Transcript Interview
Anna Kraher

ANNA:
Hi, my name is Anna Kraher. I'm originally actually from Linz, now like since 10 years based in Berlin, and my research is mostly focused on artificial intelligence, data justice, and often a special focus on time and the production of futures.

Gerald:
Do you use artificial intelligence tools like chatGPT or something like this weekly or once a week, once a day, all the time?

ANNA:
I think I probably use it on a daily basis. I think well, when it comes to the use of artificial intelligence tools, I think it's not only a question of when you use them consciously, I guess like every day, but through how you're living and how I don't know, like global systems actually work and supply chains I guess probably if you, I don't know, buy your bread and milk in the supermarket, you're also probably in the supply chain using artificial intelligence at some point at managing these infrastructures. So I think even if you're not doing it consciously, probably you're involved every day, I would say.

Gerald:
Do you think it makes your work more efficient? Can you save time by using AI?

ANNA:
Yeah, of course there's also this notion of acceleration and using these tools, but I think what we should also look at is how these technologies actually kind of perpetuate the power of who spends how much time on what.
So while maybe I can save time for my work using chatGPT, on the other hand there is tons of people labeling the data actually that get paid very badly and working conditions are horrible. So actually there is this huge time imbalancing happening globally I think because of these systems.

There's this extractivist perspective of extracting work labor, but also of course extracting natural resources what you just mentioned. But if you look at the history of AI, like this extraction of work is what is really at the core, also of automation history. So if you look at how Charles Babbage made this human algorithm of computing like logarithmic tables and lining up humans in a way that they would calculate together. So this this labor force is not only now that we talk about labeling data and so on and that are actually these workers are powering these machines, but it's very much at the core of automation itself. And I would say it's not a new concept per se.

Gerald:
Is AI changing our understanding of creativity?

ANNA:
I mean I think like pointing back to what we were just talking about with the labor work, that is actually powering this technology - we see, that the creativity, that it's residing on its creativity that also goes in into from labor practices. So it's not creating something new and magical out of nothing and thereby being creative. But I think I'm really not an expert on creation and generation and what is the new, but as far as I know it's like it goes back to a really old philosophical problem of what is the new and does the new even exist, does everything exist from the beginning on and now we're

just finding it out or it's like creating new only like connecting old things all the time in a new way. So I guess maybe these questions come up again now.

Gerald:
Last question: what do you think we should be most aware about the development of artificial intelligence?

ANNA:
I think, … oh my god there's so many things. I think it is especially the global infrastructure, how it's working, but how it's also like affecting localities. So I think, it's a very complex systems of different localities interconnecting on different scales and I think we should look at the relationships or so, the qualities of relationships, that these systems are kind of building and looking are they either hierarchical, or solidarity, are they egalitarian or what ever.