On Being a Computer Scientist Human Being in the Time of Collapse



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ECS20 Last Lecture 10 March 2022



Today:

- A non-technical talk
- A personal perspective
- Tentative, evolving, depressing

Announcements:

Review sessions

Sun 3pm online (2000 Final) &

Mon 3:30 pm in Wellman 216 (2021 Final)

Extra office hours: see schedule

Final Tu 6-8: 2 Wellman (A-L) & 26 Wellman (M-Z)

One sheet/one side of notes allowed.



Congratulations – you've almost made it through a class with Evil Professor Rogaway.

But to what end? All term ... all your life ... you've jumped through the hoops that people like me set out for you.



Don't you sometimes ask yourself: why the hell am I doing this?

Succeed!

I spent most my career

I certainly have.



- writing technical papers
- travelling + giving technical talks
- teaching technical subjects
- becoming somebody



But doing these things these days feel increasingly absurd.



The climate crisis is here. With it: pandemic disease, unbreathable air, mass extinctions, rising fascism, lack of food, lack of water, elevated threat of nuclear war. And because of this, your future is <u>bleak</u>.



UC Davis Spring 2020

Our world already feels radically diminished.



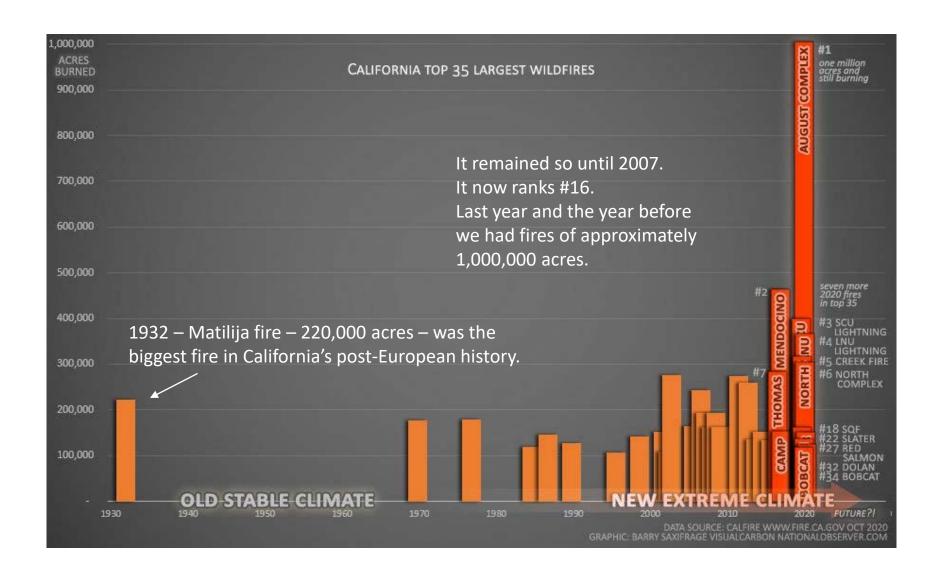
The view outside my window, 9/2020

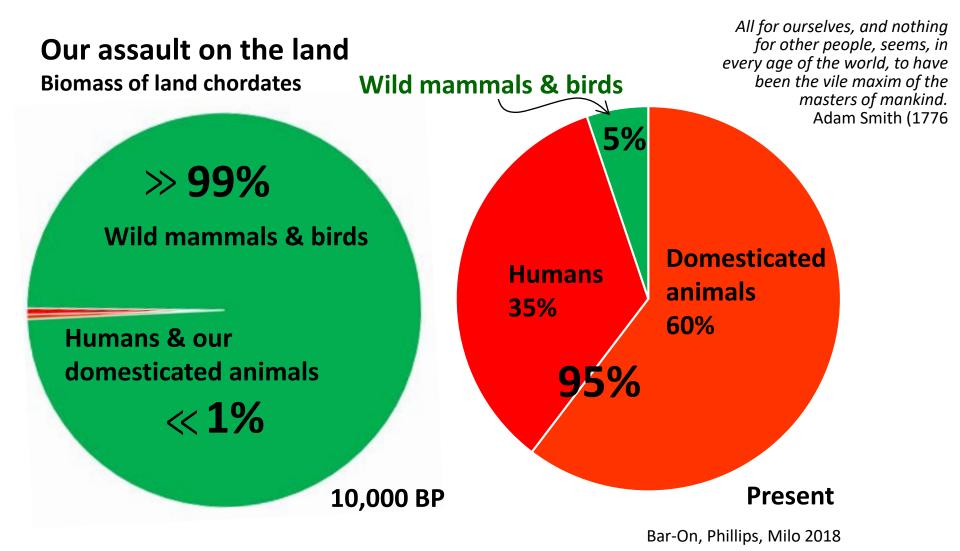






Inside my apartment



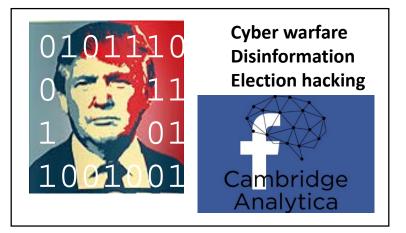


Are we worth saving?



And what of CS?

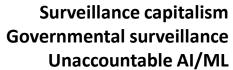
Ripping the social fabric Birthing new forms of violence and control





The distraction economy











Suggestion #1:

Stop pretending that things are not fucked up.



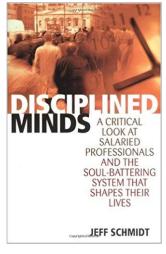
Stop pretending: Shifting my teaching to ethics-and-technology (2004 – present)

Encourage students to

- Give a damn
- Consider the social value of their work & their employer's aims

Explore how technology relates to

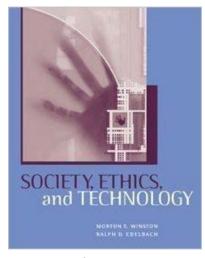
- Who has power
- Human dignity, autonomy, and happiness
