategies to mitigate these risks.

We first consider environmental risks. Echoing a line of recent work outlining the environmental and financial costs of deep learning systems [129], we encourage the research community to priori-











Data has a better idea

```
    if (is_out_of_view) {  
        is_out_of_view = false;  
    }  
}
```

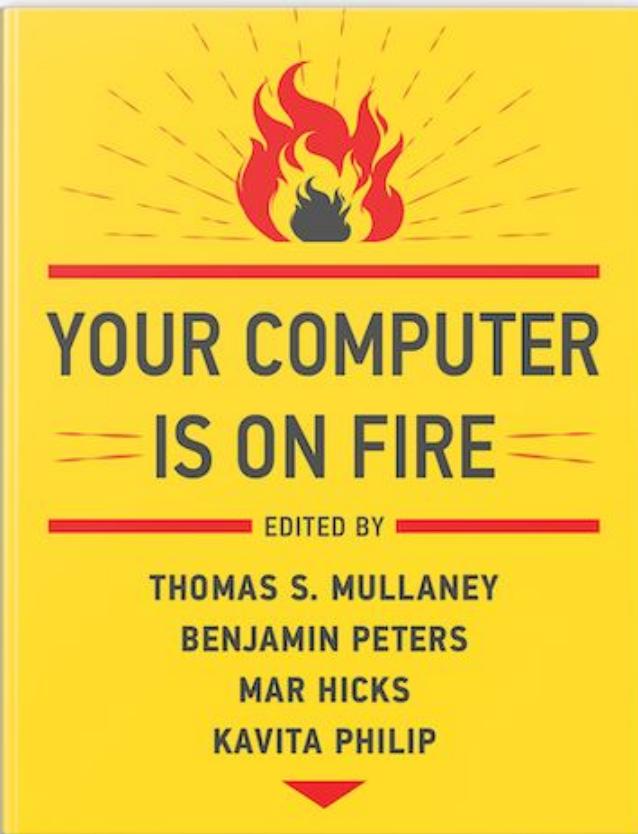
```
function with some additional  
function() {
```

