

## Bibliography

### Intro and Part 1


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3. Hutchins, J. (1995). 'The whisky was invisible', or persistent myths of machine translation. *MT News International*, 11, 17–18
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6. Mark Fisher, "'They killed their mother': Avatar as ideological symptom" <http://k-punk.abstractdynamics.org/archives/011437.html>
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9. Geoffrey Hinton on LLM "understanding": [https://youtu.be/OFS90-FX6pg?si=i5d7QJTUh\\_CgQCo6&t=1448](https://youtu.be/OFS90-FX6pg?si=i5d7QJTUh_CgQCo6&t=1448)
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11. Laclau, E., & Mouffe, C. (2001). *Hegemony and Socialist Strategy Towards a Radical Democratic Politics* (2nd ed.). London Verso. (quote: pg. 174); Also see Laclau's *Populist Reason*: the formation of the "chain of equivalence" around the "people" in the discursive field is the logic of politics itself.
12. This part here is more of an amalgamation of different ideas in critical theory. On exchange value I'm inspired by Baudrillard's *Mirror of Production*. But here we find different ways of understanding various powerful "logics" unique to late capitalism (or, rather, the current social order). Deterritorialization (Deleuze and Guatarri) & the contingency of meaning (Derrida and Jameson). The whole idea of capitalism as a system of encoding is a fixture of late 20th century critical theory and cybernetic theory.

### Part 2

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19. OpenAI lack of transparency letter: <https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20240604-openai-insiders-blast-lack-of-ai-transparency> ; <https://www.cnn.com/2024/06/04/tech/openai-insiders-letter/index.html>

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23. Healthcare in the U.S  
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25. Hippocratic AI website  
<https://www.hippocraticai.com/about>
26. Greg Corrado on Google's healthcare bot  
<https://www.warner.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/2023/8/release-warner-urges-google-to-protect-patients-and-ensure-ethical-deployment-of-health-care-ai> ; This quote was found in Bender and Hanna's *The AI Con*
27. On AI accountability:  
<https://cmr.berkeley.edu/2023/11/critical-issues-about-a-i-accountability-answered/> ; <https://futurism.com/the-byte/tech-companies-accountable-ai-bill>
28. On AI healthcare denials:  
<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/unitedhealth-lawsuit-ai-deny-claims-medicare-advantage-health-insurance-denials/> ; <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/jan/25/health-insurers-ai>
29. On AI Lawyers:  
<https://www.reuters.com/technology/artificial-intelligence/ai-hallucinations-court-papers-spell-trouble-lawyers-2025-02-18/>
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31. "Women and minorities are more likely to be misdiagnosed, and more in this week's roundup"  
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<https://www.nytimes.com/2024/11/17/health/chatgpt-ai-doctors-diagnosis.html>
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<https://deepmind.google/discover/blog/genecast-predicts-weather-and-the-risks-of-extreme-conditions-with-sota-accuracy/>
35. "ArcGPT: A Large Language Model Tailored for Real-world Archival Applications"  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2307.14852>
36. "How Google Became Cautious of AI and Gave Microsoft an Opening"  
<https://archive.is/bNxEQ>
37. [AI Booster](#) & [AI Doomer](#)
38. Cory Doctorow on Bubbles  
<https://locusmag.com/2023/12/commentary-cory-doctorow-what-kind-of-bubble-is-ai/>