- The environment



First book I found to use



First film I found to use: Dekalog I (1988) (K. Kieslowski)



First course I found with similar aims: IDS 252: Society, Ethics, and Technology The College of New Jersey

Stop pretending:

Writing, speaking, and thinking about the social, political, and ethical dimensions of my area

The Moral Character of Cryptographic Work*

Phillip Rogaway

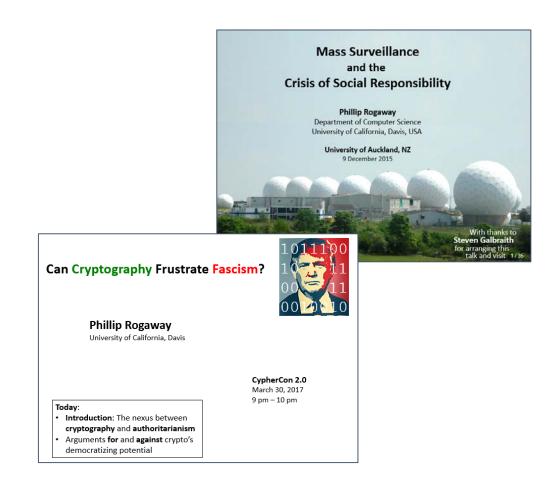
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> December 2015 (minor revisions March 2016)

Abstract. Cryptography rearranges power: it configures who can do what, from what. This makes cryptography an inherently political tool, and it confers on the field an intrinsically moral dimension. The Snowden revelations motivate a reassessment of the political and moral positioning of cryptography. They lead one to ask if our inability to effectively address mass surveillance constitutes a failure of our field. I believe that it does. I call for a community-wide effort to develop more effective means to resist mass surveillance. I plead for a reinvention of our disciplinary culture to attend not only to puzzles and math, but, also, to the societal implications of our work.

Keywords: cryptography \cdot ethics \cdot mass surveillance \cdot privacy \cdot Snowden \cdot social responsibility

Preamble. Most academic cryptographers seem to think that our field is a fun, deep, and politically neutral game—a set of puzzles involving communicating parties and notional adversaries. This vision of who we are animates a field whose work is intellectually impressive and rapidly produced, but also quite inbred and divorced from real-world concerns. Is this what cryptography should be like? Is it how we should expend the bulk of our intellectual capital?



Stop pretending: Direct Political Engagement



Yet the conventional narrative is <u>not</u> what I have said—exactly the opposite!

In this way of seeing the world, CS is <u>not</u> the problem—it's part of the grand technological solution!



