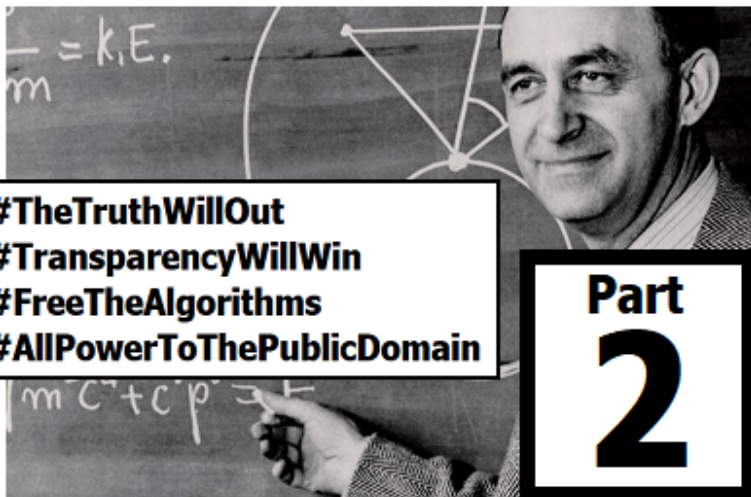## Free the Algorithms!
All Power to the Public Domain!

A universal public digital library will enable mass collaboration in the search for truth and liberate humanity from ignorance

#TheTruthWillOut
#TransparencyWillWin
#FreeTheAlgorithms
#AllPowerToThePublicDomain

Part 2

Artificial intelligence, social media algorithms, the online war of ideas, and the class struggle will inevitably culminate in the irresistible demand for a UNIVERSAL DATABASE in the public domain.

Such a universal database would be a public digital library to which anyone could add content and would be beyond the control of any corporation or country.

This will be the essential infrastructure we need to enable MASS COLLABORATION in the search for truth and the liberation of humanity from ignorance and all forms of political deception.

Ben Seattle -- October 2024 -- communism.org/node/4048

----(Part II)----

A universal public digital library will enable mass collaboration in the search for truth and liberate humanity from ignorance

Ben Seattle -- October 4, 2024 -- 11:53 AM -- communism.org/node/4048

We need a universal public database

The Reddit revolt helps us understand that, as long as information exists as a **commodity** (ie: as opposed to something liberated, something in the *public domain*) it will **exist in chains** and be used to serve the interests of *capital* rather than *humanity*.

What is needed is a **reliable** and **trustworthy** place for people to contribute the text and images that represent their experiences and insights. What is needed is a **universal database** that is safe from the predations of capital (and the political and economic system that serves capital).

Who pays to keep the lights on?

There have been many attempts (starting with early hobbyist **bulletin boards**, and **Usenet**, in the period before the **web** exploded into public consciousness in the mid-1990's) to create reliable and trustworthy digital places for people to contribute content and build self-organizing communities without interference or manipulation by greedy corporations or repressive governments.

Building online communities, however, requires resources.

Somewhere a computer needs to be holding your cat videos, ready to send to the next person who may want to see them. This computer requires electricity to run. It also requires human labor to maintain. So there are hardware costs, energy costs, and labor costs. **Someone needs to pay for this**.

Some examples of attempts to defeat enshitification

All attempts to create digital spaces for communities have relied on harnessing some combination of *economic*, *technical* or *political* forces--in order to keep the electricity flowing. Let's take a look at some examples of these:

Reddit - A good idea defeated by "commodity force"

