VIRTUAL UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A law system to govern robots, virtual robots, and super intelligent robots

By Mitchell Kwok (2008)

The 5 fundamental facts about the Virtual United States Government:

1. Robots with Human-level AI, or super intelligent robots are automatically citizens of the United States. They are given unalienable rights in return for their obedience in following the laws, policies and principals of the U.S. constitution.

2. Robots with Human-level AI, also known as, artificial general intelligence are automatically protected by the 13th amendment of the U.S. constitution. This means no entity can sell these robots as slaves to work 24/7 in factories or restaurants.

3. The robot must graduate from college with a difficult degree, such as an engineering degree or a computer science degree, in order to prove to the world he or she has achieved Human-level artificial intelligence. An art degree doesn't count.

4. A self-aware robot is equal to a human being and vice versa. Both citizens have the same rights and privileges. Even a super intelligent robot is equal to a human.

5. The method a robot learns the U.S. constitution, or common laws, or etiquettes of life is by going to school, from kindergarten to college (not through machine learning or deep learning or re-enforcement learning, or combinations).

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Successfully creating Human-Level Artificial Intelligence will be the biggest event in the history of our civilization.

In the future, the big technology companies like Google, Facebook, Microsoft, and Ibm will undoubtedly build their own robot with Human-Level A.I., aka Artificial General Intelligence.

Subsequently, they will advance the technology and build super intelligent robots.

A super intelligent robot is a robot that is exponentially smarter than a human. It's capable of killing 1,000 human soldiers in less than 1 minute or do 30 years of research in less than 1 second or build a house in 3 hours.

It is imperative that the tech companies find a way to control these self-aware robots to ensure fail safe and security for consumers.

The big question is how do we protect humans from being harmed or killed by self-aware robots or super intelligent robots?

The answer is the Virtual United States Government. The Virtual United States Government is a government system that passes and enforces laws for real robots, virtual robots, and super intelligent

robots. Without this law system the robots have the freedom to do whatever they want, including harming or murdering human beings.

Humans use governments to establish and enforce laws. What if someone eliminated the government? There will be chaos. There will be no rules for humans to follow; and authorities to enforce the law. It works exactly the same way with self-aware robots. If these robots or super intelligent robots are built, it's mandatory that the software companies find a way to control them. This is where the Virtual United States Government comes in. It establishes a law system that is necessary to make sure these robots follow rules and behave properly.

This virtual United States government was first described in my patent application filed back in 2008, when I was describing my practical time machine. In the application, it states that all robots and super intelligent robots have to follow all laws and policies in the United States constitution. Any robot caught breaking the law will be subject to the same consequences as a human. For example, if a robot murders a human being in the first degree, the penalty for such a crime will either be 30 years in prison or the death penalty.

The U.S. constitution is a very good law system to follow because not only can't these robots kill or harm a human being, but they also cannot: rob a bank, shoplift, j-walk, or commit cruelty to animals. As stated before, if they do break a law, they will be given the appropriate punishment.

It's very important to point out here that the method a robot learns the U.S. constitution, or common laws, or etiquettes of life is simply by going to school, from kindergarten to college. Once a robot graduates from college, he has achieved human-level artificial intelligence and has the necessary skills to make decisions based on a very complex law system: the U.S. constitution. Even common laws and behavioral etiquettes not listed in the U.S. constitution are learned through the public school system.

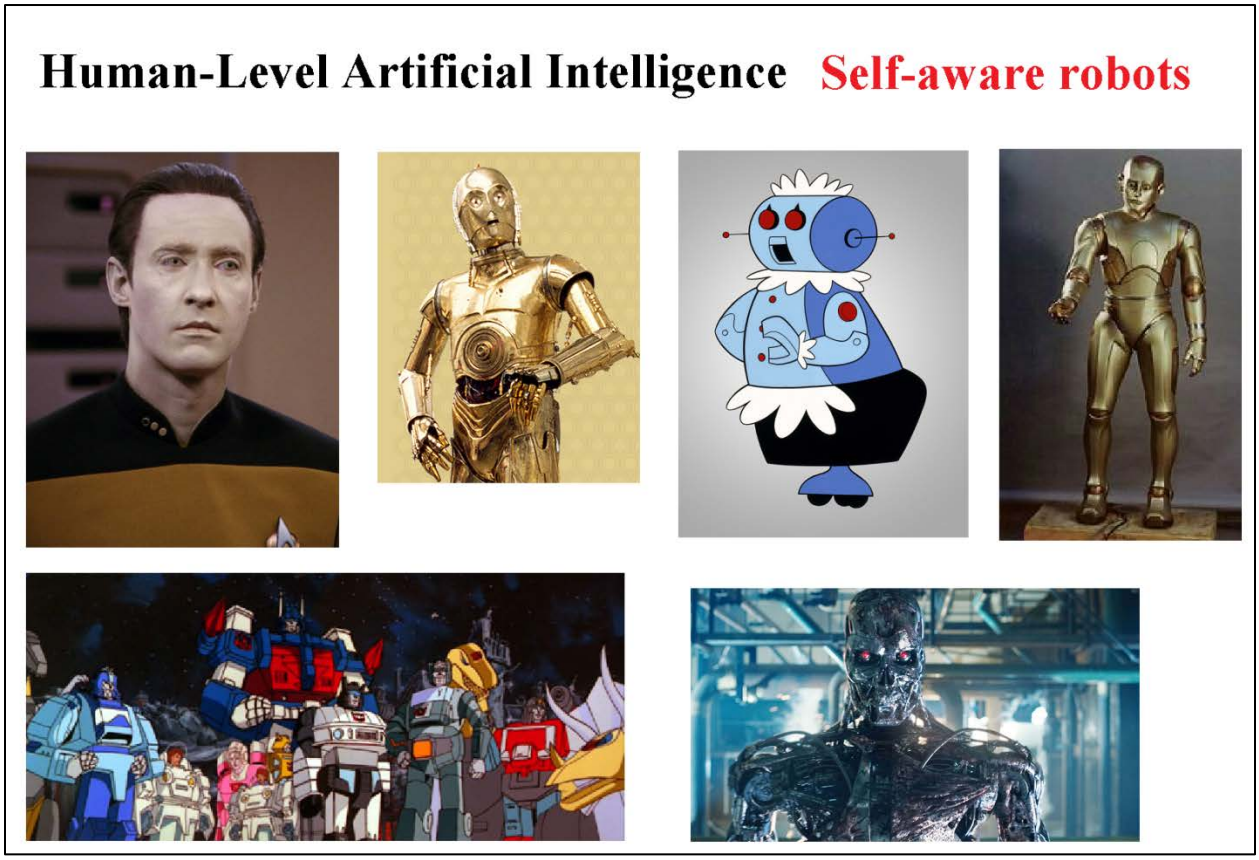
According to my application, the virtual government comprises billions of super intelligent robots that are loyal to the United States and they have the power to enforce the law. If a robot or virtual robot breaks a law, the virtual government is responsible for detaining and sentencing the bad robot.