"Computer science is marking an epical change in human history. We are conquering a new and vast scientific continent. ... Virtually all areas of human activity ... [and] virtually all areas all areas of human knowledge ... are benefitting from our conceptual and technical contributions. ... Long live computer science!"

S. Micali, Jun 2013

"The world is becoming increasingly complex. Our survival will be entrusted to ever more complex technology. And the cryptographic robustness of this technology will ultimately keep us alive! ...

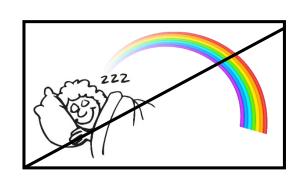
"It is time that we ... fully accept our responsibilities and carry the world on our broad shoulders"

S. Micali, Aug 2020



A reply to the technological optimists

Excessive <u>optimism</u> — not pessimism or realism — undermines change.



A belief that things are going great obviates

- the need for broad thinking
- the basis for social-change movements
- the utility of social responsibility

It de-politicizes and de-moralizes our crisis



Scientists are loathe to behave as though there's an emergency—we barely engage at all.

Modest open letter I sent to colleagues. Only half would sign.

An Open Letter from US Researchers in Cryptography and Information Security

January 24, 2014

Media reports since last June have revealed that the US government conducts domestic and international surveillance on a massive scale, that it engages in deliberate and covert weakening of Internet security standards, and that it pressures US technology companies to deploy backdoors and other data-collection features. As leading members of the US cryptography and information-security research communities, we deplore these practices and urge that they be changed.

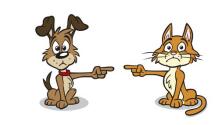
Indiscriminate collection, storage, and processing of unprecedented amounts of personal information chill free speech and invite many types of abuse, ranging from mission creep to identity theft. These are not hypothetical problems; they have occurred many times in the past. Inserting backdoors, sabotaging standards, and tapping commercial data-center links provide bad actors, foreign and domestic, opportunities to exploit the resulting vulnerabilities.

The value of society-wide surveillance in preventing terrorism is unclear, but the threat that such surveillance poses to privacy, democracy, and the US technology sector is readily apparent. Because transparency and public consent are at the core of our democracy, we call upon the US government to subject all mass-surveillance activities to public scrutiny and to resist the deployment of mass-surveillance programs in advance of sound technical and social controls. In finding a way forward, the five principles promulgated at http://reformgovernmentsurveillance.com/ provide a good starting point.

The choice is not whether to allow the NSA to spy. The choice is between a communications infrastructure that is vulnerable to attack at its core and one that, by default, is intrinsically secure for its users. Every country, including our own, must give intelligence and law-enforcement authorities the means to pursue terrorists and criminals, but we can do so without fundamentally undermining the security that enables commerce, entertainment, personal communication, and other aspects of 21st-century life. We urge the US government to reject society-wide surveillance and the subversion of security technology, to adopt state-of-the-art, privacy-preserving technology, and to ensure that new policies, guided by enunciated principles, support human rights, trustworthy commerce, and technical innovation.

Martín Abadi · Hal Abelson · Alessandro Acquisti · Boaz Barak · Mihir Bellare · Steven Bellovin · Matt Blaze · L. Jean Camp · Ran Canetti · Cynthia Dwork · Joan Feigenbaum · Edward Felten · Niels Ferguson · Michael Fischer · Bryan Ford · Matthew Franklin · Juan Garay · Matthew Green · Shai Halevi · Somesh Jha · Ari Juels · M. Frans Kaashoek · Hugo Krawczyk · Susan Landau · Wenke Lee · Anna Lysyanskaya · Tal Malkin · David Mazières · Kevin McCurley · Patrick McDaniel · Daniele Micciancio · Andrew Myers · Rafael Pass · Vern Paxson · Thomas Ristenpart · Ronald Rivest · Phillip Rogaway · Greg Rose · Amit Sahai · Bruce Schneier · Hovav Shacham · Abhi Shelat · Thomas Shrimpton · Avi Silberschatz · Adam Smith · Dawn Song · Gene Tsudik · Salil Vadhan · Rebecca Wright · Moti Yung · Nickolai Zeldovich

Why won't scientists engage politically? Why won't STEM students engage politically? What they say:



1. It's not my area

Social responsibility is not an area, but an obligation incumbent on us regardless of area

2. I'm a tiny pieces of this enterprise

Atomization of work not just an adjunct of complex labor—also a *tactic*. It hides work's *consequences* and *beneficiaries* and minimizes feelings of *agency*.

