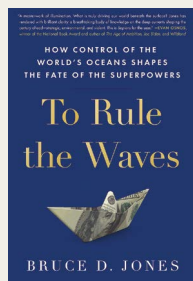


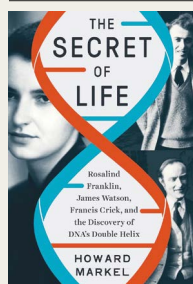
Books in brief



To Rule the Waves

Bruce D. Jones *Scribner* (2021)

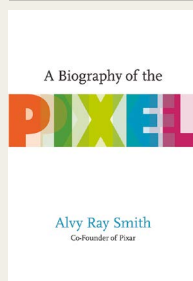
The oceans are the key zone for potential military confrontation; some 85% of global commerce relies on them; around 90% of global data flows along undersea cables; oceans are central in the global fight over climate change. Those four simple facts are analysed in this penetrating historical and political study. Author Bruce Jones, director of the project on international order at Washington DC think tank the Brookings Institution, fears future oceanic conflict, especially now that COVID-19 has amplified existing international tensions.



The Secret of Life

Howard Markel *Norton* (2021)

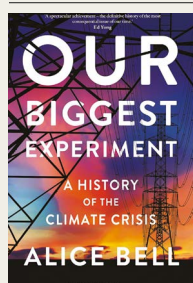
The 1953 discovery of DNA's double-helix structure might be one of science's most fascinating and oft-told stories. Yet much about it is still contentious — even who termed it “the secret of life”. Historian of medicine Howard Markel's fine book focuses on the role of Rosalind Franklin, whose X-ray crystallography image of DNA — crucial to Francis Crick and James Watson's breakthrough — was used without her permission. A hesitant Watson tells Markel that he was “honest but ... you wouldn't say I was exactly honorable”.



A Biography of the Pixel

Alvy Ray Smith *MIT Press* (2021)

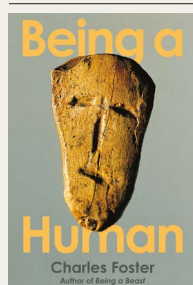
Pixel is short for ‘picture element’: a misleading etymology, writes computer scientist Alvy Smith, who co-founded Pixar Animation Studios in 1979. Pixels are invisible, like computer bits, and not to be confused with “the little glowing areas on a screen, called display elements”. Hence this book's technical core: how the former is converted to the latter, and the thinkers who paved the way. These range from Alan Turing to the undersung graphics mathematicians involved in the films *Monsters, Inc.*, *Toy Story*, *Finding Nemo* and more.



Our Biggest Experiment

Alice Bell *Bloomsbury Sigma* (2021)

Climate campaigner and science writer Alice Bell's nuanced and accessible history of the climate crisis describes the legacy of scientists including Eunice Foote, the first to warn that increasing atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide would affect global temperatures, at an 1856 meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. By ignoring Foote's insight for so long, “we've inherited an almighty mess”, concludes Bell. But “a lot of tools” can alleviate the effects of global warming, if used wisely.



Being a Human

Charles Foster *Profile* (2021)

Vet and barrister Charles Foster won an Ig Nobel Prize for living in the wild as various animals, as described in *Being a Beast* (2016). In his latest book — controversial, yet oddly compelling — he lives as if in the upper Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Enlightenment periods, and compares human consciousness in each. Ancient hunter-gatherers, he argues, were superior to modern urban-dwellers for their “cosmopolitanism” and “motion”. He savages written language, invented post-Neolithic, for its “wholly spurious authority” over experience. **Andrew Robinson**

the helm, Nowotny argues. She spells out the consequences of an uncritical approach to AI, such as the implications of expanding surveillance without accountability or clarity about boundaries or purpose. To what end, she encourages us to ask, are data points (facial recognition, location data, genomics, biometrics) monitored and mapped? She contends that the construction of a “mirror world”, in which every person has a digital counterpart, affects our perception of self in relation to others. The AI-mediated life can fuel identity anxieties: “We are never quite sure whether we are looking at our true authentic self or a self fabricated.” Last month's news reports of research showing the devastating impact of image-sharing sites on teenage girls' mental health are a case in point.

Storytelling about the potential of AI also comes in for scrutiny. Nowotny draws from work by historian Yuval Harari and economist Robert Shiller on the contagiousness of stories. She highlights the tenacity of the narrative that technology always benefits everyone, even though this is not aligned with lived experience. “If half of working class men in the US today earn less than their fathers did at the same age, what does progress mean to them?” she asks. And she examines how we conceptualize data itself. It should not be thought of as a commodity, to be enclosed or fenced off within the paradigm of property rights, she explains; rather, it is a social good.

Wisdom, in this vision, should be more than a simple technical solution. For instance, ‘explainability’ — ensuring that AI makes decisions in a transparent way, rather than in a ‘black box’ — is often proposed as a cure-all. But that leads to new tensions because of a fundamental misalignment, as economist Diane Coyle and computer scientist Adrian Weller have explored. The deterministic nature of an algorithm means that its designers have to make explicit what values and political choices it is going to serve. But the ambiguities of human-led policymaking are informed by negotiation of trade-offs. These are implicit choices that are not easy to force into the light. Consider the furore about baked-in bias last year, when, during the pandemic, an algorithm was used to predict UK school pupils' exam results on the basis of past data.

This work is a fascinating and timely meditation. Nowotny makes connections across economics, philosophy, law, science and technology studies, history and sociology to engage with the potential and pitfalls of AI and data-driven technologies. She throws out provocative questions and does not become too prescriptive — the mark of a good book.

Reema Patel is an associate director at the Ada Lovelace Institute in London and sits on the Scottish Government's COVID-19 response public-engagement expert working group. e-mail: rpatel@adalovelaceinstitute.org