### Part 3: Backlash

39. Here, I take influence from a longstanding post-humanist tradition in critical theory. One primary reference is Sylvia Wynter's "Unsettling the Coloniality of Being/Power/Truth/Freedom: Towards the Human, After Man, Its Overrepresentation--An Argument"; Wynter takes influence from Foucault's anti-humanism, who is influenced by Althusser's anti-humanism. But Wynter makes the most comprehensive argument for the racialization of "Man." See also: Afro-Pessimism.; All of these are, in spirit, responses to Descartes' Cogito. Screw that guy.
40. On consciousness  
<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2015/jan/21/-sp-why-cant-worlds-greatest-minds-solve-mystery-consciousness>;
41. Carl Brigham's *A Study of American Intelligence*  
<https://ia801305.us.archive.org/12/items/studyofamericani00briguoft/studyofamericani00briguoft.pdf>
42. On IQ testing: [\[1\]](#) [\[2\]](#) [\[3\]](#)
43. Harris, M. (2023). *Palo Alto: a history of California, capitalism, and the world*
44. Bender and Koller, 2020, "Climbing Toward NLU" [\[x\]](#)
45. Bender and Hanna, *The AI Con*, p. 28
46. This section heavily pulls from the argument in this article: Coeckelbergh, M., Gunkel, D.J. ChatGPT: deconstructing the debate and moving it forward. *AI & Soc* 39, 2221–2231 (2024).  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00146-023-01710-4>; Transparently, from the beginning of this project, I was moving in the direction of a post-structuralist deconstruction of this debate. But Coeckelbergh and Gunkel really brought and synthesized the whole thing together in their article quite beautifully. This section would not be the same without their work.
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51. This was the thesis of a [previous video](#) (currently called *How Conservatives Invented Gender Ideology*). The bibliography for that video is [here](#). That video contains my most updated views on gender/sex. But for the actual citation, I direct you to the following sources: Fausto-Sterling, 2000, *Sexing the Body*; Gill-Peterson, 2018, *Histories of the Transgender Child*; Paul B. Preciado, 2008, *Testo Junkie*
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<https://arxiv.org/html/2401.06178v2>
54. Sherrie Levine [\[x\]](#)
55. The story behind "Untitled (Perfect Lovers)" [\[x\]](#)
56. Oversettext video on graphic design: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YElmQ402Wgg>
57. James B. Gilbert, "Avant Garde and Kitsch" (1939)  
<https://cpb-us-e2.wpmucdn.com/sites.uci.edu/dist/d/1838/files/2015/01/Greenberg-Clement-Avant-Garde-and-Kitsch-copy.pdf>
58. Adorno and Horkheimer, 1947, *Dialectic of Enlightenment*
59. Six Companies Now Make More Than Half of the World's Media [\[x\]](#)
60. Media concentration and source of figure 35 [\[x\]](#)
61. Disney Poised to Announce Major AI Initiative | Exclusive [\[x\]](#)
62. Sarah Anderson, 2022, "The Alt-Right Manipulated My Comic. Then A.I. Claimed It." [\[x\]](#)