3. If I don't do it, someone else will

You are responsible for your *own* actions. *Variant-1*: if I don't do it, someone else will do it *worse*. *Variant-2*: I need to do it to change the system from within. (Rudi Dutschke: *The Long March Through the Institutions*.)

4. I'm not doing anything worse than my peers

Behaving well is not a competition.

5. Technology is just a tool

The one thing that all STS scholars agree on is that technologies are *not* value-neutral tools. Produced by a community for particular ends, these ends get embedded in the technology. Esp. important: what *doesn't* get worked on—paths *not* taken

Better explanations:

1. Self-interest

CS students who question the social value of technical work will be less employable than those who don't. Faculty who question the social value of technical work will have a harder time finding problems; will write fewer papers; will get less funding. "It is difficult to get a man to understanding something when his salary depends on his not understanding it." — Upton Sinclair

2. Cognitive biases

Plan-continuation bias (sunken-cost fallacy): *All those years training have been wasted? No!* Optimism bias: overestimate *P*(good- outcome), underestimate *P*(bad-outcome)

3. Professional training

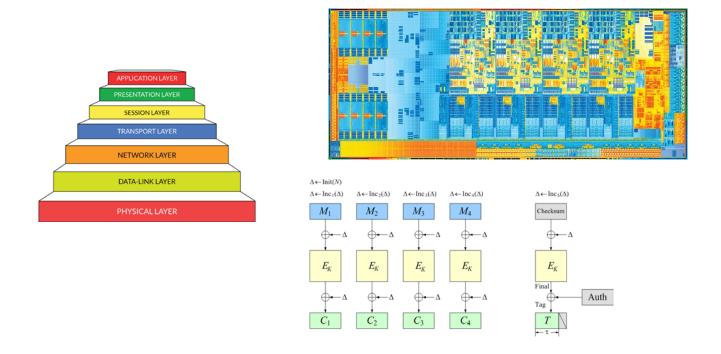
Abstract problems and ignore what is outside the abstraction. Educational process fractures and isolates students and communities. Homogeneous community culture – lack of diversity. C. P. Snow's The Two Cultures (1956)

4. Fear

Losing job, medical care benefits, ability to pay crazy rents, ability to pay back student loans. Much of the fear is structural, basically intentional.

The hidden curriculum behind CS:

To teach the value of abstraction.



Just what is **lost** when these skills are **gained**?

I applaud attempts to attend to social issues in CS. Yet many can feel a little ... lame.



Don't you **hate** all that irresponsible data? If we could just make it more responsible ...

Myopic language, cont.



So I guess it's ok if AI/ML screws *all* of us over as long as it does so in a *fair*, *accountable*, and *transparent* way?

The first question in building a system is deciding SHOULD WE BUILD IT?

By emphasizing fairness, accountability, and transparency we frame matters so as to SKIP the do-we-build-it question and get to a lower-level ones.

This approach an UNTHREATENING to power – AND to your career, if you're in the area.

We don't want



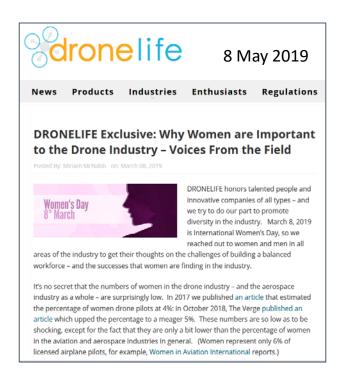
more effective drone strikes simpler, less expensive, or more versatile nuclear weapons more complete human surveillance [more accurate behavioral prediction]

...

Ruha Benjamin (2020)

Instilling better characteristics in rotten enterprises won't make them good

"21st century liberalism is ensuring a panel at a defense industry conference called *Building a Deadlier Drone* has adequate gender diversity." Fredrik deBoer





Ethics washing? Workshops associated to a recent AI conference CLR2020

AI for Affordable Healthcare

Highlight recent advances in AI for enabling, democratising, and upholding high standards of healthcare worldwide.

Tackling Climate Change with ML

Show that ML can be an invaluable tool both in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and in helping society adapt to the effects of climate change.

