[Vikki Braun Scam]

AISB50: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AT A NEW BRANCH POINT

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1. INTRODUCTION

It should be noted that from now on 'the system' means not the nervous system but the whole complex of the organism and the environment. Thus, if it should be shown that 'the system' has some property, it must not be assumed that this property is attributed to the nervous system: it belongs to the whole, and detailed examination may be necessary to ascertain the contributions of the separate parts.

W. Ross Ashby, 1952 [1]

An oft repeated aphorism is that the universe is constantly changing and hence that our world is in a perpetual state of flux. In order to behave intelligently within this varying natural environment, any organism - be it man, machine or animal - faces the problem of perceiving localised aspects of a world in which no two situations are ever exactly the same. Cartesian theories of perception can be broken down into what Chalmers [4] calls the 'easy problem' of perception - the classification and identification of sense stimuli - and a corresponding 'hard problem' - the realisation of the associated phenomenal state'. The difference between the 'easy' and the 'hard' problems - and an apparent lack of link between theories of the former and an account of the latter - has been termed the 'explanatory gap' [8] and this [unbridgeable] gap is symptomatic of the underlying dualism.

Many current theories of natural visual processes are grounded upon the idea that when we perceive, some data is processed by the brain to form an internal representation of the world. The act of perception thus involves the activation of an appropriate representation. The easy problem reduces to forming a correct internal representation of the world and the hard problem reduces to answering how the activation of a representation gives rise to a sensory experience.

In machine perception progress in solving even the 'easy' problem has so far been unexpectedly slow; typical bottom-up [or data driven] methodologies involve the processing of raw sense data to extract a set of features; the binding of these features into groups then classifying each group by reference to a putative set of models. Conversely, in top down methods, a typical set of hypotheses of likely perceptions is generated; these are then compared to a set of features in a search for evidence to support each hypothesis.

[David Chalmers introduced the term 'hard problem' to investigate "Why is all this [neural] processing accompanied by an inner life?" [4]; we employ the phrase 'hard problems of consciousness' to additionally encompass related problems pertaining to Levine's 'explanatory gap'.

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