63. How AI Image Generation Works [\[x\]](#); @reachartwork's explanation on "X" is also a very digestible one that informed this video: [\[x\]](#)
64. Initial Complaint - [\[x\]](#) pg. 1
65. Initial Complaint - [\[x\]](#) pg. 17
66. Ibid
67. Ibid, pg. 1
68. Stable Diffusion can run on a personal computer. [\[x\]](#)
69. Initial Complaint - [\[x\]](#) pg. 22
70. Ibid, pg. 21
71. Anderson v. Stability, doc 52, filed 4/18/23 [\[x\]](#), pg. 11
72. Anderson v. Stability, doc 117, 10/30/23, pg. 12; Headline on collage theory [\[x\]](#)
73. Anderson v. Stability, doc 238, 10/31/24, pg. 27 [\[x\]](#)
74. Ibid, p. 2
75. Ibid, p. 5
76. Answer to Amended Complaint, p. 16 [\[x\]](#)
77. Forbes report on Mostaque [\[x\]](#)
78. Yu, et al., 2023, White-Box Transformers via Sparse Rate Reduction: Compression Is All There Is?
79. Andersen v. Stability AI, amended complaining, Pg 28 [\[x\]](#)
80. Carlini, N., Hayes, J., Nasr, M., Jagielski, M., Sehwag, V., Tramèr, F., ... & Wallace, E. (2023). Extracting training data from diffusion models. In *32nd USENIX Security Symposium (USENIX Security 23)* (pp. 5253-5270).
81. GiovanH, "Why training AI can't be IP theft" on *GioCities* [\[x\]](#)
82. Amended Complaint, Exhibit I
83. Amended Complaint, pg. 43
84. Midjourney's Motion to Dismiss [\[x\]](#), pg. 19
85. The Law Firm Covering These Cases: [\[x\]](#)
86. Author's Alliance write up about dismissed claims [\[x\]](#)
87. Judge criticizing lawyers [\[x\]](#)
88. Media outlets proclaiming victory in Stability v Anderson [\[1\]](#)[\[2\]](#)[\[3\]](#)
89. U.S. Copyright Office on Fair Use [\[x\]](#)
90. Largest holders of intellectual property: [\[x\]](#)
91. This section of the video was kickstarted by me reading the SourceWatch on the Copyright Alliance. [\[1\]](#) There was a curious source in there about the Copyright Alliance and form LM-2, but the link didn't work. I had to dig for the LM-2 forms myself to confirm what was being said on SourceWatch. After digging a bit more, I found an old thread on a tech discussion forum where someone called "Alien Rebel" was spilling a bunch of info referenced in the SourceWatch article. [\[2\]](#). It appears to be an anonymous account labeled an "insider" and it turns out what they said was correct.
92. Nickels group lobbying for: [Koch Industries](#), [Cigna](#), [Walmart](#), [Exxon Mobil](#), and [Juul](#).
93. "How We Think About Copyright and AI Art" by Kit Wash, 2023 [\[x\]](#)
94. The entire model is not inherently infringement [\[x\]](#)
95. Carlini article [\[x\]](#)
96. The language of [the bill](#) targets AI images by describing a digital replica as : "a newly created, computer-generated, highly realistic electronic representation that is readily identifiable as the voice or visual likeness of an individual that— is embodied in a sound recording, image, audiovisual work, including an audiovisual work that does not have any accompanying sounds, or transmission—(l) in which the actual individual did not actually perform or appear; or that is a version of a sound recording, image, or audiovisual work in which the actual individual did perform or appear, in which the fundamental character of the performance or appearance has been materially altered." This is clearly targeting AI generated images/deepfakes as we know them, but could be broadly applied depending on the most liberal interpretation of this definition.
97. No Fakes Act 2025 Bill Text [\[x\]](#)
98. Open Intellectual Property Casebook, Ch. 10, "Introduction to Copyright: Theory and History" [\[x\]](#)
99. Neil Hathaway, "Compilatio: From Plagiarism to Compiling" [\[x\]](#)