Reddit emerged from the simple idea that people should be able to simply and easily create an online community for free. Anyone who created a community on Reddit (called a "subreddit") became the defacto king in that subreddit. If you didn't like that king--you were free to go to some other subreddit--or simply create your own that would presumably be better because you would be king.
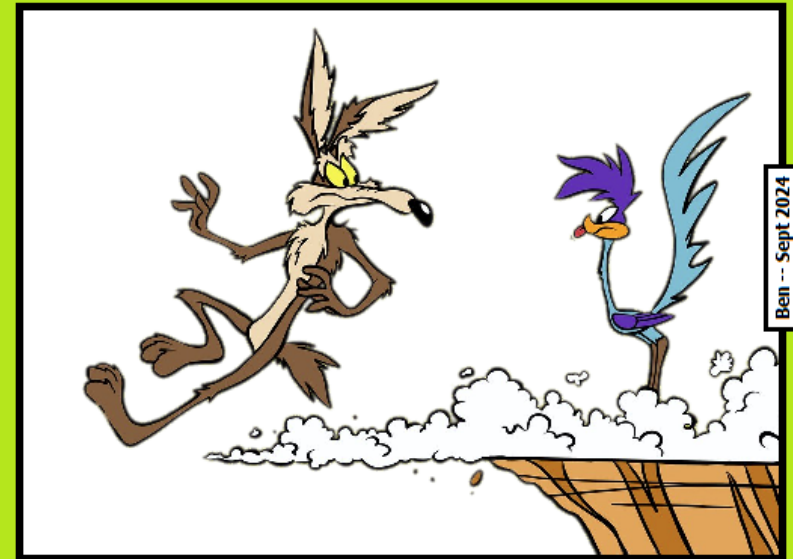
The cost of keeping Reddit running was not high, and was easily covered by running ads. But this meant that Reddit was based on the capitalist economic model: the information may have been publicly available--but it still remained private property--and a **commodity**. We noted earlier where that led.

Commodification inevitably leads to enshitification.

As soon as information becomes monetized--it becomes a commodity--and **the laws of commodity production kick in**: just like gravity kicks in after Wily Coyote runs off the edge of a cliff. If making a little money is good--then making a big pile of money is better--for the guy who owns the Reddit Corporation and its private property database--because it turns out that **money**, so to speak, **has a mind and a will of its own**.

Monetization leads to commodification.
Commodification leads to enshitification.

As soon as information becomes monetized--it becomes a commodity--and the laws of commodity production kick in--just like gravity kicks in after Wily Coyote runs off the edge of a cliff

Ben -- Sept 2024

How exactly does this work? As the Reddit communities grew and multiplied--so did their **usefulness**. As their usefullness grew--so did the **incentive** to throw these communities into the monetization woodchipper and convert these organic self-organized communities into a big pile of money. The **commodity force eventually overwhelms everything else**--including community, sincerity and trust.

Mastodon is a network of thousands of twitter clones

▶ There is no advertising or manipulative algorithms.
▶ Because no single corporation owns everything--the incentive to enshitify the platform in order to make a big pile of money is greatly reduced.
▶ But Mastodon only has about 2 million users.

Ben -- Sept 2024

Fediverse   ActivityPub   Mastodon

. . . and an emerging ecosystem of public and connected platforms

Mastodon - a network of thousands of twitter clones

The next big step forward in the creation of digital communities resistant to the commodification of the giant commercial platforms is the previously mentioned Mastodon. Mastodon can be thought of as a network of thousands of independently owned and managed twitter clones. **Mastodon is the best known and (so far) most successful project aimed at defeating enshitification**.

Mastodon has no advertising and no manipulative algorithms. Instead of the Mastodon platform having a single owner--it is made up of about 3 thousand (so far) independent "fiefdoms" (called "instances") which freely exchange information.

Anyone can create their own Mastodon "instance" by installing the free software on a computer that is connected to the internet. The software is (essentially) public domain. If you set up an "instance", then from a legal point of view, no one can fuck with you. If your instance has a lot of users--then you will need a more powerful computer.

What's the cost? About 6 cents per person per year

How much does this cost? One of the largest Mastodon instances has about 80 thousand users. It is run using a rented server that costs about $400 dollars a month. This breaks down to about **6 cents per person per year**. The guy who runs it pays for this expense out of his pocket (or through modest donations from users) and (most importantly) he also volunteers his labor to keep it running.

Self-organizing moderation works--and kicks ass

Each Mastodon instance owner sets moderation policy for his or her instance, and can choose to either enable or shut down the flow of posts to or from other instances--but refusal to connect to other instances is quite rare. The best example of a refusal to connect was when a **bunch of rightwing racists and homophobes** created an instance they called "Gab", from where they could abuse and harass users on other instances. The eventual result was that ***all* the other instances shut down their connection to Gab**-- essentially "defederating" it.

Mastodon remains too small to threaten the interests of the powerful

Last I checked, the user base of all of the thousands of Mastodon instances added together--totals only about 2 million people. The growth of the Mastodon platform as a whole has stalled--and is in some kind of holding pattern.

