# 2 What Specialists Think about A.I.

## *Should Artificial Intelligence be regulated?*

### 1 Different thoughts about A.I.

**Group work.** Each group works on a text.
Use Worksheet n°50 to answer the questions.

#### Text A: Mark Zuckerberg & Elon Musk

During an interview at the 2018 Viva Technology conference in Paris [...], Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg talked about his company's practices and his personal take[1] on the future of A.I.

"I think that AI is going to unlock a huge amount of positive things, whether that's helping to identify and cure diseases, to help cars drive more safely, to help keep our communities safe," he said.

His comments were in response to a question from the interviewer about his personal thoughts on Tesla CEO Elon Musk's skepticism towards A.I.

Musk has repeatedly warned about the dangers of artificial intelligence, recently calling it "far more dangerous than nukes[2]" at SXSW last March. To be clear, Musk has specified that his worries are pointed towards "general A.I.", and not the kind of "functional/narrow A.I." you'd find in a car.

But Zuckerberg expressed a more overarching[3] optimism in response to his views on A.I.

Where Zuckerberg and Musk's beliefs overlap [...] is in the eventual benefit of self-driving cars, which use A.I. technology. Zuckerberg said they're going to help fix a very important humanitarian crisis, if we can get to a point when they're being made well. He added that he agrees with one point in particular that Musk has been making recently in support of self-driving cars.

"We need to make sure that we don't get too negative on this stuff," he said referring to A.I. technology. "Because it's too easy for people to point to an individual failure of technology and try to use that as an argument to slow down progress."

Zuckerberg said he himself has been trying to make this point[4] for a while. He did follow his support for A.I. up with remarks about the seriousness of A.I. ethics and clarified that there are bound to be issues[5] along the way, just as there are for any new technology.

1 opinion • 2 nuclear missile • 3 global, broad • 4 convey a message • 5 there will be issues for sure

, 24 May 2018

#### Text B: Fei-Fei Li

It is an especially exciting time for a researcher like me. When I was a graduate student in computer science in the early 2000s, computers were barely able to detect sharp edges in photographs, let alone recognize something as loosely defined as a human face. [...] A.I. has gone from an academic niche to the leading differentiator in a wide range of industries, including manufacturing, health care, transportation and retail.

I worry, however, that enthusiasm for A.I. is preventing us from reckoning with its looming[1] effects on society. Despite its name, there is nothing "artificial" about this technology – it is made by humans, intended to behave like humans and affects humans. So if we want it to play a positive role in tomorrow's world, it must be guided by human concerns[2].

I call this approach "human-centered A.I." It consists of three goals that can help responsibly guide the development of intelligent machines.

First, A.I. needs to reflect more of the depth that characterizes our own intelligence. [...] How can we expect machines to anticipate our needs – much less contribute to our well-being – without insight into these "fuzzier" dimensions of our experience?

Making A.I. more sensitive[3] to the full scope[4] of human thought is no simple task. The solutions are likely to require insights derived from fields beyond computer science, which means programmers will have to learn to collaborate more often with experts in other domains.

Reconnecting A.I. with fields like cognitive science, psychology and even sociology will give us a far richer foundation on which to base the development of machine intelligence. And we can expect the resulting technology to collaborate and communicate more naturally, which will help us approach the second goal of human-centered A.I.: enhancing us, not replacing us. [...]

**Fei-Fei Li is a professor of Computer Science at Stanford, where she directs the Stanford Artificial Intelligence Lab, and the chief scientist for A.I. research at Google Cloud.**