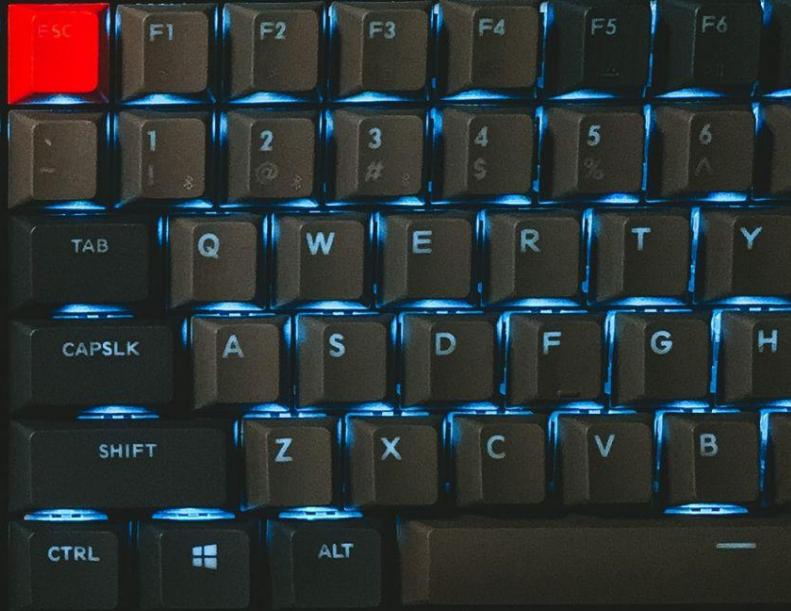


HOW BIG DATA INCREASES INEQUALITY  
AND THREATENS DEMOCRACY

CATHY O'NEILL

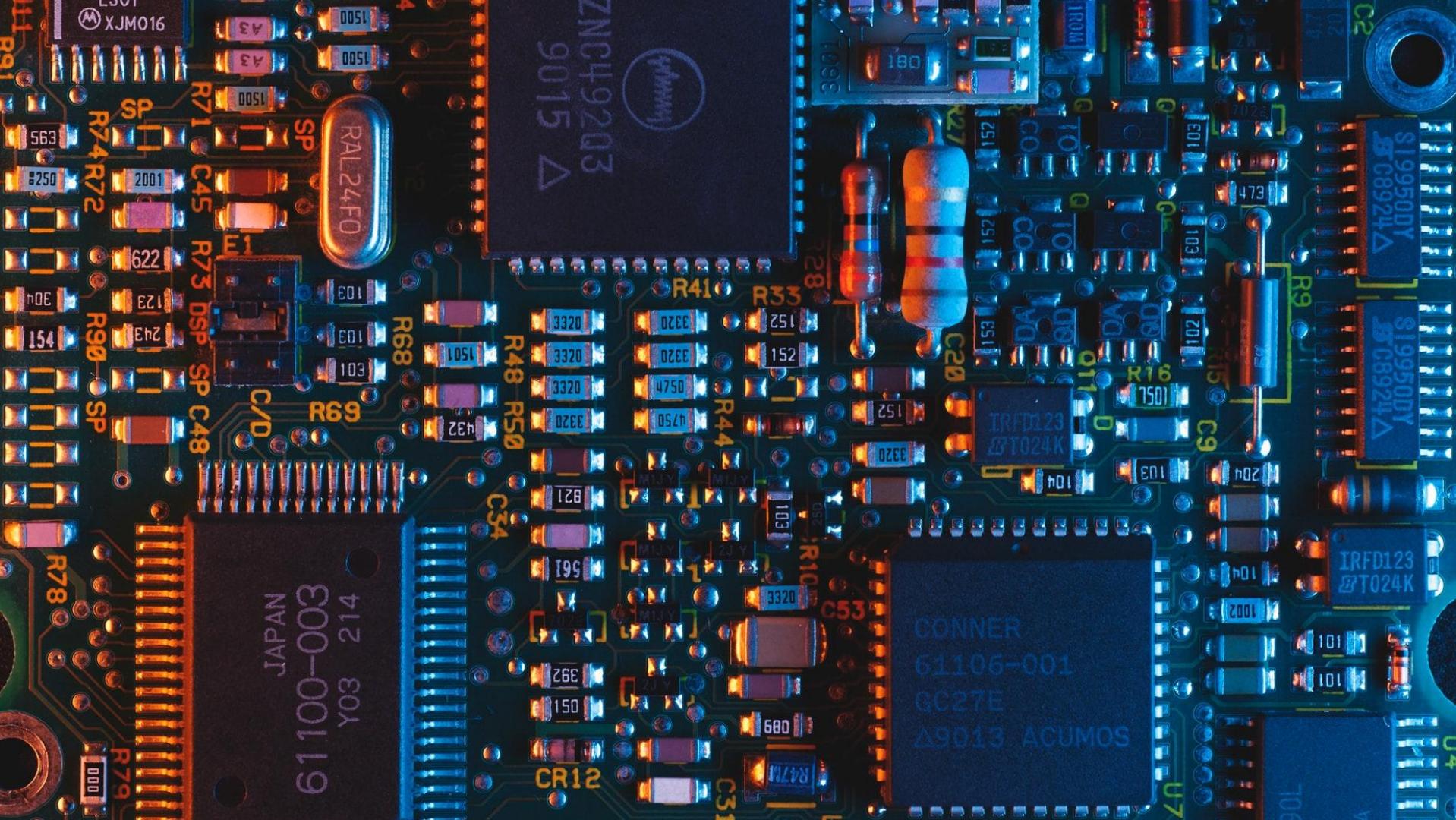






Binary code background showing a pattern of white and red digits on a black background.

The image displays a dense, diagonal pattern of binary digits (bits) on a black background. The bits are represented by two colors: white and red. The pattern is composed of many rows of binary code, which appear as diagonal lines across the frame. The white bits form one set of lines, while the red bits form another set, creating a visual representation of digital data. The overall effect is a high-contrast, abstract digital texture.





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