



APPS

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**Every Sabbath** 

~ Pass this newsletter on to a friend!



Join us online tonight!

"Arise, shine; for your light has come, and the glory of YHWH is risen on you. For, behold, darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the peoples; but YHWH will arise on you, and his glory shall be seen on you." Isaiah 60:1, 2

Time Left to Prepare for the Remnant Exodus:

38 Months

Take action today!

## **Tsiyon Partner Action Points:**

- Exodus ~ Mod 3: Unit 1-6
- and/or listen to #53 With a Mighty Hand
- Read John 8:12-59
- Attend Sabbath
- 38 Months Remaining

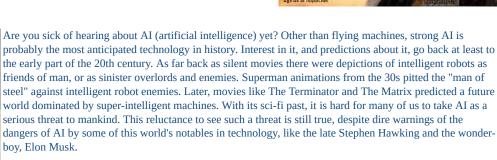


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## From Eliyahu:

Shalom friends,



Tsiyon Tabernacle



It appears that 21st century technology is developing far faster than the ability of most people to keep up with it. Already a lot of the science fiction of the 20th century is a normal part of 21st century life. For example, the hi-tech communicators of Dick Tracy or Captain Kirk are more than duplicated in your ordinary cell phone. If that technology could make the leap from fiction to reality, why not AI? Indeed some hold that AI has already passed the 'Turing Test' in a number of important areas. That test was named after Alan Turing, who invented it in 1950. In 1951 he predicted: "At some stage... we should have to expect the machines to In the 30s Superman was fighting Al robots. take control." What is the essence of the Turing Test?

When Alan Turing, the father of modern computing, racked his considerable brains for a test that would truly indicate that a computer program was intelligent, he landed on this area. If a computer could convince a panel of human judges that they were talking to a human—if it could hold a convincing conversation—then it would indicate that artificial intelligence had advanced to the point where it was indistinguishable from human intelligence. [singularityhub[dot]com/2017/09/27/how-close-is-turings-dream-of-conversational-machines/]

At first, it seems like a high bar for a computer program to hold such a convincing conversation with a human that it would be accepted as one. However, it turns out that human listeners make that easier than it would otherwise seem. Would you believe that a computer program from as far back as 1966 was able to get people to respond to it as if it were human? Here's the story:

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Joseph Weizenbaum, as early as 1966—when computers were still programmed with large punch-cards developed a piece of natural language processing software called ELIZA. ELIZA was a machine intended to respond to human conversation by pretending to be a psychotherapist; you can still talk to her today.

Talking to ELIZA is a little strange. She'll often rephrase things you've said back at you: so, for example, if you say "I'm feeling depressed," she might say "Did you come to me because you are feeling depressed?" When she's unsure about what you've said, ELIZA will usually respond with "I see," or perhaps "Tell me more."

For the first few lines of dialogue, especially if you treat her as your therapist, ELIZA can be convincingly human. This was something Weizenbaum noticed and was slightly alarmed by: people were willing to treat the algorithm as more human than it really was. Before long, even though some of the test subjects knew ELIZA was just a machine, they were opening up with some of their deepest feelings and secrets. They were pouring out their hearts to a machine. When Weizenbaum's secretary spoke to ELIZA, even though she knew it was a fairly simple computer program, she still insisted Weizenbaum leave the room ... The ELIZA effect was named for this computer program: the tendency of humans to anthropomorphize machines, or think of them as human. [singularityhub[dot]com/2017/09/27/how-close-is-turings-dream-of-conversational-machines/]

In recent years AI has had some amazing successes, such as beating all comers at even the most difficult strategy games, such as Chess and Go. Even Poker, a game of bluffing, has been mastered by AI. Further, a recent study found that AI can now diagnose medical images as accurately as human doctors. Even AI music and poetry, an area that many had thought could never be the domain of AI, is now becoming indistinguishable to humans. Consider this:

There is now a music-composing computer called Iamus, which produces work sophisticated enough to be deemed worthy of attention by professional musicians. Iamus's developer Francisco Vico of the University of Malaga and his colleagues carried out a kind of Turing Test by asking 250 subjects – half of them professional musicians – to listen to one of Iamus's compositions and music in a comparable style by human composers, and decide which is which. "The computer piece raises the same feelings and emotions as the human one, and participants can't distinguish them", says Vico. "We would have obtained similar results by flipping coins." [bbc[dot]com/future/story/20150724-the-problem-with-the-turing-test]



Google AI AlphaGo defeated the world's best Go players.

The rate at which artificial intelligence systems are surging forward in just the last few years have some people delighted and others alarmed. A growing number of informed experts are starting to believe that Futurist Ray Kurzweil may be right. He famously predicted that "By 2029, computers will have emotional intelligence and be convincing as people."



This possibility has the scientific community talking about, of all things, spiritual questions. Further, they readily admit they don't have even simple answers to questions like; What is consciousness? Even harder; What is the human spirit? How about: What is life? Believing in materialistic Darwinism, they are wondering if AI will 'evolve' into a new form of 'life' - machine life, and if so, what will that mean for humanity? Clearly, AI can be programmed to present as human in any number of different areas, but is that the same as *being* human?

The Bible answer to these questions is very simple: God created <u>man</u> in His own image, with moral characteristics and abilities that transcend mere data processing. While machines may be able to process data far faster than any human, they will never be able to love anyone, or even care about anyone, despite a cute little face of molded plastic. Yet, more and more, we are foolishly handing the machines the keys to our communities, our communications, our economy, our

homes, and even our lives. This is, indeed, a frightening picture for the near future of this world.