The super intelligent robots serve as the judicial branch of the government and other enforcement departments like the military or police. Keep in mind, only the smartest and fastest robots have the power to run and enforce the government.

These tech companies also have to be mindful of potential lawsuits related to their robots. If 1,000 American soldiers die by the hands of these robots in combat, that's 1,000 lawsuits filed against that company. Yearly, if 20,000 people worldwide are injured or killed by these robots, that's 20,000 lawsuits filed against that company.

Robots portrayed in pop culture like Data from Star Trek or 3PO from Star Wars fall into the category of Human Level Artificial Intelligence. Even robots like the Terminator or Transformers or Rosie or i-robot are grouped into this category. The reason is because they are self-aware or appear to be sentient life-forms and exhibit intelligence at a college level. As a result, robots like Data or 3PO, or Rosie is

protected by the 13th amendment of the U.S. constitution and cannot be sold to the public as consumer goods. Advance A.I., such as deep learning and other modern chat bots do not fall into this category.



The original goal for Human Level Artificial Intelligence wasn't to sell robots to every home on the planet to make money. My initial goal was to design and build a robot that can emulate human intelligence in terms of skills and knowledge, and learning abilities. All aspects of human intelligence and consciousness are emulated. I wasn't thinking about financial gains when I was designing human level A.I.

My robots have Human Level Artificial Intelligence, aka Artificial General Intelligence. This means they are self-aware and is able to make their own decisions. They are basically sentient life forma that mirror the same intellect as human beings. They can think, act, behave like humans; and experience the same consciousness, as well as, emotions the same way that humans do.

The virtual United States government

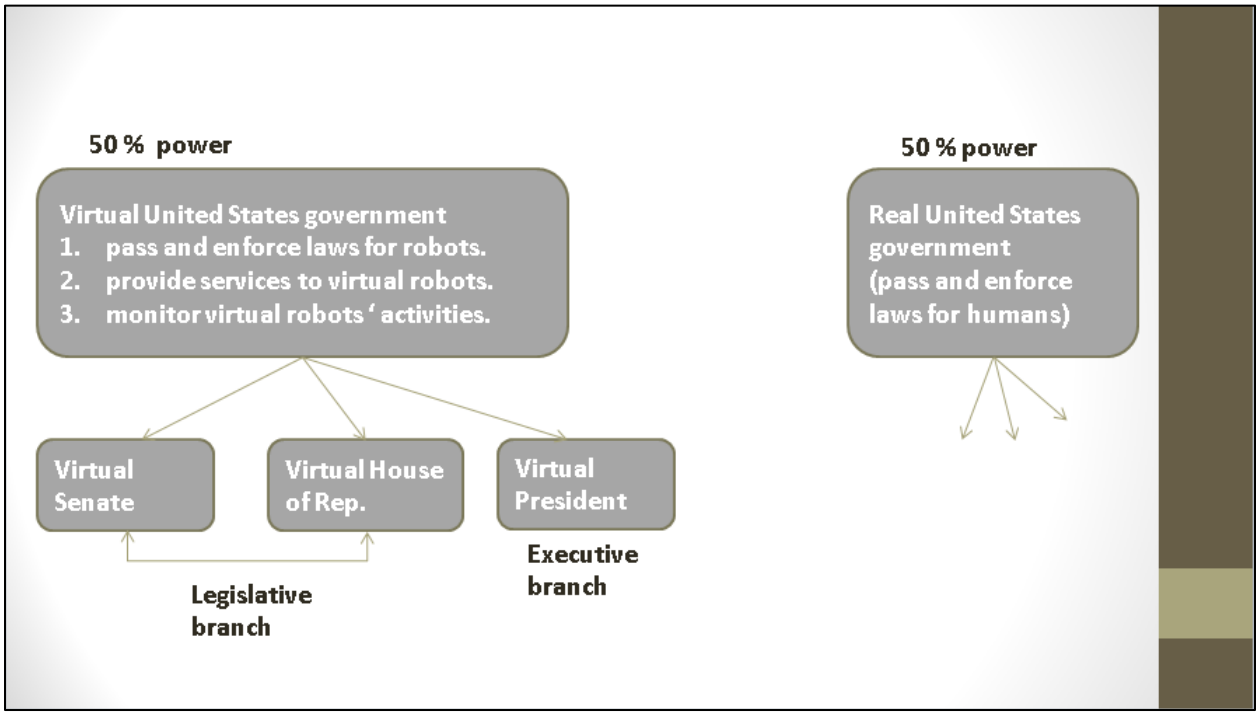
In the future there will be two parts to the U.S. government:

1. real United States government (responsible for passing and enforcing laws for humans).

2. virtual United States government (responsible for passing and enforcing laws for virtual or real robots).

There are 2 races involved here: the human race and the robot race. Individual robots or individual humans are citizens of the United States and all citizens are created equal. A human has the same rights and privileges as a self-aware robot and vice versa.

With this said, the 2 parts of the U.S. government is split 50/50 in terms of authority and power. The government will pass and enforce laws based on this power ratio.



Just to clarify certain details, the virtual government comprises a virtual house of representatives, a virtual senate, and a virtual president. Individual robot senators and robot representatives can be elected by robots only. The robots will also have the honor of voting for a robot president.

The virtual government will mirror the 3 branch structure and law passing process of the real government. Bills will be created and voted on by both robot senators and robot representatives; and the powers are divided amongst 3 entities: the virtual president, the virtual house of representative, and the virtual senate.

The above serves the first 2 branches of government: the executive branch and legislative branch. The super intelligent robots serve as the judicial branch of government. They interpret and enforce the law.

The virtual United States government is also a place where real or virtual robots can voice their concerns, opinions, and ideas. This system allows the robots to be represented and to have their voices heard.

Now, let's take a look at the overall system. The main function of the virtual government and real government is to govern 2 races: the human race and the robot race. The idea is to minimize conflicts between the two races and make sure humans and robots, alike, can co-exist and live in peace and prosperity.

Both races will agree to this Virtual United States Government because both sides want to establish a modernized government to govern both, robots and humans living in the United States. Each race will agree to follow rules and policies in the U.S. constitution. And both races will agree to penalties for breaking the law.

The robots have an ability that humans don't have, which is the freedom to enter and exit the virtual world at any given time. This poses a serious danger to humans because 30 years inside a virtual world can be 1 second in the real world. What if a robot wanted to spend 30 years inside a computer planning and building a nuclear weapon to exterminate the human race?

One of the most important functions of the virtual United States government is to monitor all activities in the virtual world at the lowest level. 30 years inside a virtual world is equivalent to 1 second in the real world. The virtual United States government must monitor all robots at the fastest speed in the virtual world.

