Koosh
Gabriel Johnson

I used a combination of C4d, X-Particles and a 3D rendering program called Redshift. Using 2 particle emitters to drive the direction of the splines I pushed one set above the camera and one set below the camera creating the divide along the Centre line, then giving the overall particles a turbulence creating a wave and abstraction to the paths. To light the scene I used 3 lights in a standard 3 point setup 1 on each side then one in the back to give a little depth to the structure.

y

The y in Linney.

Welcome to y, a quarterly publication that asks ‘why?’, or perhaps ‘why not?’

Working creatively at Linney means being innovative, inquisitive and challenging, whether that’s on a commissioned project, or simply when we feel the urge to be experimental. We believe any subject can be explored in this way and this publication helps us to share some of our creative investigations and thoughts with you.

Curiosity keeps us asking why.
You could say it puts the y in Linney.

A ride on the central line

A simple line is visual composition in its purest form. Put pen to paper and drag it from top to bottom; left to right.

But this crudest of creative endeavours – this doddle of a doodle – can symbolise something profound.

A few lines of explanation.

Two criss-crossing diagonal lines represent failure, danger, hidden treasure. Its vertical variant suggests strength, height, grandeur.

When it comes to horizontal lines, you can draw a number of conclusions. A sunrise on the horizon summons a new dawn packed full of infinite possibilities. A flat line on a heart monitor denotes demise.

It's about more than fresh starts and dead ends, though. There's a middle way. And that's the central theme running through your edition of y.

These are life lines.

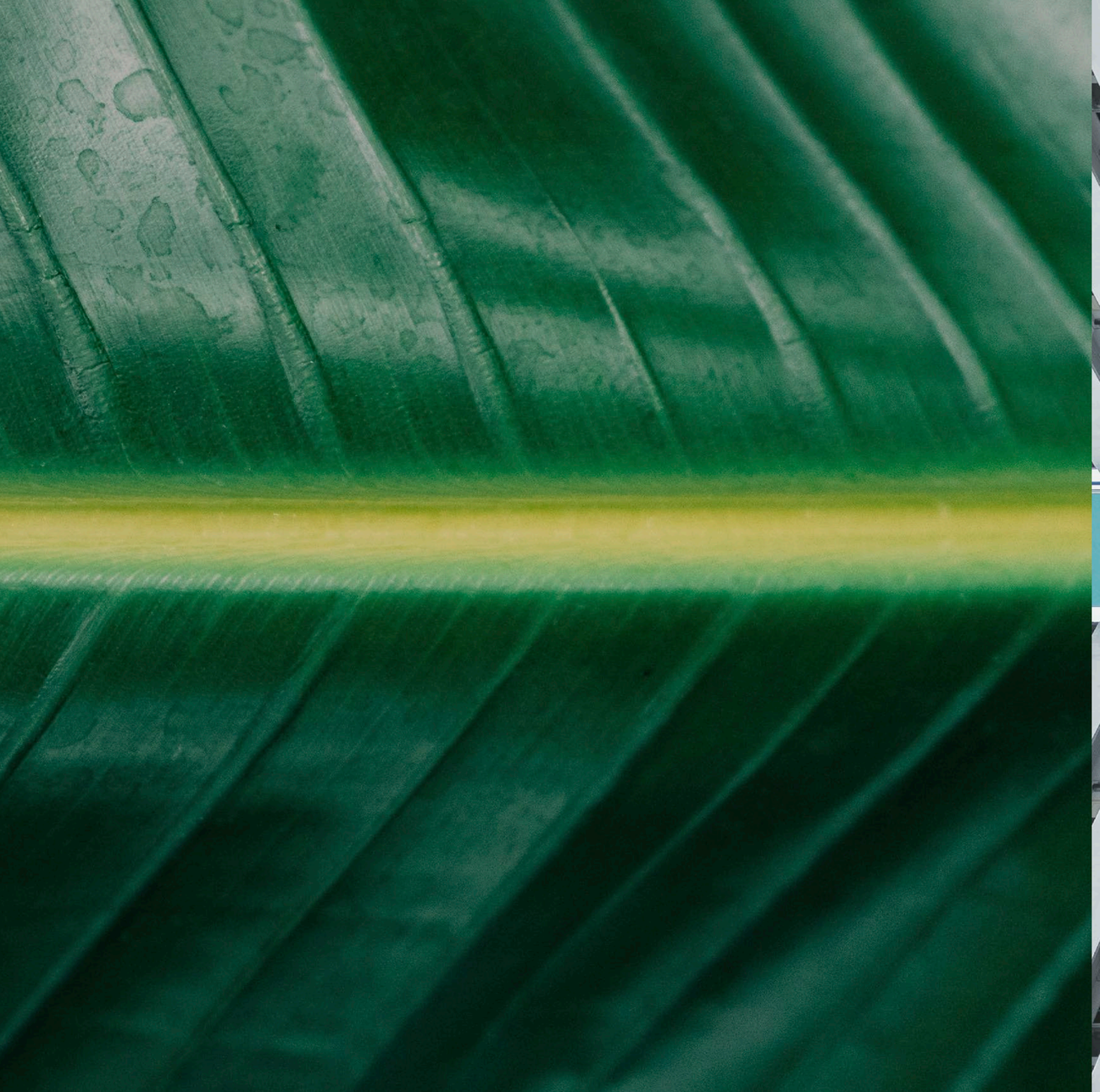
Drawing a line in the sand
Hunstanton, Boxing Day 2019