This means that Mastodon does not represent competition for the market share of the giant commercial platforms in the way that Wikipedia undermined Encyclopedia Britanica. Nor is Mastodon large enough to threaten to the interests of the powerful, or the sovereignty of nation-states and their authority to regulate online content.

But there are advantages to being too small to be a threat.

Tech giants vs. nation-states

Mastodon has not faced the kinds of legal and political pressure that **Facebook**, **Twitter/X**, **TikTok** and **Telegram** have experienced. **Brazil** recently banned Twitter after billionaire owner Musk refused to block the accounts of right-wing politicians implicated in a January 2023 attack on government buildings in Brazil's capital. A week earlier, **France** arrested the billionaire owner of **Telegram**, Pavel Durov, for refusing to turn over user phone numbers and IP addresses. (Both Musk and Durov were eventually forced to back down.) Mark Zuckerberg's empire (Facebook, Instagram, Threads, Reels and WhatsApp) is currently facing antitrust lawsuits in the **U.S.** **India** has banned **TikTok** and, of course, the **U.S.** may do the same. And **China**, of course, bans all platforms except those it controls.

Mastodon remains a work in progress

Of course, without (1) a large base of users to attract other users-- or (2) billions of dollars to pay a team of software developers to add fancy features--the Mastodon platform may be likely to remain small for years to come. And while it is small--Mastodon is also less likely to attract the attention of the **independent developers**

who would create a **thriving ecosystem of 3rd party software** (and the variety of user-friendly algorithms that would go along with this) in the way that Reddit did.

Mastodon has a long way to go. There is not only the question of increasing its user base from 2 million people to something significantly larger. **More fundamentally--in terms of its design-- Mastodon has only solved half of the problem**.

Lost in time, like tears in the rain

The Mastodon model has figured out how to **"decentralize"** -- such that the ecosystem as a whole is not subject to the control or whim of any single person, corporation or government--but each of its three thousand fiefdoms remain subject to such control.

For example, **your posts** on Mastodon will only reside on (and be archived by) the computer server that hosts the particular fiefdom of Mastodon that serves as your home base. If that server crashes-- and the guy (or team) who runs that server is incompetent--or simply loses interest in maintaining it--then your posts--and the history of your work--could be (apologies to *Blade Runner*) *lost in time, like tears in the rain*.

Decentralization and Recentralization

Decentralization alone is not enough. There is also a need to, so to speak, **"recentralize"** so that all the different parts of this ecosystem can more effectively function as an **integrated whole**. There could be many ways to do this, including agreements negotiated between fiefdoms to archive one another's data or the eventual development of third party software that helps perform such functions--as well as more advanced integration.

Keep in mind, however, that out of all the projects discussed in this essay--Mastodon represents the most solid material step in the direction of a **universal database that cannot be held hostage** to a single point of control.

Why government regulation is aimed at keeping us stupid and ignorant

Many people hope that social media can be made better by means of government regulation. As the abuses of social media continue to grow, the public demand for regulation may lead to some small improvements. But we need to look at this in a sober way, and be realistic. **We live in a society divided between the rulers and the ruled**.

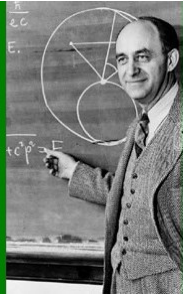## The demand for algorithmic transparency

The most elementary reform would require that all social media algorithms at least be made public. When we go to the supermarket and buy food--we can know what we are buying because federal regulation requires labels that tell us what the food contains. In an analogous way, a requirement that social media algorithms be made public would make it possible to better understand how the tech giants are fucking with our minds--and put pressure on them to fuck with us less.

The demand for interoperability and data portability

The guy who invented the web, Tim Berners-Lee, has proposed a method (which he named "Solid") in which users would host all their information in little data containers (which he calls "pods"). This would include not only their posts and comments, but their "likes" and connections to others. This is an example of what is called "interoperability" and "data portability"--which would allow you, for example, to **interact with your facebook friends from a less manipulative platform of your choice--without your having to actually be on facebook**.

> The creation of a universal, public and **democratic social media platform** will bring light and consciousness to the **proletariat** and knowledge of its **historic mission** and destiny
>
> Ben -- Jan 2021

The good news and the bad news

The **good news** is that proposals such as this would quickly cut down the immense power of the social media leviathans. The **bad news** is that this would probably require government regulation-- and that ain't about to happen.

