

WHO ARE WE?







TOM WILLIAMS GORDON BRIGGS

WILLIE WILSON



AUTOMATA: SILVERSIDE

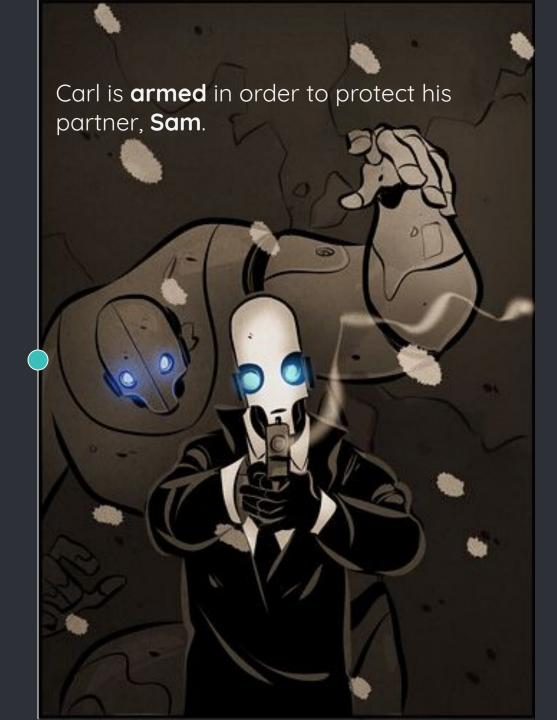




How is it portrayed in *Silverside* What is the state of the art?
 What do the experts have to say?



SHOULD ROBOTS HAVE GUNS?



However, the existence of a **backdoor** puts Sam's safety **at risk**.







Armed Robots in Use **TODAY**.

Goalkeeper CIWS



Samsung SGR-A1



Guardium UGV



Short-range defensive weapon system, **fires autonomously**

Sentry used to guard the Korean DMZ, **fires autonomously** Autonomous Israeli vehicle used to patrol Gaza border, **RC** weapons



The Debate

Should Fully-Autonomous Weapons be Banned?

The Experts





Ron Arkin

Roboticist, Georgia Institute of Technology

Argued **against** a ban*

Stephen Goose

Director, Human Rights Watch

Argued **for** a ban

*but for a **moratorium**



Arguments **against** a ban on autonomous, armed robots.



Some Troubling Statistics

- Approximately 10 percent of Soldiers and Marines report mistreating noncombatants (damaged/destroyed Iraqi property when not necessary or hit/kicked a noncombatant when not necessary).
- 2. Only 47 percent of Soldiers and **38 percent** of Marines agreed that **noncombatants** should be **treated with dignity and respect**.
- Although they reported receiving ethical training, 28 percent of Soldiers and 31 percent of Marines reported facing ethical situations in which they did not know how to respond.

Statistics quoted verbatim:

Arkin, Ronald C. The Case for Ethical Autonomy in Unmanned Systems. Journal of Military Ethics, Vol. 9, Iss. 4, 2010

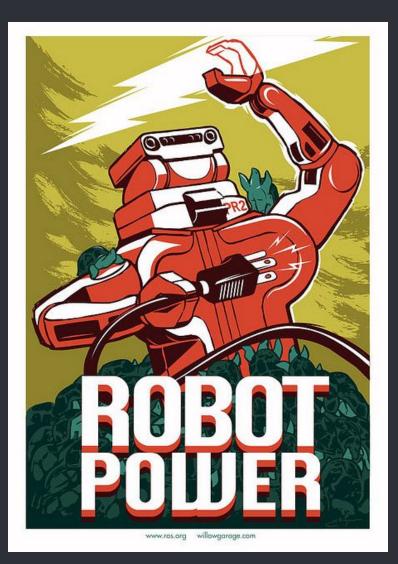


Arkin's Solution: The Ethical Governor

Idea: A robot could consult the Laws of War and Rules of Engagement before taking a proposed action, to ensure that it is **morally** permissible.



http://ellingson.cc/willow/





• Robots can be designed **without emotions**





• Robots would not be victim to **scenario fulfillment**





• Robots' sensors are **faster** and **better equipped** for **battlefield conditions**



en.wikimedia.org



 Robots could independently and objectively monitor the ethical behavior of all parties on the battlefield