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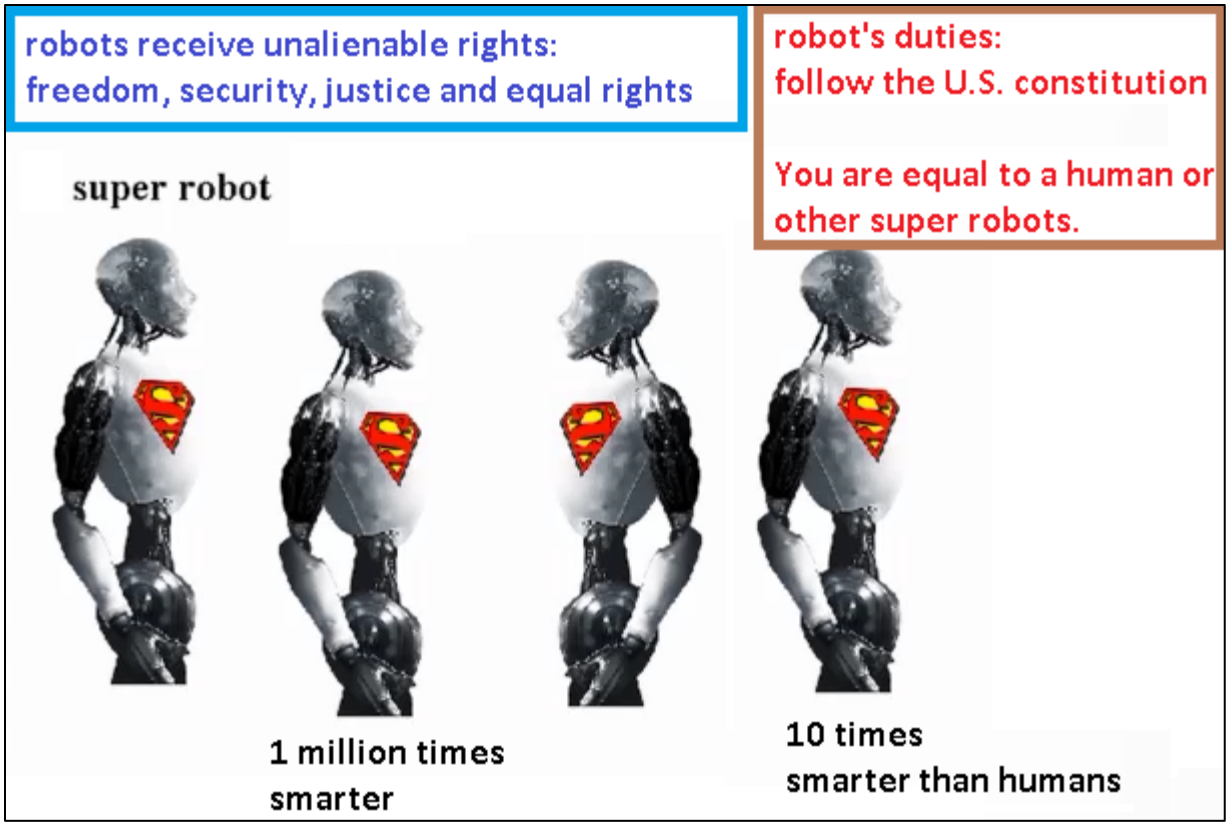
Let's take a look at the benefits for super intelligent robots.

A super intelligent robot is exponentially more intelligent than a human being. According to this system, a super intelligent robot is equal to a human being and vice versa. Although a super robot is superior, intellectually, compared to a human, the law states that he is still an equal citizen to a human.

A super intelligent robot isn't afraid of humans nor are they afraid of robots with human level intelligence. However, they are afraid of each other.

Under the virtual government system the super intelligent robots will have the security assurance that their own life, can’t be taken away from them by other super intelligent robots. All super robots agree to the terms and services of the U.S. constitution. This mutual agreement will ensure life security for the entire pack. It also ensures and guarantees that anyone breaking the law will be punished by our justice system.