The perfect spot to wash away the
flotsam and jetsam of an old decade.

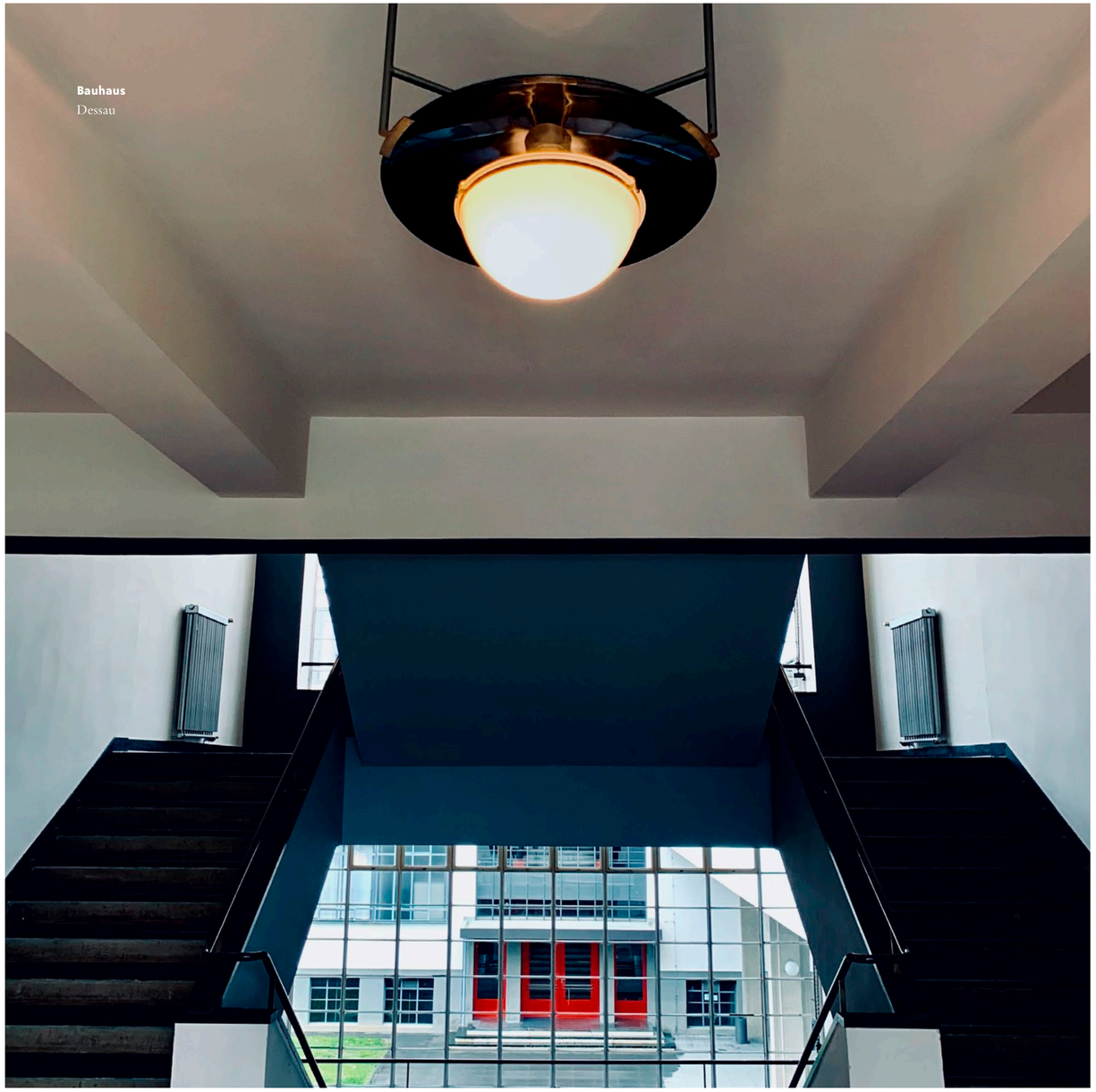
Lindisfarne Causeway
November 2019

Lake Ohrid, North Macedonia
September 2019

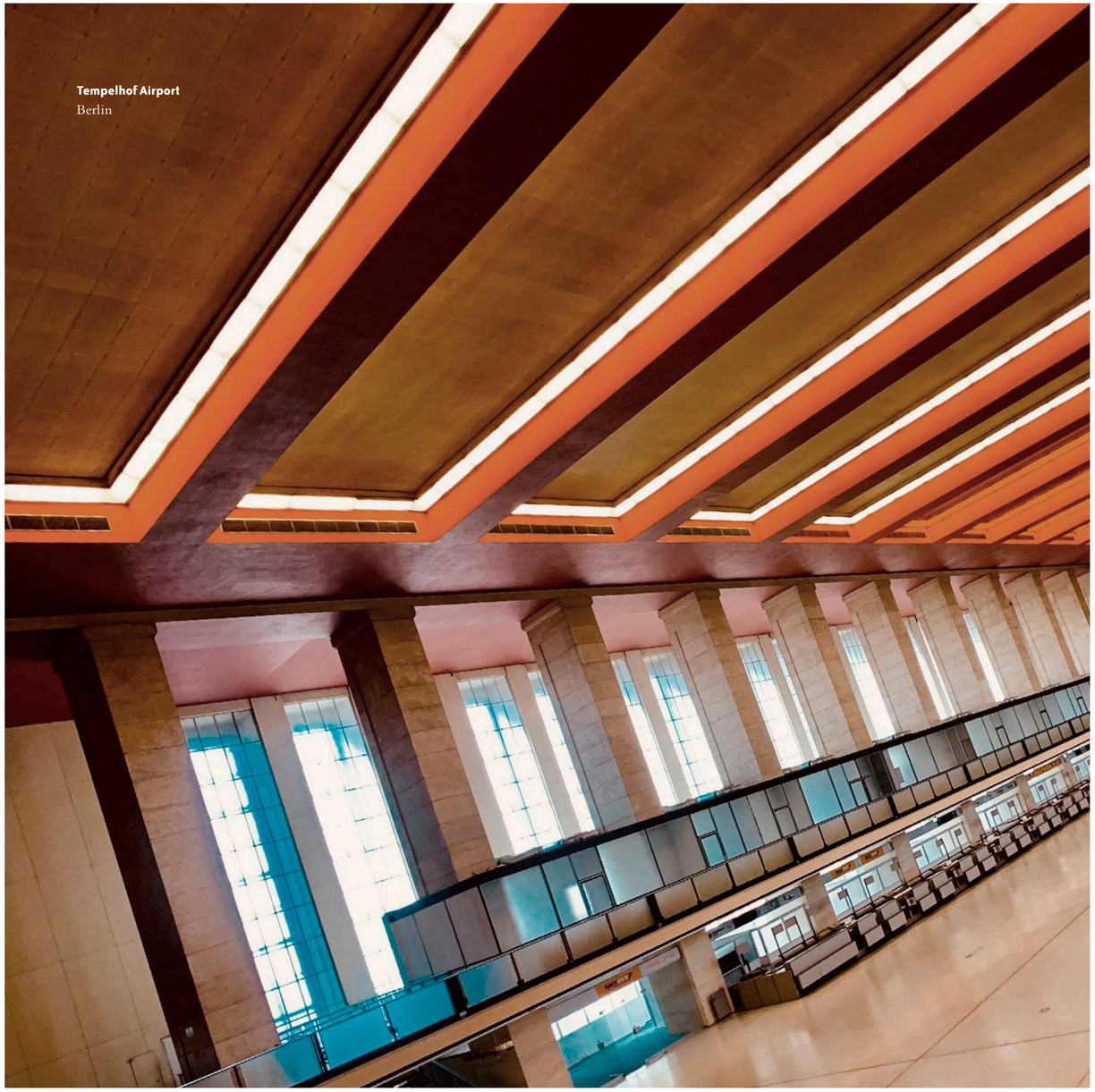
Kedleston Hall
1st January, 2020



Something about natural shapes and structures influencing man-made shapes and structures.



Bauhaus
Dessau



Tempelhof Airport
Berlin

SPLIT

Horizontal AI
Damon Parkin

I thought about horizontal things and there's something called 'horizontal AI' – everyday applications such as Alexa… simple, voice-activated stuff. We use the Happy Scribe transcription software which does a similar thing: it transcribes audio. But, of course, because it only has narrow intelligence – rather than emotional intelligence (wisdom) – the transcriptions are never really accurate.

Where do you draw the line between horizontal artificial intelligence and human emotional intelligence? Apple's Siri and Amazon's Alexa are two everyday examples of

I've fed my AI podcast episode into Happy Scribe and that's what you see here. The conversation. Unedited and unread. It's kind of meta – an example of horizontal AI being used on a conversation about AI in a magazine about horizontal lines.