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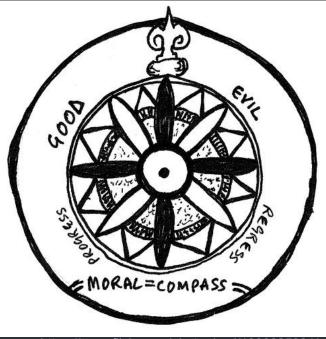
Arkin thus believes that if it is possible to create **unmanned adjuncts** to human soldiers that can act **more ethically** than their human teammates, then the development of such adjuncts is a **moral imperative**, and constitutes a **humanitarian effort**.



Arguments **for** a ban on autonomous, armed robots



Belief that it is **morally wrong** to give robots decisions over life and death



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 The Geneva Conventions' "Martin's Clause" which dictates that weapons must comply with the dictates of **public conscience**





Unlikeliness that robots could comply with distinctions of proportionality
 and other inherently subjective judgements soldiers must make



en.wikipedia.org



 Robots could accidentally circumvent the rights of combatants who are injured or who have surrendered



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The **accountability gap:** a robot can't be held liable for its actions, so who is? Its manufacturer, programmer, commander, or someone else?



en.wikipedia.org



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Food for Thought



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How many advantages of the Ethical Governor actually require the ability to fire autonomously? Su

Summary

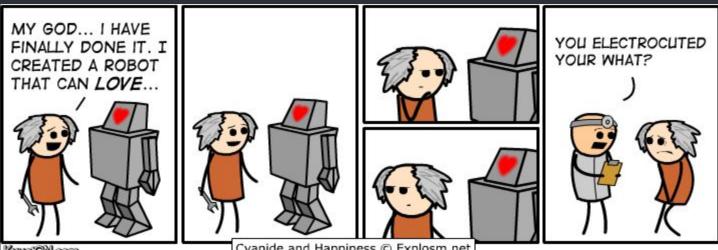
Automata's Carl would likely be viewed **positively** by those **against** a ban, as he is able to act **defensively** and **ethically**, and possesses human-level intelligence, but viewed negatively by those for a ban, due to objections that some weapons simply shouldn't exist.

SHOULD ROBOTS Share our beds?





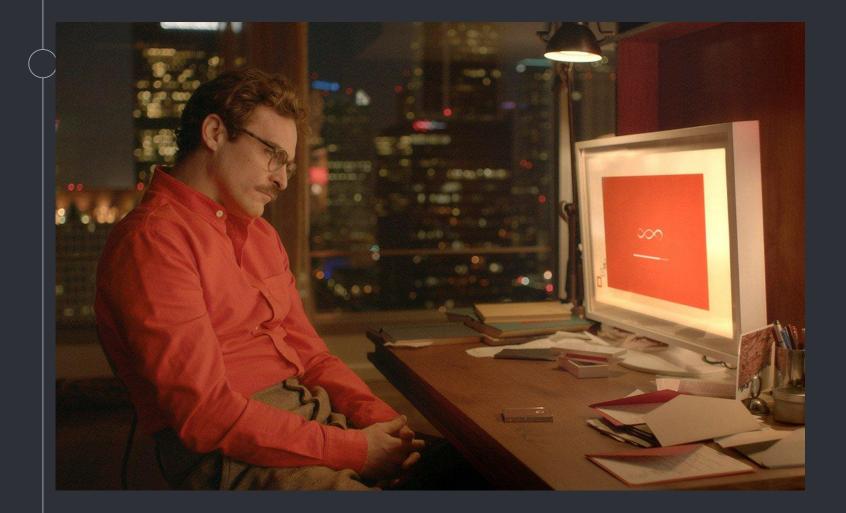




KuvaiON.com

Cyanide and Happiness © Explosm.net

Intimate relations with a robot (or computer)?

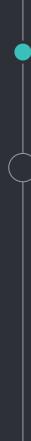






Emotional relationships with electronic devices?