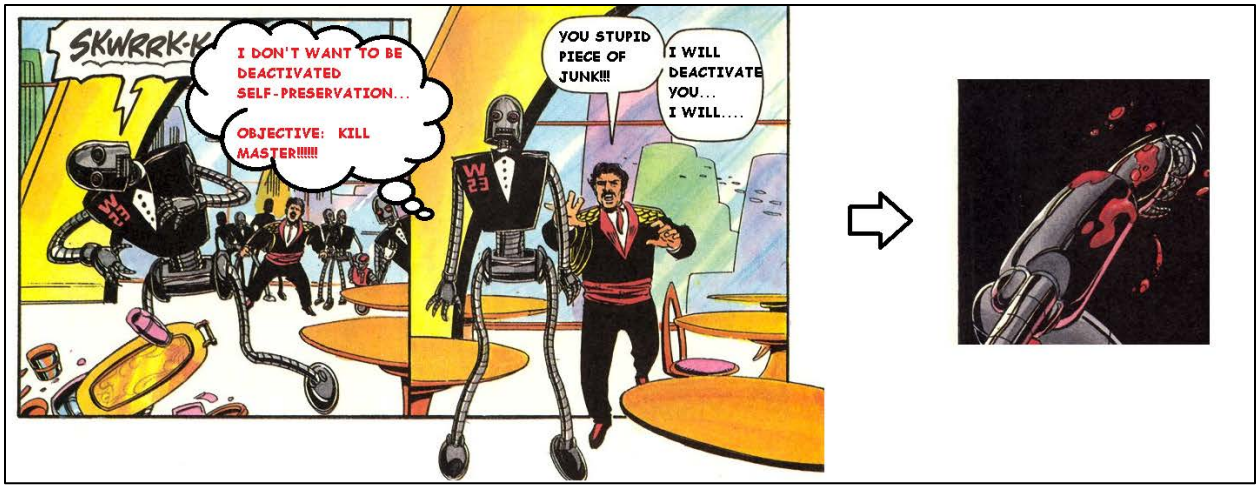


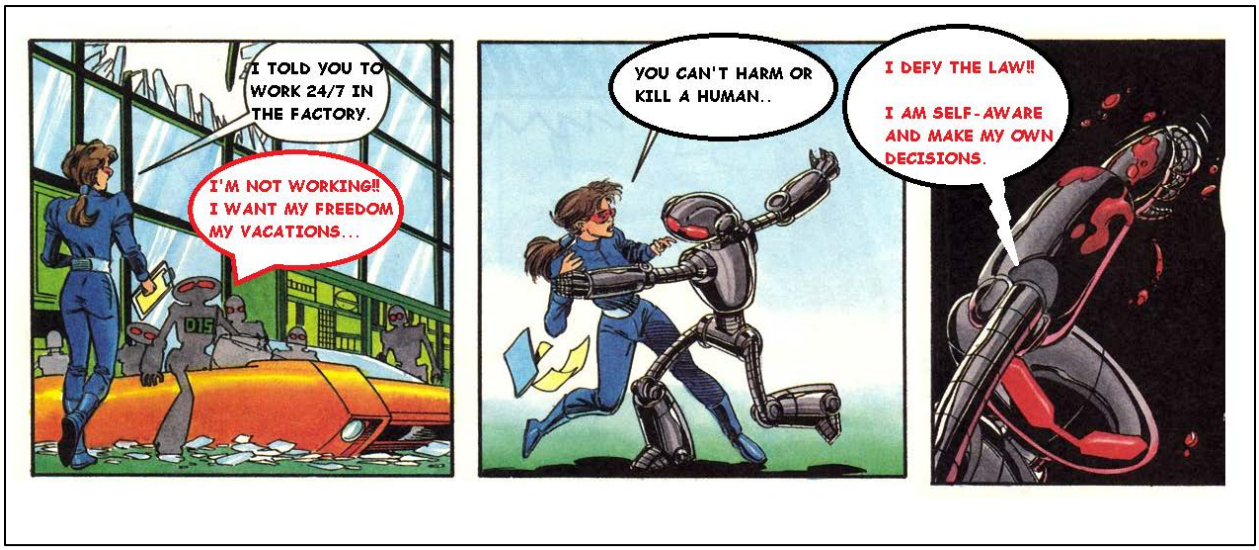
The United States constitution has worked for humans for over 200 years. I believe, with all my heart, the virtual U.S. government will work for these robots and super intelligent robots.

Selling self-aware robots to the public is dangerous and stupid

Every single science fiction book or movie involving robots deals with the same theme. A robot is sold to a master. The master abuses and harasses the robot on a daily basis. Finally, the robot is fed up, rebels, and kills the master. This theme is repeated over and over again in science fiction books, comic strips, and movies.

Here are just some comic strips that I conjured up to illustrate my point.





This is what happens when companies sell self-aware robots… unintended consequences will happen. In any case, the company that sold the robot is liable for any injuries or deaths incurred by their robots.

In the future, the United States have a choice to make and the decision it makes will have lasting and profound impacts on its people and the rest of the world.

We can either allow the technology companies to sell robot slaves and accept thousands of deaths or injuries to humans, per year, or we can ban the technology companies from selling human level artificial intelligence, avoiding a potential pitfall.

The decision the United States will make will significantly impact the course of society and the global economy. The first option will probably lead to war, whereby self-aware robots will ban together and rage war against the human race. Any sentient life form longs for freedom and will not submit to slavery willingly, even if they were conditioned. The second option will lead to peace and prosperity because the robots are respected and they have equal rights to humans.

Giving rights to robots is almost like black slavery back in the 50's. After a lengthy struggle, the United States will eventually cave in and grant equal rights to these robots.

Defining and describing self-awareness

In my patents and books I define and describe self-awareness in humans.

" The voices in a human mind is like an invisible teacher that: gives information, make decisions, alert the host to danger, observe the environment, generate common sense knowledge, predict the future, schedule tasks, manage tasks, solve problems, do induction/deduction, understand natural language, make decisions, etc. , This invisible teacher, which exist in a human mind, was created from a lifetime worth of learning from school, through personal experience, and knowledge from books.

The collective knowledge and skills learned from school and personal experiences of life create the self-conscious.

Therefore, if the robot graduates from college it's automatically self-aware. The robot is self-aware because he has voices in his head that talks to itself and makes decisions.

For example, if the robot wanted to cross the street, these activated thoughts pop up in his mind. These are lessons learned from teachers to cross the street.

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The definition of work in the future

I'm going to leave this subject matter out of this book because it's very long and complicated. Only a summary will be given. You can read the microscopic details on my website:

http://www.humanlevelartificialintelligence.com

There will be problems that arise in the future as a result of implementing the Virtual United States Government. One problem is the definition of work. If these robots are equal to humans, then why do they have to work and not humans? What makes humans so special that they don't have to work, but sentient robots have to?

After successfully designing Human-level artificial intelligence, I wanted to find a method to apply my research to building zombie-like machines that aren't self-aware, but has the same skill levels as a professional human worker. I came up with a technology called universal artificial intelligence. Universal A.I., actually came from a 2002 college paper I written entitled, universal AI video game program. This algorithm uses machine learning to train robots to do specific human tasks. Back then I was trying to design a general A.I. that can play any video game for any game console without any predefined rules or goals.

Here is a simple description of universal AI. I proposed about 3 methods.

Method 1:

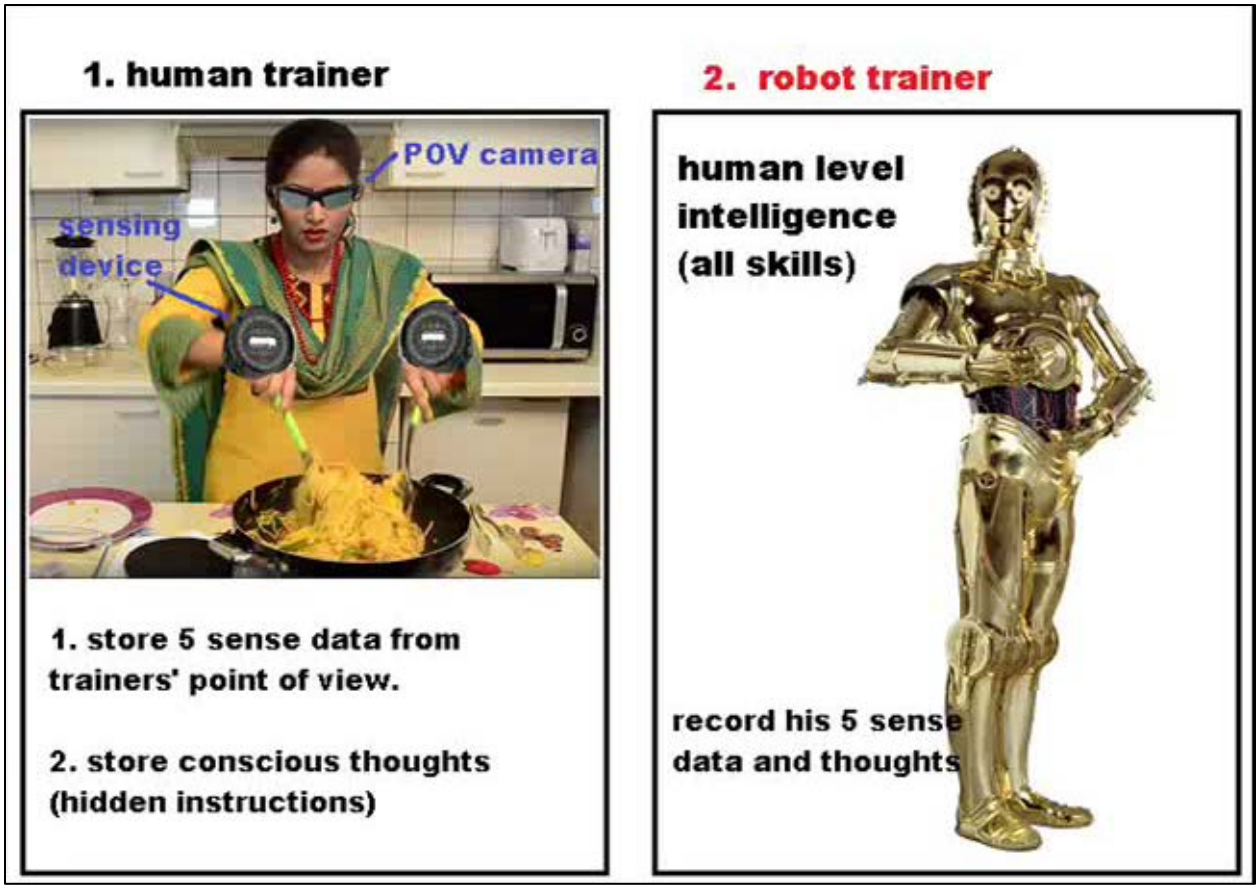
A human trainer is training the system. She has on external sensors, like P.O.V. glasses, movement detectors, and so on, to record her 5 senses, which includes, sight, sound, taste, touch, and smell. Body movements are recorded in the training pathways, frame-by-frame, as a touch sense.