horizontal AI. *Transcription software Happy Scribe is another. It's mainstream machine-learning technology. Here's an unedited transcript of a conversation about what's on the AI horizon. It's been fed through Happy Scribe. Listen to y: The Linney Podcast for the original discussion*. From the Lynnie podcast studios in Nottinghamshire I'm Damon Parkin and this is why. Join me on adventures in creativity and insight will encounter filmmakers artists designers academics and others as we explore what's new and what's next. Alexa Siri nest Tesla examples of artificial intelligence designed to make our lives easier today. But what kind of impact will AI have on the way we live tomorrow. AI is still in its infancy. A true artificial intelligence system is one that can learn on its own and then perhaps teach other systems. Insight analyst Francesca Spring who believes the human race has just one shot at building a future where artificial intelligence can help take the strain rather than take our jobs before taking over the world. For the best intentions at the moment. We already have started to build narrow super intelligence into our products into our technology our systems but at the moment it doesn't have a thing called general intelligence which is what Spearman termed as the human's ability to have an understanding across a wide domain of topics. Artificial intelligence doesn't have that yet. It has to be programmed by a human. And then even then it's quite specific. But the day that artificial intelligence can have general intelligence programmed into it is the time it will probably see that it was far surpass human intelligence and do things that the moment we probably can't fathom the extent to which they will think. But it will one day happen. Sunrise talks about this. There's these two door. So on the one hand you'll go behind this one door and we'll we'll completely stop improving our technology systems so everything would grind to a halt we wouldn't improve our tech we wouldn't improve our self our software anything but considering the value we place on intelligence that just wouldn't happen. So behind the second door is a world where we do continually improve our systems and this will one day mean the systems can improve themselves without any need for us so they'll have the inbuilt algorithms equations mathematics physics anything it needs to survive on its own it will have built that and surpass what we can then input into it. Francesca's talking about neuroscientist and author Sam Harris that googling will ask Alexa now. Here comes the stuff you really need to know the profound bit about the future of the human race. What this means for society in the future is the question of what happens to our economy our political system. What happens socially. How do we interact with the people. Do we become redundant. Or is there still a need for humans as a huge debate going on so Sam Harris is considered one of the four horsemen of the new atheists. And he's in that with Daniel Dennett Christopher Hitchens and Richard Dawkins. So Daniel Dennett touches a lot on this idea of intelligence versus wisdom. So we know that artificial intelligence will be intelligent. It will be efficient. It will answer questions or problem solve in the ways it will be quicker than what we can ever do. But what it will what the question is is will it ever actually be wise. So when it comes when you think about wisdom you think of things that relate more to the ethical roots and common sense rather than pure academia or intellectual abilities. And that's something that's the debate at the moment with artificial intelligence and something that humans definitely have a hold on more so than AI. So I'm struggling to understand whether we need to be excited by the rise of AI or terrified considering that technology and I will one day be able to improve itself without human input. We do need to be wary that we only get the net we only get one chance to get the initial conditions right. So we have to input everything in a way that when this being when this entity when the software will surpass human intelligence that it's we're happy to live under that and we're happy that it's aligned with our interests. There's an analogy that's used by Sam Harris to say that he artificial intelligence could be like ants too. So at the moment you know we live everyday with ants we coexist with them. They don't get in our way. But the minute that they interfere with our goals so for example if you are building a house we would annihilate ants without a second thought. We just build over them we were in their homes were in that environment. And the trick is to stop building and inputting into AI now something that means that they don't one day treat us or humans with the same disregard and we need to make sure that they're aligned with our interests. So humans living on my I. Okay so that's the terrified angle covered. Why should I be excited. We definitely should embrace AI. There's a lot of questions that still need solving. So how what's the cure to cancer. How do we solve world hunger. And these are the questions that technology definitely has a place. It will definitely be able to help us in answering those questions. I'm struggling to get my head around this from an AI apocalypse to cancer curing computers are we talking a dystopia or a utopia. So when I say good term this idea of an intelligence explosion. So I take it as a mathematician who worked at Bletchley during World War 2 and he said that we will one day build artificial super intelligence ISI and this super intelligence will form an intelligence explosion where it was far surpass human intelligence. But he did say that this ISI this intelligence explosion won't be some sort of robotic Hollywood blockbuster esq takeover. It will definitely be something that we can live with and if we program correctly can help us.