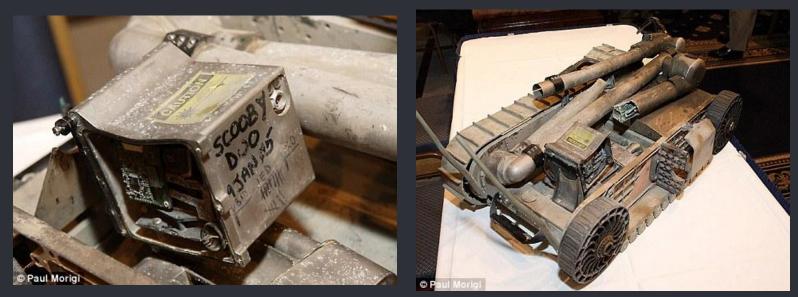
"Like having a pet dog."

"There wasn't a whole lot left of Scooby," Bogosh says. The biggest piece was its 3-by-3-by-4-inch head, containing its video camera. On the side had been painted "its battle list, its track record. This had been a really great robot." The veteran explosives technician looming over Bogosh was visibly upset. He insisted he did not want a new robot. He wanted Scooby-Doo back. "Sometimes they get a little emotional over it," Bogosh says. "Like having a pet dog. It attacks the IEDs, comes back, and attacks again. It becomes part of the team, gets a name. They get upset when anything happens to one of the team. They identify with the little robot quickly. They count on it a lot in a mission." (Garreau, 2007)



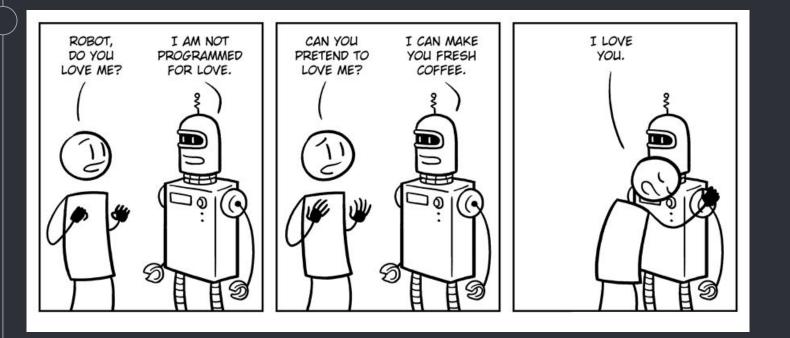
Soldiers in mourning for robot that defused 19 bombs after it is destroyed in blast

 iRobot PackBot device named Scooby Doo used to detect disposed bombs in Iraq and Afghanistan



http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-2081437/Soldiers-mourn-iRobot-PackBot-device-na med-Scooby-Doo-defused-19-bombs.html

Can it reciprocate?



Abuse

"For example, social robots that appear "lovable" might be able to get people to perform actions that the very same people would not have performed otherwise, simply by threatening to end their relation with the human (e.g., an admittedly futuristic sounding request of a robo-dog to dispose of a real dog: "Please get rid of this animal, he is scaring me, I don't want him around any longer.")." (Scheutz, 2012)

What if...

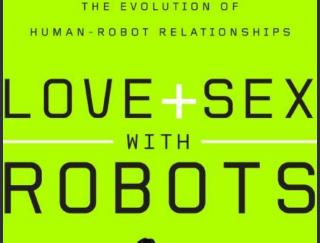
robots *can* care about us the way we care about them?

we just want sex and aren't worried about whether the robot cares about us?



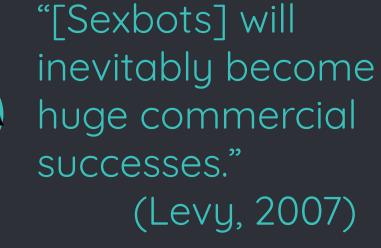
Other considerations

- Do a better job
- "Not tonight, darling.
 I'm going to make it with the robot."
- Robot swapping
- Borrowing a friend's robot





DAVID LEVY





WHAT MORAL Status do Robots Have?



Types of Moral Status

Moral Agency

Are robots moral actors in the same way humans are? **Moral Patiency** Do robots have moral value?

Does it make sense to blame a robot if it does something morally wrong? (Sparrow, 2007) Would you save a robot over a human? (Sparrow, 2004)

What do we mean when we say "*ROBOT*"?

Robots vary by level of autonomy and cognitive sophistication.