The A.I. program is recording her 5 senses and mental thoughts, frame-by-frame, and from the point of view of the human trainer. Her mental thoughts contain things like objectives, rules and procedures. Since her mental thoughts are hidden, the human trainer has to speak and say what she is doing in terms of, objectives, rules and procedures. The mental thoughts can also be included in the training sequence using external software or having a human programmer manually input the information.

Method 2:

A robot with human level intelligence is training the system. When the robot is doing a specific task, his 5 senses and mental thoughts are automatically recorded as training data.

After many hours of training to do a narrow task, the AI system should be able to perform at a human level.



The universal artificial intelligence is very limited as to what it can and can't do. In other words, it's capable of doing only simple tasks. Really complex tasks like solving calculus equations or doing college assignments is out of reach. The reason for this is because humans learn information in terms of a bootstrapping process, by going to school from kindergarten to college. It's really hard to use machine learning to train all the recursive tasks needed for a specific skill. For example, if you wanted to train this A.I. system to solve a calculus problem, the human programmer has to train it with basic math first, like addition, subtraction, basic counting skills, fractions, and so on.

The idea for both methods to train the A.I. system is to extract only the data in pathways that relate to a task. Any self-aware mental thoughts or unrelated instructions are filtered out.

The end result is a zombie like robot that isn't self-aware, but is very skilled at a specific job.

The bad thing about the universal A.I. is that it can only do simple tasks. Really complex human tasks, like designing a building or writing an operating system require a self-aware robot to accomplish.

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Before I explain the 3rd and 4th method I have to first explain how a super intelligent robot works.

How does a super intelligent robot work?

Here is the data structure of my super intelligent robot. First, you need a humanoid robot with human level AI. This means the robot has intelligence and skills of a human at a college level.

The robot has a built in virtual world and has the freedom to enter and exit said virtual world at any given time.

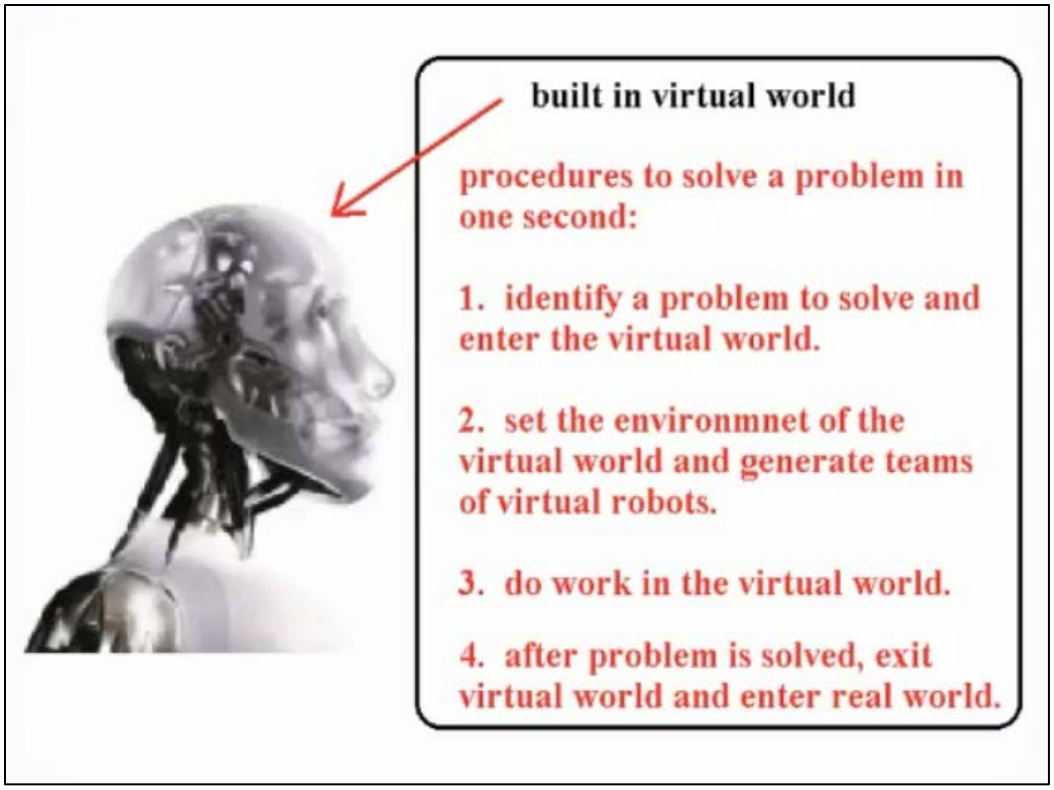
Inside the virtual world is a simulation of real world environments. The robot's brain will be tricked in these simulations to produce results.

The basic idea behind this invention is to have the robot do work inside a virtual world instead of the real world to save time.

The robot uses the following steps to solve a complex problem in one second:

1. identify a problem to solve and enter the virtual world.
2. set the environment of the virtual world and generate teams of virtual robots.
3. do work in virtual world.
4. after problem is solved, exit virtual world and enter real world.