100. This is a very Foucauldian section of this video. I am very much pulling from Foucault's *Discipline and Punish*. But, with regards to the control of texts, I am also pulling from his essay, "What is an Author?" [x].
101. Though there are sources that note instances of "plagiarism" accusation in antiquity (as the [wiki](#) on plagiarism will note), it would be a mistake to analyze these past instances with a contemporary lens. It is undeniable that the norms and practices regarding inspiration and artistry have fundamentally shifted with the rise of copyright.
102. More on issues with NO FAKES [x]; though note that they're criticizing an earlier version of the act in the article, so some critiques they mention might be different. All the critiques mentioned in the video apply to the NO FAKES Act of 2025 (the most recent version, at the time of creating the video)
103. Concerns with NO FAKES [x] - Heckler's veto
104. So, we can't just immediately abolish all copyright without fundamentally changing something about the current social order, I totally understand that. If we abolish copyright right now and change nothing, big corpos have the resource print and sell other people's work for huge sums and not pay artists for their labor. But we don't have to do communism to move beyond the current commodification of art. Plus, the ability to reproduce and distribute work has shifted with the rise of the internet. It's completely possible for artists, in general, to start moving towards other models of art production + compensation that are artist-led. I think some of the best work being produced today is through crowdfunding (Patreon) and community-building. Ideas and expression should not be fucking commodities bro. We don't need copyright to incentivize creation. We can still credit people for their LABOR and compensate people for the labor. At the very least, I think we can observe that copyright laws within the current system mostly serve the interests of capital, limit creative expression/freedom, and concentrate power AWAY from artists. Nearly every application and expansion of copyright has demonstrated this.
105. Jonas Ceika [x]
106. Cindy Sherman quotes on playing with AI [x]
107. The Story Behind Adobe Illustrator [x]
108. People can't tell between AI and human-work, and even prefer the AI work. [1][2]
109. How AI can become pro-worker [x]
110. Acemoglu, Daron, and Pascual Restrepo. 2019. "Automation and New Tasks: How Technology Displaces and Reinstates Labor." *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 33 (2): 3–30.
111. Agrawal, A., Gans, J. S., & Goldfarb, A. (2023). Do we want less automation?. *Science*, 381(6654), 155-158.
112. David Graeber, *On the Phenomenon of Bullshit Jobs* [x]
113. On the 4 day work week: [1 - Iceland] [2 - APA] [3 - Microsoft] [4dayweek.com]
114. Ezra Klein is usually a trusted lib and if even he's on the AI hype train then.... [x]
115. Benefits of AI on agriculture: [1 - climate][2 3- prices]
116. Erik Nicholson quote on agriculture [x]
117. Exploited workers rating AI outputs [x][x]
118. Turkopticon [x]
119. [ghostwork.org](#)
120. On the automation of data labor [x]
121. AI environmental articles: [1][2 - Goldman Sachs cited][3 - "as much energy as Japan"] [4 - "country of Italy"] [5 - as much water as the country of Denmark] [5 - as much electricity as the Netherlands] [6 - as much energy as Sweden] [6.A - Belgium] [7, 8, 9, 10 - 123 gasoline-powered passenger vehicles - the origin of this is Patterson, et al., [who also warns of misrepresentation of the AI carbon footprint](#) & is working at Google to ensure the carbon footprint shrinks!]
122. "The International Energy Agency has estimated that global electricity demand from data centers could double between 2022 and 2026, fueled in part by AI adoption" - [x]
123. How much of global electricity use is data centers and AI [x] - but estimates are not certain due to lack of data.
124. AI Water use [1][2]
125. [Article from MIT](#) used to illustrate problems with sentences. I'd like to note that the authors do answer some of these questions I pose. But there's obviously some intentional phrasing going on. Here's one quote they link to demonstrate the current demand from datacenters:

*“Already, data centers account for 1% to 2% of overall global energy demand, similar to what experts estimate for the airline industry, Gadepally said. That figure is poised to skyrocket, given rising AI demands, potentially hitting 21% by 2030, when costs related to delivering AI to consumers are factored in.*

*Water needed for cooling is another factor in data center sustainability calculations. As more data center equipment is squeezed into tighter physical quarters, it increases the requirement for aggressive cooling technologies, many of which draw from already stressed watershed areas, Gadepally said.”*

The presentation here is off. 1-2% is represented as a staggering number and compared to the “airline industry” which, in a layman’s mind = lots of carbon. But the fact that data centers, basically something we use everyday at all time (depending on how chronically online you are) has emissions comparable to airline travel, which for most, is something they engage in 1-2 times a year... that doesn’t seem that bad to me?