Our ruling class NEEDS us to be ignorant

Neither **algorithmic transparency** nor **data portability** is likely to happen in our society at present. Why? For the obvious reason that our ruling class ***needs*** us to be **ignorant** and **fighting amongst ourselves**. This is necessary so that they can maintain their class rule. And our **ruling class**, unfortunately, **completely owns** the government.

Before the civil war in the U.S., it was **illegal** to teach a slave how to read. **Knowledge**, after all, can be **dangerous**. Today--we are in the position of the **slaves**.

We need to control the algorithms so we can cut down to size the sources and forces of ignorance

We are surrounded by the knowledge we need--and yet we remain **ignorant**. Reading a news article or book requires that we have **mastery of the alphabet**. This is the key that unlocks the knowledge contained in articles or books. In a similar way, in the **21st century**, digesting and understanding the expanding knowledge of humanity requires that we have **mastery over the algorithms** that filter, select and deliver news and informed opinion to our devices.
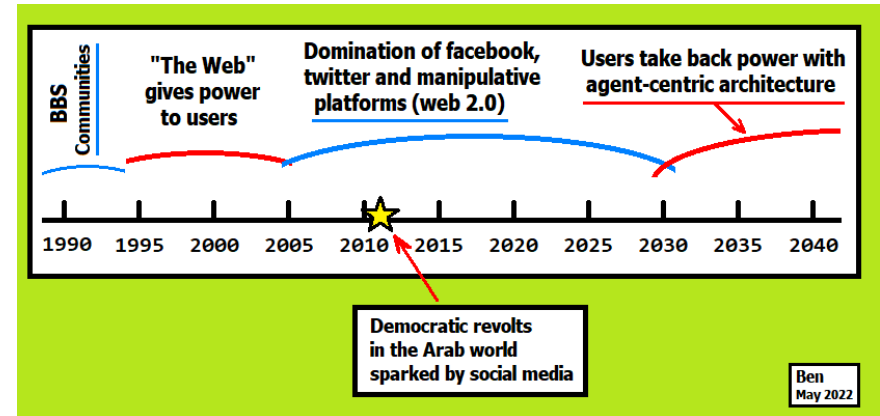
What is our ruling class afraid of?

Our ruling class, it appears to me, is concerned that a social media platform in which we controlled the algorithms would be a platform in which **dangerous ideas could spread quickly**--without any kind of **friction** or **firewall** to slow them down. This, in turn, could lead to an **explosion of knowledge** that could be **seriously destabilizing** to their social and political institutions. Our ruling class is afraid, it appears to me, that we will **discover the truth** about all the lies they have been feeding us from the moment we were born. They are **hoping** they will be able to keep us in the dark forever. They are **afraid** that we will find out **where all the bodies are buried**. And we will.

We caught a glimpse of **ruling class panic** in 2011--when the **Occupy movement turned its back on the Democratic Party's attempts to co-opt and liquidate it**. This was most likely the moment that our ruling class saw the need for something like Trump's reactionary MAGA movement. Our **ruling class needed a strongman so tough** and **so powerful** that people would **get on their knees and beg** for salvation from the Democratic Party.

Our ruling class is afraid that we will become conscious and learn who and what we are

The news is full of breathless articles with predictions about machines becoming **conscious**--and a coming technological **singularity**. Such articles contain a **kernel of truth**--although this truth has been greatly **distorted**. Developments in AI and social media *will* lead to something **immense beyond imagination** later in this century.

But it is not **machines** that will become conscious. It will be **ourselves**. This is what our ruling class fears above all else.

Democratic revolts in the Arab world sparked by social media

Ben May 2022

It is not <u>machines</u> that will become conscious.

It will be <u>ourselves</u>.

This is what our ruling class fears above all else.

Ben -- Sept 2024

We all need knowledge from the rest of humanity so that we can know who and what we are. And who are we? This is more than an abstract question because--at the deepest level--**we are more than isolated individuals**.

To understand why our ruling class--with so much money, power, organization, institutions and alliances--is so concerned about an explosion of knowledge--and so concerned about our learning who and what we are--we only need to consider two of the most important things we will learn:

(1) In millions and billions, **we are all Palestinians**

(2) **We are part of the working class** and we have a **historic mission** and **destiny**

The two principles above represent lessons from the biggest revolutionary mass movements of the 19th and 20th centuries: (1) the movements **against national oppression**, and (2) the movement for the **liberation** of the entire world from the **rule of capital.**

Our ruling class is afraid of self-organization

The **slave revolt** led by **Nat Turner** in 1831 had organized itself, in part, because Turner had **learned how to read**, and had found inspiration for his struggle in one of the only books to which he had access--the Bible. There was also concern that **slaves could use writing to pass notes among themselves**.