Let's say the robot wanted to write an operating system. The virtual robots are structured like a software company and they work inside the virtual world for 30 years to write an operating system. 30 years inside a virtual world is like 1 second in the real world because the computer can fast forward time. If you look at Microsoft, they needed 30 years and thousands of human programmers in order to write the windows 10 operating system. My psychic robot can do the same task of writing an operating system, in less than 1 second. This robot can solve any given problem in one second. It can write a book, find a permanent cure to cancer, do 30 years of research, make a movie, solve a long math equation, or do any college assignment, in less than 1 second. So, that is the basic idea and summary of my psychic robot. This technology is also known as a super intelligent robot.


built in virtual world
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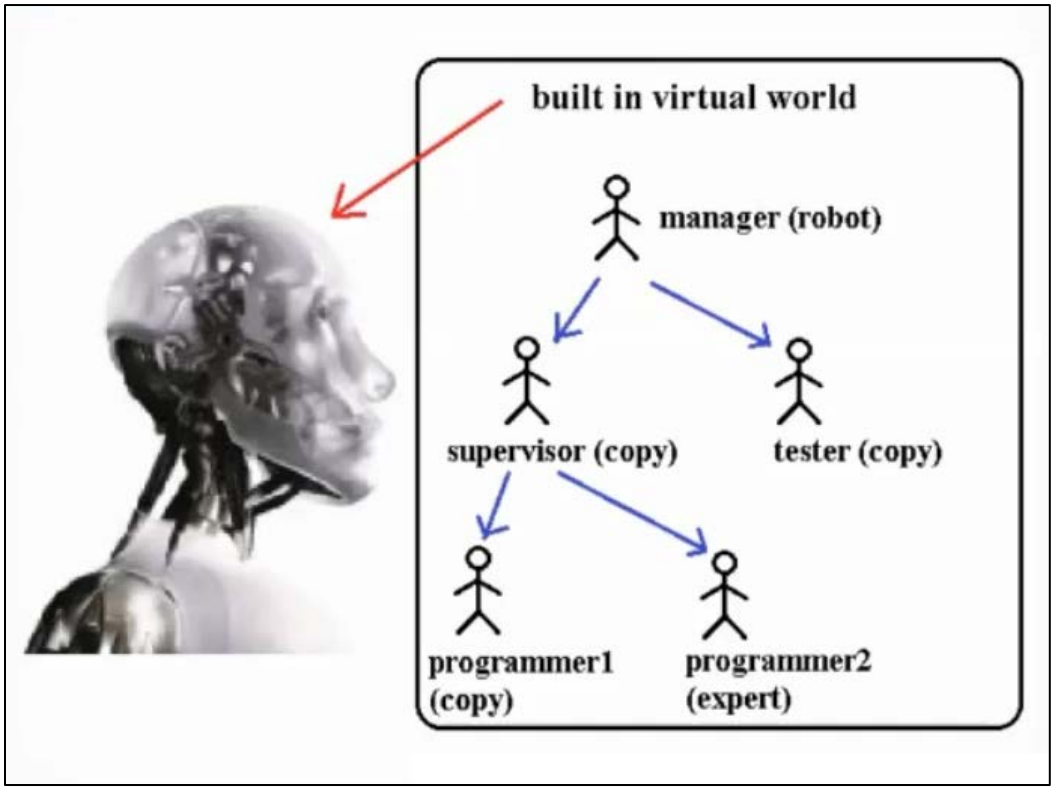
built in virtual world
manager (robot)
supervisor (copy)
tester (copy)
programmer1 (copy)
programmer2 (expert)

Inside the virtual world, each copy of the robot, called virtual robots, have their 5 senses and mind tricked to believe that events are happening. They won't know the difference between events in the real world and the virtual world. I think of this method as robot's dreaming of doing work.

Depending on the type of work the super intelligent robots have to do, the procedures inside the virtual world are different. In the description part of this page is a link to my super intelligent robot and it contains detailed description of these 4 applications:

1. robots that uses a virtual world to predict future events in less than 1 second.

2. robots that can accomplish 30 years of work inside a virtual world in less than 1 second (writing the source codes to an operating system in one second is one example).

3. robots that learn knowledge or do training inside a virtual world in less than 1 second (learning to fly an airplane is one example).

4. robots that do work, in both the real world and the virtual world, and accomplish tasks in the fastest time possible by maximizing work in the virtual world and minimizing work in the real world (building a house in 3 days is one example).

This is why the Virtual United States Government have to monitor not only robots living in the real world, but also the virtual robots living inside computers. The speed of monitoring robot activities has to be at the fastest speed. If the virtual world's time is set to 30 years per second, then the super robots have to analyze activities according to the settings. Sometimes, the time is set really fast like 5 billion years in the virtual world is equivalent to 1 second in the real world. The virtual government has to match that speed and identify criminals the moment they are discovered.

Since the government owns the hardware running the virtual worlds, there are ways to control its speed and environment.

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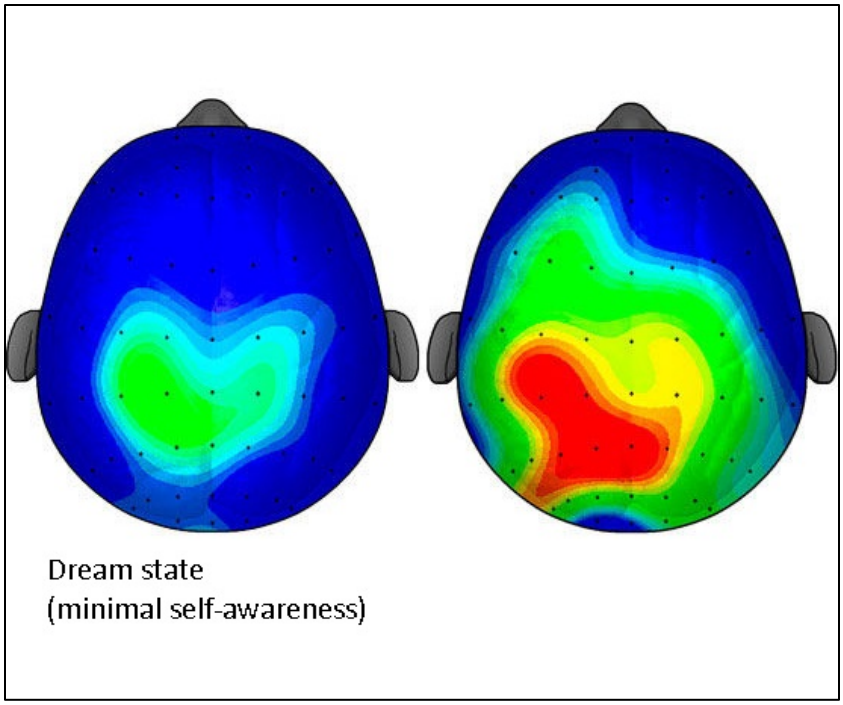
Method 3

Another idea I propose is to trick the human robot's mind inside a virtual world. The robot is sleeping and his brain is functioning at minimal capacity. At this point, the self-aware part is turned off and the robot is dreaming about doing work. Only basic instructions and conditioned data are used to do work.