126. Data centers are 1-1.5% of energy use. [\[x\]](#); Calculating the percentage of this that is currently AI is one of the problems here. Most estimates put it at 10-20% [\[X\]](#)[\[x\]](#)[\[Axios\]](#) compiles some different sources]. Yes I see the irony that many of these articles are the types that I am specifically criticizing.
127. “Fully charging your smartphone” [\[x\]](#) - The LEAST efficient model uses only about half a smartphone charge per image.
128. Staggering [\[1\]](#)[\[2\]](#)[\[3\]](#)[\[4\]](#)[\[5\]](#)
129. University of Amherst study from 2019 by Strubell, et al [\[x\]](#)
130. NAS image [\[x\]](#)
131. 2021 article by Patterson, et al. addressing Strubell’s numbers. [\[x\]](#) Sourced from the Center for Data Innovation [\[x\]](#) → this article specifically debunks the NAS claims, but brings other figures into question based on updated numbers for emissions of similar models.
132. Webinar featuring Emma Strubell, around 23:00 min [\[x\]](#)
133. GiovanH “Is AI Eating All the Energy?” [\[x\]](#) → This was the first article linked to me when first researching this topic. I highly recommend it as it provides the overview of this issue, and some general framing I found useful in drafting this video.
134. As I note in the video, these figures vary WIDELY and are notoriously difficult to calculate. Further, you will get different numbers based on the model, the location, the hardware, the data center and how its optimized, whether you’re taking a more “lifecycle” approach or just estimating the GPU energy requirements. This is further complicated from the fact that some models are open source and some are not. Epoch AI’s is the smallest estimate of chatGPT’s energy use I’ve seen, but they have a “average case” and “worst case” scenario. [\[x\]](#) The average case is 0.3 Watt Hours and the worst around 3. The EcoLogits AI environmental impact calculator is referenced in this paper on [water use](#), and also provides a solid methodology: [\[EcoLogits - x\]](#) However, I wouldn’t be too sure of ANY estimate of ChatGPT specifically since it is a closed proprietary model; The range I provided in the video should be true of a lot of popular LLMs. Without batching (which inflates the energy numbers), another paper here shows 9.4Wh for a conversation request on Meta’s LLama70-B [\[x\]](#). Another measurement of LLama70-B here shows a range of .77 for short requests and 13 Watt hours for long requests [\[x\]](#). ChatGPT 4o is assumed to have a larger parameter size, but we just don’t know for sure or how their hardware is optimized. So, there’s a lot of variation depending on input, output, the model type, the way the server is being utilized, the location, what you’re asking the model to do, etc. For Stable Diffusion, GiovanH’s post here provides excellent references and a good breakdown [\[x\]](#)
135. Alex de Vries, “The growing energy footprint of artificial intelligence” [\[x\]](#)
136. Figures from SemiAnalysis [\[x\]](#)
137. Average length of LLM response [\[x\]](#) ([quoted in Epoch AI’s analysis](#))
138. Epoch AI’s estimation of ChatGPT 4o’s energy consumption at 0.3 Wh [\[x\]](#)
139. On water for datacenters: [\[1\]](#) [\[wastewater utilization - 2\]](#)
140. Paper where the methodology of GPT-3’s water use lies: [\[x\]](#) → it’s not that the water use figures are from the calculator, but that the calculator provided the estimate for the energy consumed during inference. Ren then used the methodology in the linked article to calculate the water use of GPT-4.

141. This is actually an estimation for high end PC gaming, so this is one of the “worst case” scenarios. [\[x\]](#) In any case, the point would stand that even lower-end gaming setups are more energy intensive than using ChatGPT. Assuming a higher per-inference estimate of ChatGPT at 3 Watt Hours, that means you would need to prompt it 200-300 times to match the energy consumption of gaming.
142. The carbon emissions of non-AI tasks vs. AI tasks [\[x\]](#)
143. “Carbon Emissions and Large Neural Network Training” Dave Patterson, et al. [\[x\]](#)
144. Sophia Chen, 2025, “How much energy will AI really consume? The good, the bad and the unknown” [\[x\]](#)
145. Masanet, E., Lei, N., & Koomey, J. (2024). To better understand AI’s growing energy use, analysts need a data revolution. *Joule*, 8(9), 2427-2436 [\[x\]](#)
146. I’ve been following this story for several months. It was first introduced to me through this climate podcast’s coverage of the AI energy “crisis” [\[x\]](#); *The Atlantic* recently reported on this [here](#).
147. ShiftKey Podcast clip here: [\[x\]](#) Source that corroborates their claims. Utility companies over forecast their sales. [\[x\]](#)
148. Jonathan Koomey on the Catalyst podcast, “A skeptic’s take on AI electricity load growth” [\[x\]](#); he references two reports: IEA Energy 2024 in Jan [\[x\]](#) and IEA World Outlook 2024 in Oct [\[2\]](#); On Screen: The chart representing Jan 2024 projections is from IEA Energy 2024. The chart representing 2025 projections is [here](#).
149. Why using NVIDIA to estimate data centre growth is bad: [\[x\]](#)
150. Robinson Meyer, 2024, “Is AI Really About to Devour All Our Energy?” [\[x\]](#)
151. Rethinking concerns about AI’s Energy Use [\[x\]](#)
152. AI and the Food Industry [\[x\]](#)