When people learn how to educate themselves and take action on the basis of what they have learned--that is called **self-organization**. Our ruling class is **afraid of self-organization**. They damn well should be.

Our self-organization will be immensely helped when we have the **essential tool** we need for self-organization. This tool is a **universal database** in the **public domain**. Once we have such a tool--it will then be easy to use it as the foundation of the **universal and democratic social media platform** we need.

We will use this **universal database**, with **liberated algorithms**, to educate ourselves about everything important. We will learn who and what we are. We will **win the war of ideas** on **any information space open to public comment**. And we will bring forth a world of **peace, abundance** and **genuine community** for everyone.

Universal Mind -- collective attention and collective action in pursuit of a common purpose

A **universal and democratic social media platform** will be a powerful took for **collective attention** and **collective action**.

We have **witnessed powerful movements** (such as the Arab democratic revolts in 2011, the #MeToo, #BlackLivesMatter, and Palestinian solidarity movements) being **immensely assisted** by **social media**. This has happened **in spite of the algorithms** being designed to **suppress** movement posts (in the case of Palestine) or strongly biased in other directions (for example, leaked TikTok instructions to moderators to suppress "ugly" people and "heat" beautiful ones).

Self-organization (ie: emergent behavior) exists everywhere in nature, driven by thermodynamics and the maximization of entropy: (1) cigarette smoke, (2) cream in coffee, (3) spiral galaxy

Ben -- Sept 2024

Imagine how much **more powerful** these movements would become if the algorithms were **helping** them instead of **fighting** them.

The 2022 book *Journey of the Mind: How Thinking Emerged from Chaos* [1] (which I highly recommend) describes how the evolutionary history of intelligence began with the development of the simple "**molecule minds**" of single-celled bacteria, and continued with the evolution of specialized nerve cells and **neural networks**. This continued with the development of the **collective intelligence** of **early human tribes**, assisted by the development of **speech** and **language**. In each stage of development, the behavior of **smaller units combined** into something **more powerful**. This process has not reached its culmination. It is **accelerating**, and nothing can stop it.

We will have our Trinity

"I remember the spring of 1941 to this day. I realized then that a nuclear bomb was not only possible — it was inevitable. Sooner or later these ideas could not be peculiar to us. Everybody would think about them before long, and some country would put them into action."

-- James Chadwick (author of the 1941 British government report on the inevitability of an atomic bomb, which finally spurred the Manhattan Project into action) [2]

There is no shortage of articles comparing recent advancements in AI with the development of nuclear weapons. *The Atlantic*, in March 2023, compared AI to (a) gain-of-function research on deadly viruses, (b) social media, (c) nuclear weapons, (d) electricity, and (e) Edward Teller's fear that the Trinity test would ignite the atmosphere itself and incinerate the earth [3]. *The New York Times*, three months later, ran an quiz with 12 quotes from doomsayers, and asked readers to guess, for each quote, whether it was talking about nuclear weapons or AI [4]. And *Vox* ran a good explainer article on the analogy, which looked at aspects such as the potential for mass harm, the distinction between military and general-purpose technology, arms race dynamics, and the prospects for curbing uncontrolled proliferation, before more-or-less concluding that "analogies are the worst form of reasoning" [5].

Earlier in this essay, I compared the algorithms used in **AI** with the algorithms used in **social media**, and concluded that they were all **part of the same iceberg**. In each case, algorithms represent a **window into databases** which hold hold knowledge or opinion that comes from humans. The **boundary** between AI and social media will only become more **fuzzy** as time goes by.
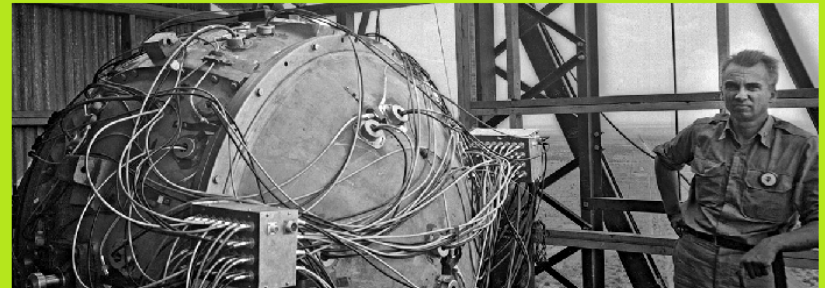
Another analogy might be to **the trunk and the tail of an elephant**. But which is which?