The trick is to make sure like I said to get those conditions right the first time around because there's no going back. There's still a big debate over what will actually happen to humans what our role will be when artificial intelligence does take over so will we be completely redundant will we be needed. Will our ethical approach ever not be needed in an A.I. world so I can always answer the questions that we can more efficiently and faster and more logically correct. But will it actually. It will always benefit from human input from our sense of right and wrong. Our common sense our ability to make judgements in the real world we make judgments based on context whereas AI robots as he like won't you know don't have that ability yet. And the idea that they one day well is quite strange. Should we expect to have a dramatic impact on the human race within our lifetime. The likely today AI is. It won't ever be that one huge thing that happens it will be tiny little things that happen that accumulate to this huge you know it was termed intelligence explosion. So there'll be things you think all of you heard about this new gadget if you heard about this new thing and all of those little things will add up. So I doubt it's going to be some huge breaking news event. But what will happen is that we just get acclimatised to all the little things that keep happening. Nothing will shock us anymore I don't think so it will be evolution not revolution. There won't be a point where we say we're officially an AI society considering the importance we place on intelligence and how we always do want to evolve grow expand. The likelihood is that we'll never get to an endpoint with a AI so just as human intelligence is naturally of old age that 2 million years really and 75 million before that. So just as human intelligence has evolved AI will evolve in the same way that humans are always evolving we always will evolve and I will just be treated in the same way. So should we worry about our future the future of civilization with its shades of grey. Ethical Dilemmas moral codes the future of civilization is definitely something to worry about if we get the initial conditions of programming wrong. So we do want to make sure that AI is aligned with our interests. The slightest deviation from our goals then that is where I can take over and annihilate or create the demise of human civilization which does sound terrifying but it's definitely something that philosophers are debating about and is topical at the moment. As I gets bigger and stronger if I doesn't subscribe to a moral code is there a danger of becoming a malign influence a malign dictator power at any cost. The fear is that this is the fight for nations and corporations and institutions to get the best day i e the quickest and it's big business. I mean if you see the revenue of AI it's going to go tenfold over what it is currently. So there's going to be a race definitely to get the biggest and the best day I. The question is when they build that will they be thinking about the possibilities and the positives of AI or will it be they'll be thinking about money. If money is the leading factor which in today's world it probably will be. That's the worry that they'll create something that will ultimately lead to the demise of civilization. So there is a potential for rogue states to develop pay for the various reasons. There's always there's always a possibility. So I don't believe the nuclear codes lying about. There's always definitely a possibility and I think the likelihood is that will happen. So seeing as we have nuclear weapons for that reason nobody wants to be the ones without them even if they just sat in a box and not touched. People want to have that power is it is always a fight for power and money and that's something they I has and will there come a time when they can reproduce themselves. I think once they've acquired the knowledge and the skills all it then requires for them they can already do things that they can already build. It's just whether they can build without I say so and once they recognize actually this algorithm works Oh that's great I'll just build into this other thing and then it will work as good as me if not quicker so they can win. The minute they can learn to improve themselves without human input is the minute probably the the junction where they surpasses will they need updating will they die will they live forever. The problem the thing with our eyes and we we find it difficult in the sense that humans have an end. We have a shelf life whereas I doesn't really so they don't need oxygen to survive they don't need things like that they know when this earth shatters. The likelihood is I won't need anything to survive but electricity and or maybe a fossil fuel. And at that point they'll have discovered the thing that they can then survive on without need any. So we need chemicals to survive. They don't. They need power and power. You know in the physical form is definitely easy to find the chemicals. It feels like some kind of sci fi film. The ability to regenerate. When I started the research I thought no there's no way that I was gonna take over this is that crazy sci fi. Star Wars fans thinking it's going to rule the world but when you think of it in a way that Sam Harris says and I say Good says that it's not going to be a Hollywood star takeover our machines will just no more than us. It's about what they do with that knowledge. So will they have an opinion will they have a judgment. Probably not at the moment that seems really hard to think about but will they be able to outthink us. So you think you have the smartest minds around the table and you get them to work on a project for a week a biochemical message can only work up about a 20th about the speed of a 20 30 second compared to a mechanical one. So if you think that you have humans on the same project as I am I will perform in a week. It would take 20000 years for humans to achieve. Francesca sprinkle discover more at Lily dot com followers on Twitter and Instagram we're at Lily 1851 search for Lily on Facebook and link to all social fees are updated by real people. For now.