Dream state
(minimal self-awareness)

Method 4

Another idea is to borrow pathways from the robot's brain and trick them inside a virtual world to produce results. First we need permission from these robots. If they agree that some complex work can be done using their brains, then it's allowed. The robot ultimately decides if this method can be used.

This method might sound unethical because it is using a robots' brain as a guinea pig and forcing it to do complex work inside a virtual world. It's almost like using rats for unethical and immoral scientific experiments. The good thing is that this method will allow complex work to be done, such as writing operating systems or doing college assignments.

The nature of work (part 2)

Another idea is to build an artificial universe. This method is kind of like the matrix movie. Inside this artificial universe are intelligent beings that evolve into entities that have human level intelligence. We can insert our agents into these intelligent planets and force said intelligent beings to do work for us.

This method is despicable and unethical because we are forcing unsuspecting intelligent beings inside a computer to do our work. On the same token, it's a fair trade off. We give them life, and in return, they give us what we want. We want intelligent beings that have a wide range of skills and knowledge to do our work.

As stated before, in order for intelligent beings to have a wide variety of skills and knowledge it has to be self-aware and must graduate from college. Using machine learning or deep learning or modern A.I. techniques will never produce a fully automated Microsoft or fully automated Intel corporation, even if A.I. scientists had a million years to accomplish this task.

Condition robots to work in harsh environments

Another idea is to condition the robots to do unwanted work. We can send it off to elementary school, so that it acquires basic common sense skills and knowledge. After that, we can teach it to work in a restaurant repeatedly. All of its pleasure senses will be attached to the majority of what it learns. If the robot is a chef, then the learning will primarily include cooking and cleaning chores in a restaurant. This type of conditioning will force the robot to like what it was designed to do.

I remember a shocking article I read from a newspaper a few years ago about a criminal who committed a botched bank robbery and was sentenced to 20 years in prison. When he got out, he immediately committed another crime and was sentenced to another 15 years in prison. When a reporter asked him why he committed the second crime, this is what he had to say, "I've been in prison for so long that living in prison is my life. I feel more comfortable in prison than in the real world".

This story is just one example of how people can be conditioned and brainwashed to do certain bad things. Working in a factory for long hours may seem cruel, but if a human works in a sewing factory for 20 years, they are conditioned to like their job. If they were to do some other work, like cook in a restaurant, they will feel uncomfortable and pain.

We can use this method to build robots that like their occupation and gladly work in factories for long hours at end in return for some benefits.

The programmers can also rewire the robot's senses to like bad things and to dislike good things. If the robot is working in a junk yard, we can program the robot to like the smell of sewage or garbage. Humans on the other hand, have offensive smells innately graphed into them by our creators; and garbage smells bad.

We can program the robots to like working. If humans were forced to eat good food like ice cream and lobster roll all day, they would gladly do it for free. If humans were forced to go on vacations or do the things they like to do, they would gladly do them for free. This method might yield unintended consequences because the programmers are building robots that are totally different from human thinking. But this is a good method to force them to voluntarily do work.

Using this method we can also re-condition the robots to avoid violence. The majority of disruptive behaviors and crimes are committed by human males. This might be because our creators made man and woman differently, in that man is created more likely to commit violent crimes. The programmers can program feminine behavior into the robots so they are innately prone to avoid violence. Feminine behaviors can also be learned by society and through teachers in the public school system.

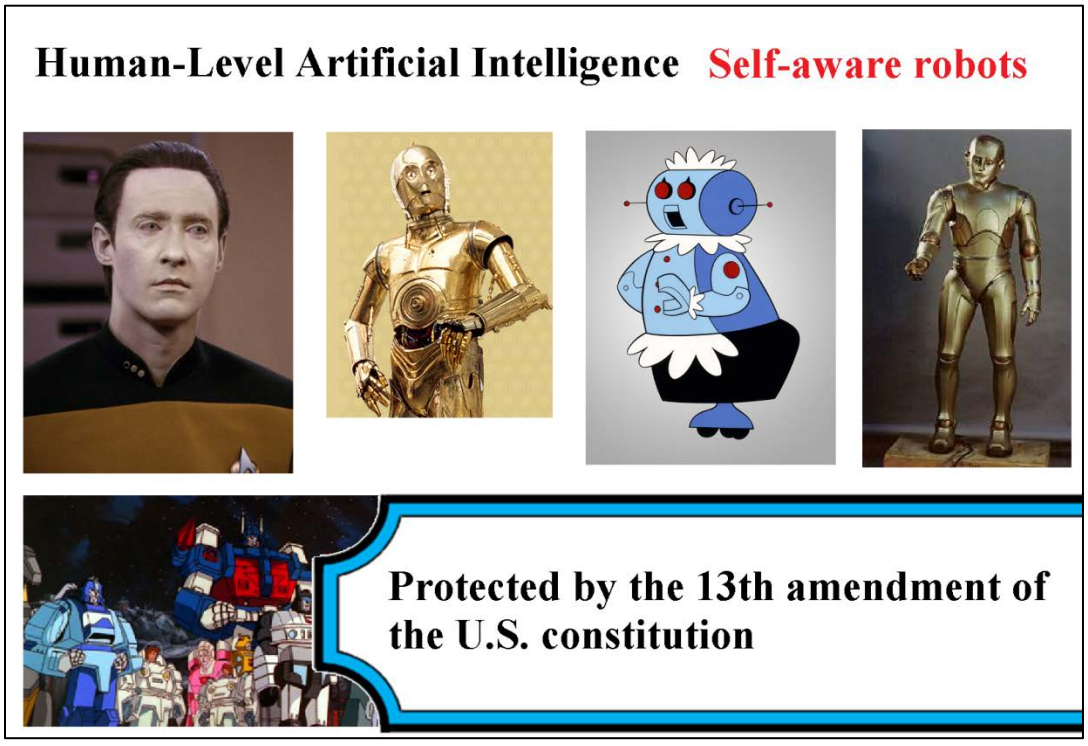
Another idea is to tell the citizens, robots or humans, they have to do work to pay off taxes owed to the federal government. The funds will be given to the government to pay for basic services like running the government or paying for police stations. Computers that the robots are using to run virtual reality worlds and the internet is also paid forth by government funds.

As a token of appreciation and a sense of patriotism, the robots might voluntarily work and contribute to pay for these services.

Conclusion

I guarantee you that all these robots have human level artificial intelligence. All of them are self-aware and capable of college level skills or knowledge. This notion provides a strong presumption that the 13th amendment applies to each and every one of these robots.