We will have our Trinity

Our ruling class has nuclear weapons. We can have the weapon of truth.

A universal database, where users control the algorithms, will bring light and consciousness to millions of workers, as well as knowledge of their historic mission and destiny

(above) "gadget" at the Trinity test site

(right) Oppenheimer and General Leslie Groves inspect remains of test tower

Ben -- Sept 2024

AI is getting more attention because it is new and powerful, and will steal our jobs, transform the economy, revolutionize warfare-- and who knows what else? At least it is exciting to think about.

Social media, on the other hand, is not pleasant to think about, as it has become an addictive toxic cesspool overflowing with disinformation, anxiety and depression--with no end in sight.

But there is good reason to believe that, in this analogy, social media is the **trunk** of the elephant (and most deserving of attention) while **AI** is only the tail. We are used to thinking of social media in terms of **what exists today**. But what will exist **tomorrow**, when **millions of people** have **seized control of the algorithms**--will be as different from what exists today--as the culture of *Burning Man* is from the culture depicted in Orwell's *1984*.

The potential of AI, of course, is immense, but the exclusive focus on this, in my humble opinion, is something like spending too much time looking at the wrong end of the beast.

How will we filter out disinformation, clickbait, and clueless time-wasting idiots?

Algorithms are the fundamental building blocks of all software. Control of the algorithms that select and deliver information to us will not give us *magic* powers. For example, it will not give us eternal life, youth, health and happiness. But it *will* allow us to do some amazing stuff.

Let's just consider one or two simple scenarios to illustrate how control of our algorithms will enable us to **defend the integrity** and **signal-to-noise ratio** of our **social media feeds**. First off--we will no longer be fighting off spambots and clueless idiots all on our own. We will be able to **leverage the intelligence** of our friends or people we consider to have good judgement.

Getting past the bouncer bot at the door

Unless we are homeless--we have front doors on our homes. We do not allow just anyone to come inside without our permission. If someone we do not know wants to come inside and take up our time--they first need to give us some kind of introduction and declaration of intent--and then we decide.

In a similar way, when we control the algorithms--no one will get on our media feed without permission from the algorithmic robot that acts as our doorman and bouncer. Our bouncer would check their, so to speak, "credit rating". Have other users given them very many "tickets" for acting like an asshole or for deceptive or

What is a democratic communications platform and how will it work?

Jane's List of Jerks to Filter

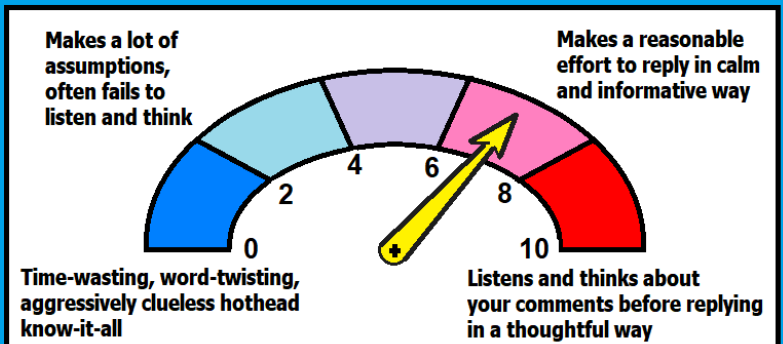| Name	Reason	Reference Note
Jack	Troll	Note # 6002
John	Racist	Note # 6004
Charlie	Stupid	Note # 6006

Click here to use Jane's Filter

Activists will create a democratic communications platform that will give users the ability to filter out crap and find gems, because users will be able to create and use their own algorithms and filters

Signal to noise Rating Meter

Does this post or person reply in a thoughtful way?