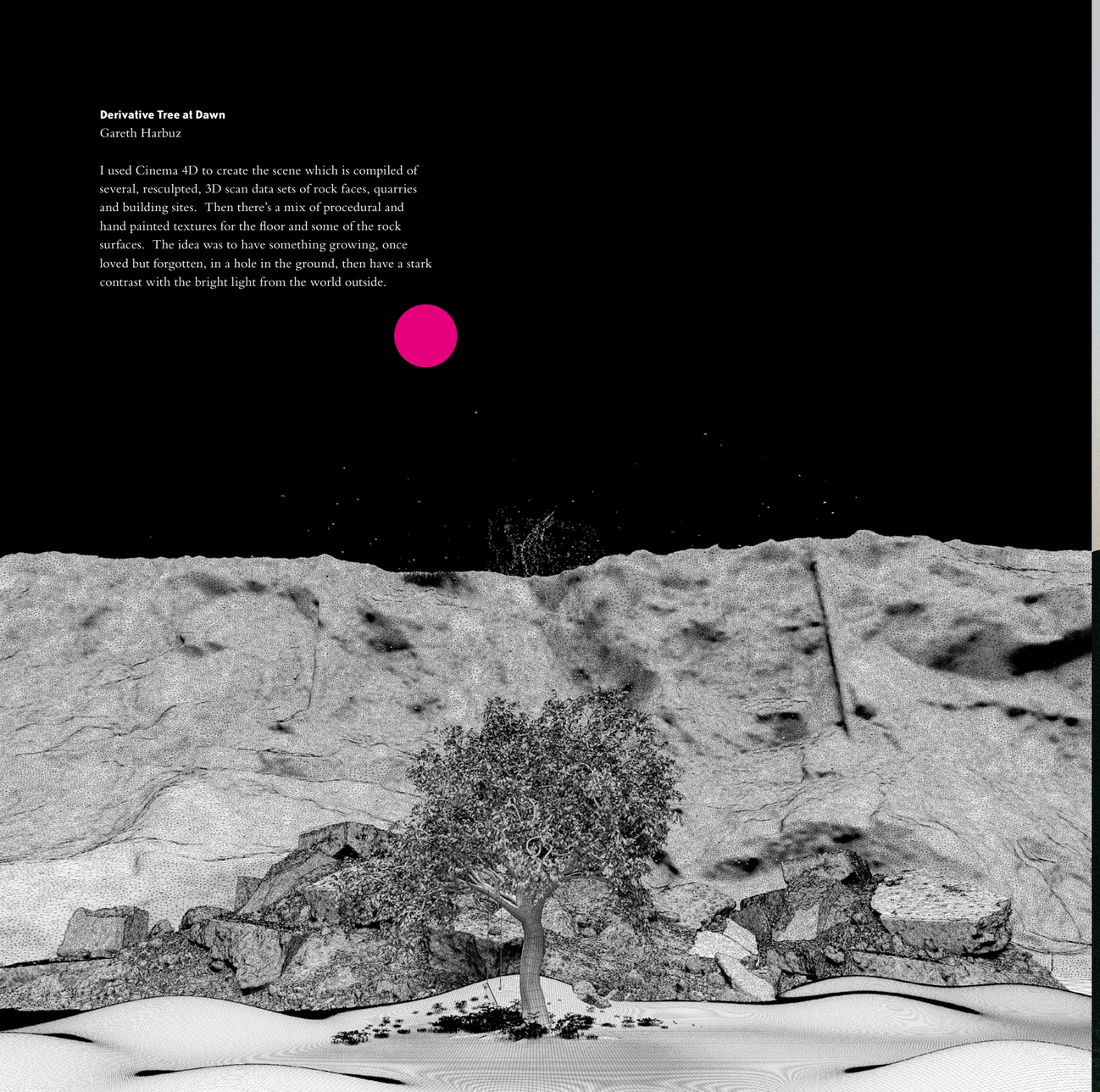
PANTONE 16-1546 Living Coral
Colour of the Year 2019