The ELIZA effect, the tendency of humans to anthropomorphize objects, is nothing new. In ancient times people worshipped carved idols as if they were real gods. Now AI is arising as a new kind of image, in a world that already idolizes technology and the pseudo-science religion. Revelation 13 tells us where this is all headed:

It was given to him to give breath to it, to the image of the beast, that the image of the beast should both speak, and cause as many as wouldn't worship the image of the beast to be killed. He causes all, the small and the great, the rich and the poor, and the free and the slave, to be given marks on their right hands, or on their foreheads; and that no one would be able to buy or to sell, unless he has that mark, the name of the beast or the number of his name. Revelation 13:15-17

Realizing where the world is so quickly headed, we do well to look to Yeshua in earnest. He is our only real defense against the sinister plot of the enemy that we see even now being constructed before our eyes. Yeshua imparts to us light, truth and freedom that the world cannot even understand, much less overcome.

Knowing Yeshua guards us against the lies and deceptions of the enemy. Join us tonight at <u>tsiyon.net</u>, at 8 pm cst, to understand why.

Shalom,

Eliyahu <u>Tsiyon.Org</u>



**Editor's Note:** This article is clearly written by someone poking fun at God and religion. I include it here purely as news.

## Robot priests more acceptable to Protestants than Catholics, says professor

Can AI create better priests? Are we prepared to worship via machines rather than fallible humans? A Villanova University professor believes a post-human priesthood has its advantages.

Reprint: ZDNet, September 20, 2019

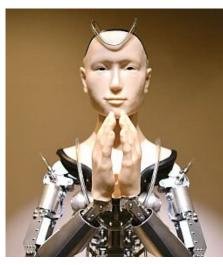
Our faith in almost everything is being tested these days.

Everything is instant, yet nothing seems real.

The news is apparently as fake as people on the take.

Yet we're desperate to believe in someone -- or even something -- that'll help give our lives meaning.

For many -- though, perhaps, a dwindling number -- religion provides answers. Or merely some comfort.



Step into a church, and you hope to be embraced by values and celestial guidance.

Somehow, though, suspicion about God's human (alleged) intermediaries has grown.

I was moved, therefore, by an article in Vox that explored the notion that religion will be "transformed" by artificial intelligence.

Already, a Buddhist robot priest called Mindar is offering its wisdom to worshippers in Kyoto, Japan. It's not powered by AI, but it is empowered to offer Buddhist teachings to a no-doubt rapt congregation.

It's not difficult, though, to imagine a robot priest, bathed in supreme religious wisdom by the power of AI.

Recently, the subject has invoked humor. This is largely thanks to Anthony Levandowski, the former Google and Uber engineer currently embroiled in a lawsuit as to his, well, ethical purity.

A couple of years ago, he announced the creation of a Church of the AI God. At the time, he explained: "It's not a god in the sense that it makes lightning or causes hurricanes. But if there is something a billion times smarter than the smartest human, what else are you going to call it?"

Um, an annoying know-it-all, perhaps?

Is it possible, though, that some familiar religions might embrace a robot priest, rather than the more fallible kinds the real world seems to produce.

For example, one of the first things that come to many minds if you mention the Catholic Church is the constant sexual abuse and pedophilia scandals.

Perhaps a non-human priest -- armed with all the holy knowledge imaginable and none of the unholy behavior -- might be the perfect way to renew the faith.

Ilia Delio, a professor of Christian Theology at Villanova University, offered Vox some fascinating thoughts about this.

Instead of trying to persuade Catholic worshippers that priests are somehow divinely consecrated, she said, perhaps the existence of robot priests would offer a new perspective on being a good person to deserve eternal life.

"We have these fixed philosophical ideas and AI challenges those ideas. It challenges Catholicism to move toward a post-human priesthood," she said.

Perhaps some would feel enchanted at being offered spiritual guidance by a robot. Perhaps they'd think this was far better than the same old stuff Father Seamus has peddled for the last 20 years.

(A confession: I was brought up in a severely, manically Catholic household. It was so manically Catholic that I haven't been to confession for decades. Nor, for that matter, to a Catholic Church, save for a couple of funerals.)

Delio jested that robot priests have a better chance of being embraced by Protestants than Catholics. The former tends toward the more stoic and the less soaring than the latter.

There is, though, still one large philosophical problem. Or, rather, a technological one.

As with so much in AI, what matters most is who programs the robot. Elements of faith are -- despite fundamentalist protestations -- open to interpretation. If all robot priests were Bible-thumping fundamentalists, that might deter the faithful.

Moreover, how easy would it be to tamper with their teachings? Imagine an unscrupulous Russian hacking a robot priest to tell Sunday's congregation that they should send their alms to Blessed Putin Fellowship Foundation.

Still, some religions are wising up to the power of AI in a slightly different way than offering robotic holy beings at the altar.

Recently, the Church of England created an Alexa skill so that, at any given existential moment of woe, you can call on your deity just by commanding Alexa to fetch it/him/her.

I know that those in favor of the Great Singularity believe that humans will soon be gods. Robotic gods, that is.

Perhaps having a robot priest merely places us halfway to our own personal heaven. It's artificial, of course.









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