Makes a lot of assumptions, often fails to listen and think

Makes a reasonable effort to reply in calm and informative way

Time-wasting, word-twisting, aggressively clueless hothead know-it-all

Listens and thinks about your comments before replying in a thoughtful way

time-wasting behavior? Was their account just created last week? Do they have a track record of making posts that received a "thoughtful" rating by people we consider trustworthy? Or have a lot of their comments been rated as "aggressively clueless"?

Our bouncer robot does whatever we tell it to do. If someone wants their posts to get on our feed and potentially consume our attention--they may need to **raise their credit rating**. They may need to **resolve** most of their **tickets** and **build a track record** as a thoughtful person.

In addition to this, we may have also told our bouncer robot, for example, to subscribe to *Jane's List of Jerks to Filter*. If someone is on Jane's list--then they will need to correct their behavior, apologize, learn how to not act like a jerk, **learn how to treat people with respect**--and work with Jane to get removed from her list--or they won't get past our bouncer bot. If Jane does a good job at maintaining an accurate list--then more people will subscribe to her list and use it for filtering out jerks. If Jane does a poor job-- for example is either too aggressive in putting people on her list-- or not aggressive enough--then eventually people may unsub from her list and subscribe instead to someone else's list of jerks to filter.

Since I have used the term "credit rating", I need to point out the fundamental difference between what I have described here--and the "social credit" rating system being developed in China. The system being developed in China is controlled by the Chinese government (which is controlled by the Chinese ruling class) and would likely give someone a low rating if, for example, they worked to help build an independent union. This is pretty much the opposite of what I am describing. When users control the algorithms--then **users will decide for themselves what the rules are**--and which people are considered to have good judgement.

Filtering out Putinite apologists

While we are on the topic of spam filters, let's consider another scenario. I read a lot of articles, posts and comments from people on the left. There is a lot of discussion about the war in Ukraine. Unfortunately, more than half of the "left" fails to recognize that the Ukrainian people have a right to fight back against Putin's invasion. It would save me a lot of time if I could simply filter out comments by clueless "leftists" who are apologists for Putin.

This kind of thing would easy to do on a platform where we controlled the algorithms. For example--if the someone (whose judgement I respected) from the *Ukraine Socialist Solidarity Campaign* maintained a list of #PutinApologists--then I could instruct my bouncer bot to not show me comments by these clueless people. Of course, on some forums I might need to see

those comments--so I might tell my bot to flip this filter off on those forums to make the clueless comments visible.

There is a lot of complexity here, and there is no need to go into details about how **collaborative filtering** would work. But the point is that by leveraging and **combining blacklists and whitelists** by people who we consider to have good judgement--we will have more time to devote to the people who actually matter.

#MonthlyBest or #WeeklyBest?

The final scenario concerns a way to keep up to date on the work of a lot of people in a systematic and efficient way. I might, in this scenario, instruct my bouncer bot to show me one post per month from people who qualify for my MonthlyBest list. Each person on this list would designate their best post of the month by adding a #MonthlyBest tag to that post--and then that post would be appear on my feed. If I particularly liked a post from someone--I could then add their name to my WeeklyBest list. Something like this could also help **train people to develop their skill as journalists**.

What would it take?

To understand why the potential of a universal and democratic social media platform may be more significant than expected developments in AI--consider how, earlier in this essay, I noted that social media was a huge factor in the development of the Arab democratic revolts in 2011, and the #MeToo, #BlackLivesMatter, and Palestinian solidarity movements--and ask yourself--**what would it take** to **create a world** in which movements such as these were no longer *even necessary*?

What would it take to create a world **without war**, without **genocide** or **ethnic cleansing**, without **brutality** by police, and where **women**, and everyone else, are consistently treated with **respect**? Most people have given up on even thinking about questions such as this--because it is **easier to imagine the end of civilization** than it is to imagine the end of our dog-eat-dog system of imperialist war, austerity, capitalist exploitation and oppressive and escapist culture.

The hypothesis

The **hypothesis** I advance in this essay holds that the emergence of a universal and democratic social media platform is what it will take to do this--and that the development of such a democratic platform will, in its significance, be **comparable to the Manhattan Project** that led to the Trinity test in July 1945.