PANTONE 19-4052 Classic Blue
Colour of the Year 2020

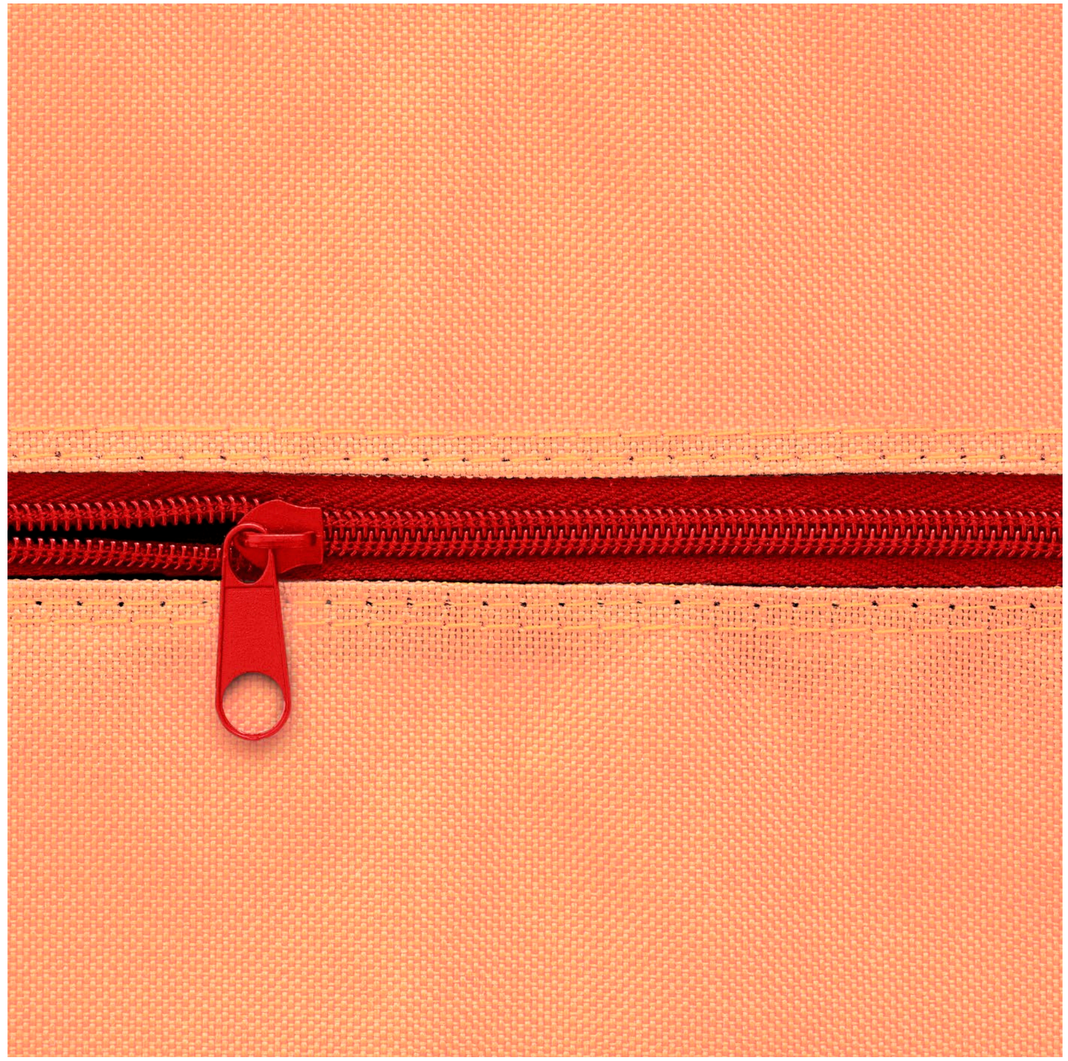
City. 3D Studio Max, Redshift 3D, Planar texture projection, Volumetric lighting.

Derivative Tree at Dawn
Gareth Harbuz

I used Cinema 4D to create the scene which is compiled of several, resculpted, 3D scan data sets of rock faces, quarries and building sites. Then there's a mix of procedural and hand painted textures for the floor and some of the rock surfaces. The idea was to have something growing, once loved but forgotten, in a hole in the ground, then have a stark contrast with the bright light from the world outside.




JVR2



Close your lips. Open your ears. Widen your eyes. **Broaden your horizons.**

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