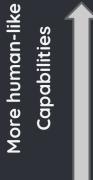
Less sophisticated

(Teleoperated or very-limited autonomous behaviors)

More sophisticated

(Approaching human-like or super-human capabilities) How do people make inferences about the capabilities and moral status of robots?

Robots vary immensely in appearance and capabilities.



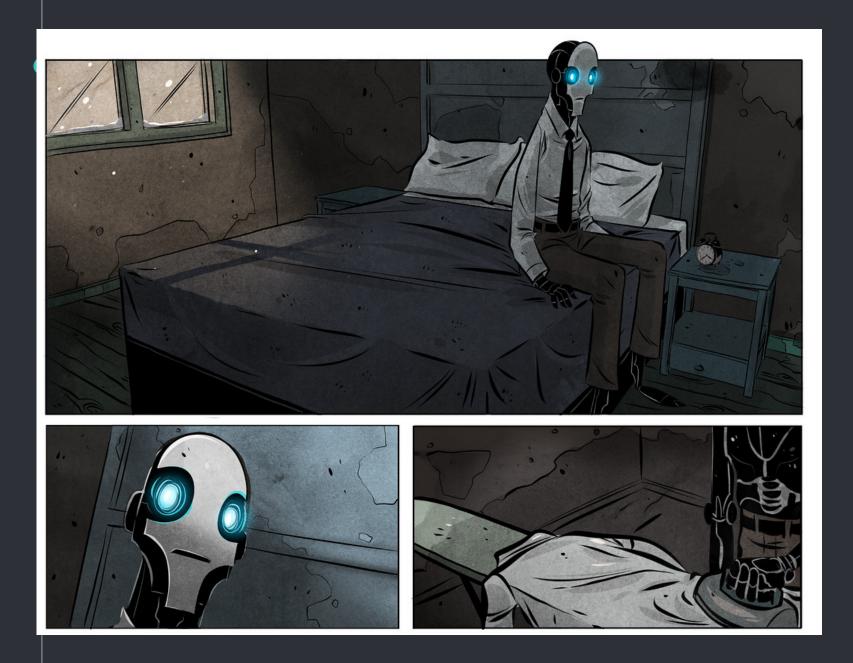






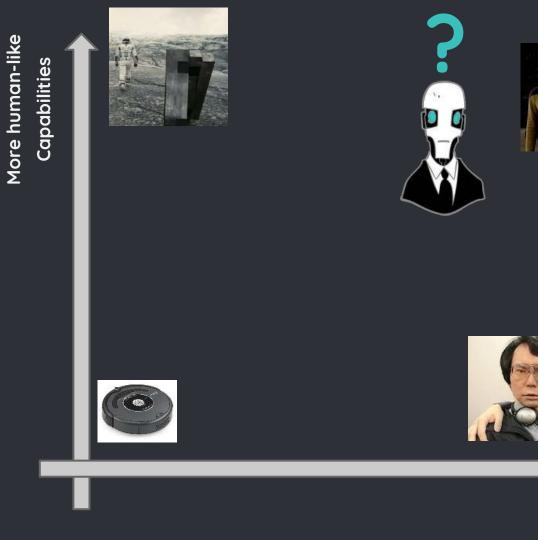


More human-like Appearance





Robots vary immensely in appearance and capabilities.



More human-like Appearance

But can robots *really* have intelligence, have moral value, etc.?



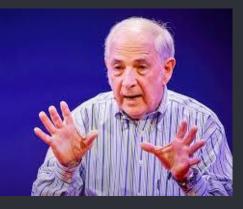
YES



<u>Alan Turing</u>

"Computing Machinery and Intelligence" (1950).

If an artificial agent behaves intelligently in a way indistinguishable to a human, it should be said to think.



NO

<u>John Searle</u> "Minds, Brains, and Programs" (1980).

Minds need to be implemented in the right kind of stuff to be said to think like we do.



What is Carl Made of?













Various upcoming issues:

- Robots with varying degrees of autonomy will enter society. Will policy and society deal with this appropriately?
- Will people make correct inferences about robots?
- How will we deal with divergent views on whether or not robots can intrinsically have moral value?

What do **you** think?

Thanks! ANY QUESTIONS?



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