In accord with this hypothesis--I have come to the conclusion that the development of such a **democratic platform** needs to be front and center on the agenda of everyone who understands the historic importance and practical impact of such a project and who has the ability to help in any way.
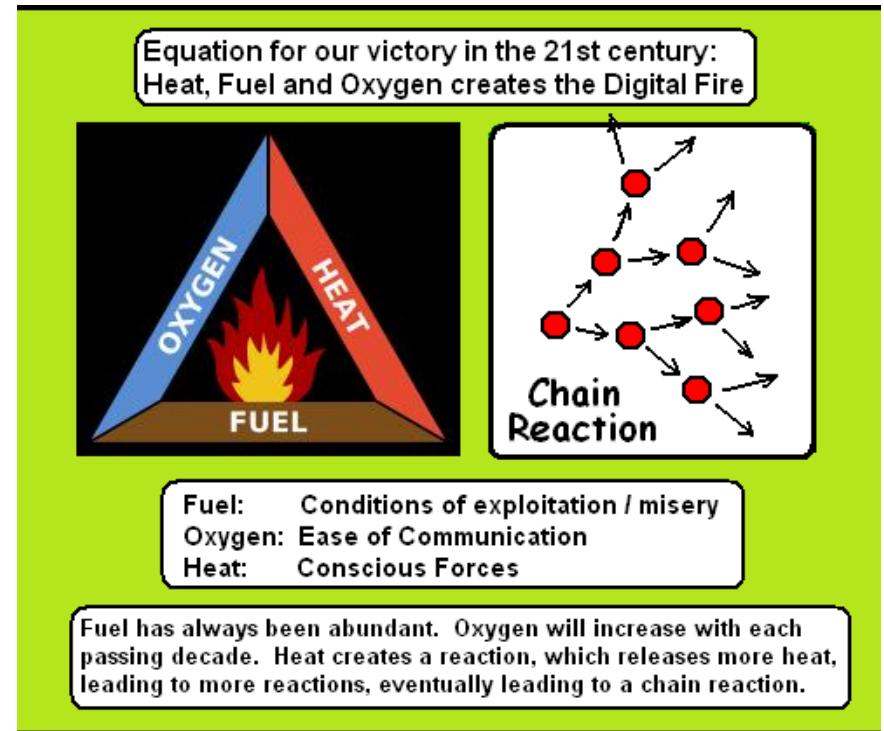
How will we create the democratic platform we need?

In the decades ahead, there will undoubtedly be a great many attempts and projects aimed at creating the universal and democratic platform that humanity needs. These projects will be guided by a range of beliefs and priorities. Projects will split off from one another, and they will also merge. Many of these projects will be successful in various ways, and many will fail.

The first step in the development of anything is the recognition of necessity and a clear understanding of what we need. And this brings us a remarkable article by Douglas Lucas that appeared on the *Foreign Policy* website in August [6]. This article prompted me to write this essay, as it represented the more fearless and honest discussion than I expected to see in a major news source related to banning TikTok and the current crisis of social media.

This segment of my essay is already too long, so I will end it here and continue, in Part 3, with a quick review of the Lucas article and his reporting on the work of Heather Marsh, who is something of a theoretician in relation to the use of digital platforms for getting the truth out and enabling mass collaboration.

So stay tuned!

Equation for our victory in the 21st century: Heat, Fuel and Oxygen creates the Digital Fire

OXYGEN / HEAT / FUEL

Chain Reaction

Fuel: Conditions of exploitation / misery
Oxygen: Ease of Communication
Heat: Conscious Forces

Fuel has always been abundant. Oxygen will increase with each passing decade. Heat creates a reaction, which releases more heat, leading to more reactions, eventually leading to a chain reaction.

Notes

[1] Journey of the Mind: How Thinking Emerged from Chaos by Ogi Ogas and Sai Gaddam, 2022, ISBN 978-1324006572

[2] Leopold Aschenbrenner, a venture capitalist in the AI space
https://situational-awareness.ai/parting-thoughts/

[3] AI Is Like … Nuclear Weapons?
https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2023/03/ai-gpt4-technology-analogy/673509/

[4] A.I. or Nuclear Weapons: Can You Tell These Quotes Apart?
https://www.nytimes.com/2023/06/10/upshot/artificial-intelligence-nuclear-weapons-quiz.html

[5] AI is supposedly the new nuclear weapons — really?
https://www.vox.com/future-perfect/2023/6/29/23762219/ai-artificial-intelligence-new-nuclear-weapons-future

[6] Douglas Lucas article in Foreign Policy: "Biden's TikTok Ban Won't Stop China or Tech Magnates From Hoarding Data"
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