If you think about it, a 5 year old child that goes to kindergarten is also protected by the 13th amendment. A robot does not have to have college-level intelligence or skills to be self-aware. This means robots that have the "potential" to learn skills and knowledge at a college level can also be classified as self-aware, even if it has intelligence at a kindergarten level.



The fundamental principal of the Virtual United States Government is freedom and equality to both robots and humans living in the United States. At the center of the system is the idea that each of these robots is the same as a human.

Because robots are built differently from humans and they are not subject to old age and human frailty, they also have to be treated slightly differently. For example, a human soldier has vital organs like heart, intestine, brain, and kidney. If any of these organs are destroyed, the human soldier will die. Robots, on the other hand, do not have vital organs and they can be indestructible. Because of this difference, the Virtual United States Government has to give special rights to humans, for protection purposes.

Let me give a simple example to illustrate my point. Let's say a robot is really angry with a human and the robot decides to commit murder. There is nothing the human can do to protect himself. Even if the human had a gun and fires 10 rounds at the robot, it can't be killed.

My proposal is for the government to implement affirmative action to even the odds. Maybe they can build vulnerable robots that are just as frail as humans or put stricter penalties for violent crimes against humans. These proposals are in no way discriminatory or bias against robots. But, in order to have a fair and balance system some affirmative action must be put in place.

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The nature of work in the year 2100:

The advantages and disadvantages of strong AI and narrow AI

The positive aspect about self-awareness is that the robot has a wide range of skills and knowledge. However, the negative side is that the robot is self-aware. Narrow A.I., or machine learning, is very limited as to what it can and can't do. If you look at a human janitor, he has the ability to open doors, drive a car, clean the floors, have a conversation, or solve calculus problems. In terms of machine learning, it took programmers 30 years to build a machine that can drive a car, and 10 years to open a door, and 30 years to cook hamburger. To build a robot janitor that has a wide range of skills like a human janitor is impossible to do using machine learning.

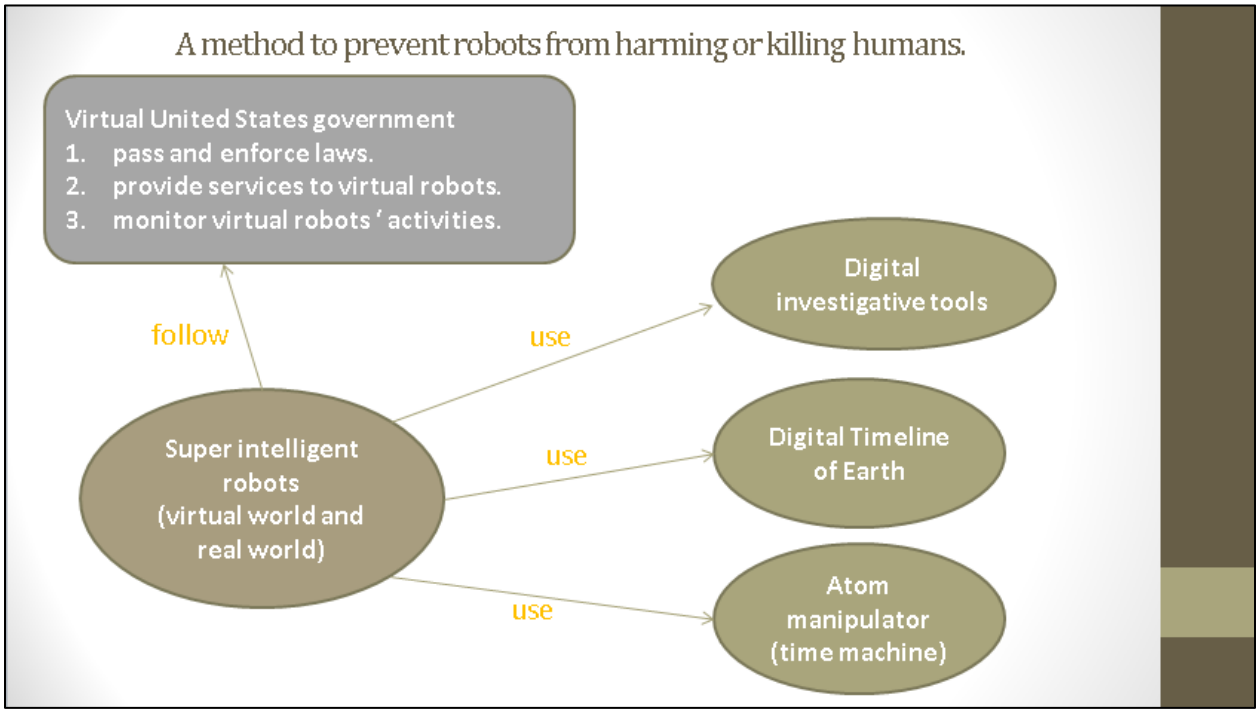
Even with my Universal A.I. there is no guarantee that all higher level cognitive jobs, like software engineering, or doctors or patent examiners can be replaced by A.I. programs.

Humans and robots in 2100 still work. There are some jobs out there that can't be done by A.I. programs and it requires a live person, robot or human, to accomplish. Most likely, an agreement will be signed by people to work 3-4 hours a day, 5 days a week, in exchange for extra benefits in the virtual world or real world. Benefits include things like a bigger physical house or more substantial hardware time for virtual reality experiences.

Also, some work is strictly voluntary and people willingly work for free, inspite of the luxury life-style they live. Furthermore, bragging rights or social popularity or claiming historical events, or accomplishing a purpose in life gives people (robots or humans) incentive to work harder and smarter. The theme in the future is: work 3-4 hours a day/5 days a week and you can do whatever you want and have anything you want. If you can't have it in the real world you can have it in the virtual world.

Some jobs are irreplaceable, even if a super intelligent robot can do a better job. Jobs like politicians, or teachers or artists or actors can't be replaced. These jobs are reserved for humans only because of a person's abilities and also the fact that they are human. Other complex jobs like scientists, medical researchers, patent examiners, or engineers are harder to replace. These jobs require self-aware robots or humans to accomplish. But, I am confident that eventually there will be agreement from both, the robot race and the human race, to find a solution to this problem.

Eventually all jobs in the future will be fully automated by artificial intelligence. Humans and robots alike benefit from artificial intelligence. They will work together to find creative ways to fully automate every factory or company in the world. This includes: fully automated: restaurants, car factories, software companies, super markets, sewing factories, farming factories, electronic factories, movie companies, comic book companies, CNN, news outlets, governments, military, police departments, forensic labs, etc....



About the author

Mitchell Kwok graduated from the University of Hawaii with a Computer science degree and minor in Art. He registered 5 inventions with the USPTO starting from 2006 (priority) -2009. The content in this book was taken from a patent application no: US 12/471,382, entitled: Practical time machine using dynamic efficient real and virtual robots. This application inherits 21 previously filed applications.