Practical ML for Developing Countries: learning under limited/low resource scenarios

Bring together researchers, experts, policy makers, and related stakeholders under the umbrella of practical ML for developing countries.

Do people honestly believe that the climate crisis is going to be changed by AI? That health care will improve? The developing countries will benefit?

The **primary** function of AI/ML within our current technological and economic system is to advance **human prediction** and **manipulation**.

The rest is marginal ... or maybe a magician's misdirection.

Suggestion #2:

Stop touting technical solutions to social problems.

Especially those created or exacerbated by technology ... and especially without understanding the problem broadly



Suggestion #3:

Stop treating innovation as an end.

"Innovation is not a goal; it is a means for societal progress" (M. Vardi)

Suggestion #4:

Own up to what <u>actually</u> motivates work in different areas Which can largely be done by following the money.

Root problem #1

Our technology has advanced at a rate radically faster than our wisdom.

[T]echnological power has turned what used and ought to be tentative ... plays of speculative reason into competing blueprints for projects, and in choosing between them we have to choose between extremes of remote effects. The one thing we can really know of them is their extremism as such—that they concern the total condition of nature on our globe and the very kind of creatures that shall, or shall not, populate it. In consequence of the inevitably "utopian" scale of modern technology, the salutary gap between everyday and ultimate issues ... is steadily closing. Living now constantly in the shadow of unwanted, built-in, automatic utopianism, we are constantly confronted with issues whose positive choice requires supreme wisdom—an impossible situation for man in general, because he does not possess that wisdom, and in particular for contemporary man, because he denies the very existence of its object, namely, objective value and truth. We need wisdom most when we believe in it least.

Hans Jonas, The Imperative of Responsibility, 1979/1984

Root problem #2

Technological advance has been embedded within a system, growth-oriented corporate capitalism, that radically devalues social and environmental harms.



Move fast and break things

What breaks is us – the ecosystem and the social fabric that once knit us together

Individual ethics <u>outside</u> the workplace can't compensate for negative social contribution <u>in</u> the workplace

Root problem #3

Unable to deal with uncertainty, our institutions and politics reject the precautionary principle.

if some course of action, or inaction, carries a risk of *catastrophic* results (ecosystem collapse, civilizational collapse, human extinction), then you have **no right** to that course of action (or inaction), no matter *what* the alleged benefits may be.

Suggestion #5: Watch the doublespeak

Language designed to deceive or distort its actual meaning, normally for the benefit of those in power



Algorithm (a) A program to compute some unknown function. (b) An opinion rendered in code

Artificial Intelligence Systems that are neither artificial nor intelligent designed to approximate good decisions without designers having to interrogate what is "good"

Bitcoin (a) A method to turn natural resources into solutions of breathtakingly insignificant puzzles. (b) A Ponzi scheme wrapped in technobabble (P. Klugerman, 5/21/2020)

Deep Learning Learning devoid of depth due to an absence of both foundations and sociopolitical thinking

Differential Privacy Mathematical approaches to minimize privacy by expanding data collection, proliferating definitions, and advancing scientific careers

Smart phone A phone that exhibits not smart and that pushes its users to be just as dumb. Also, the device should work poorly as a phone

Social media Systems designed to sunder social interactions

Suggestion #6: End the pretense of disinterested scholarship



[T]he call to disinterested scholarship is one of the great deceptions of our time, because scholarship may be disinterested, but no one else around us is disinterested. And when you have a disinterested academy operating in a very interested world, you have disaster. ...

Howard Zinn, 1969

Suggestion #7:

1. Rebel

Get arrested. Make trouble. Make the status quo untenable. Don't be afraid of radicalism..



2. Or withdraw

Go to the mountains. Minimize consumption. Don't eat animals. Find peace. Be present.

The game is not about becoming somebody; it's about becoming nobody (Ram Das)

3. Or both

Can computer science help?
Can crypto area help?
Can technology help?

We want to say YES!

I don't know how much more of our "help" our world can withstand.

Recap: Suggestions

- 1. Stop pretending that things are *not* fucked up.
- 2. Stop touting technical solutions to social problems.
- 3. Stop treating innovation as an end.
- 4. Own up to what actually motivates work in different areas.
- 5. Watch the doublespeak.
- 6. End the pretense of disinterested scholarship.
- 7. Rebel. Or withdraw. Or both.

References

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