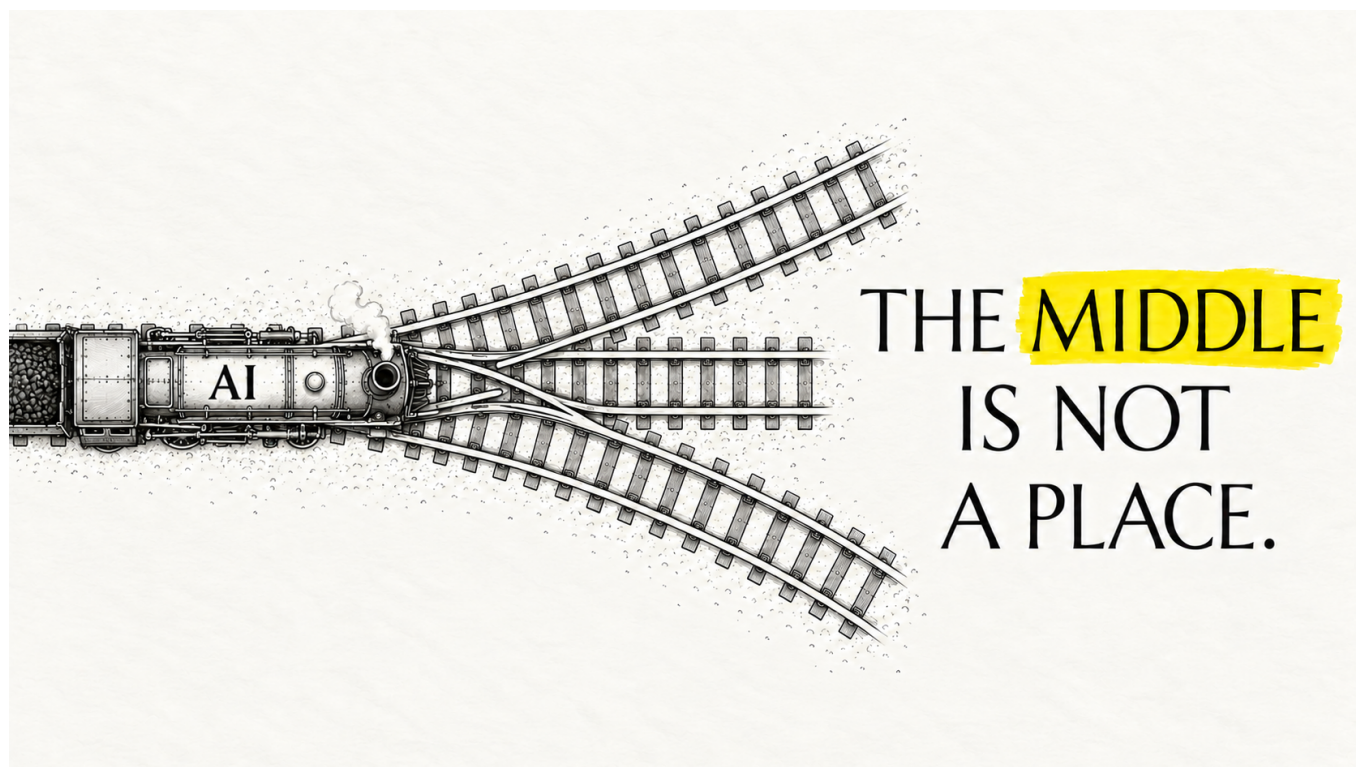


AI Won't Land in the Middle. Someone Has to Put It There.

The Economist says artificial intelligence will settle somewhere between utopia and disaster. The middle is not a place. It is a set of decisions, and the loudest voices in the debate are not the ones making them.



The Economist has a verdict on artificial intelligence. “In all probability,” its new film concludes, “the future will be more of a middle ground” [1]. Not the boom the optimists promise, not the collapse the alarmists fear, but something in between. The three minutes before that sentence are a stack of forecasts. A 5 percent chance of catastrophe by 2100. Nearly 70 percent rating good outcomes likelier than bad. Annual growth that could exceed 20 percent. An AI Chernobyl, paper clips, a lab at MIT, pupils in Nigeria. Then the middle, offered as the sober view.

It is not sober. It is comfortable. The verdict has two problems, and this essay is about both. The first is that “the middle” is not a place. The second is that nothing lands there on its own. The film mentions state intervention and a redesigned economy, briefly and only under its darkest scenario [1]. It does not say who would decide any of that, or how.

Start with the first. “The middle” sounds like one outcome. It is a very large space, and it holds very different arrangements. Electricity landed in the middle. So did the automobile, the airplane, and the prescription drug. Those are four different middles, and the differences are the whole story. Electricity in the United States became a regulated utility: the traditional arrangement gave a company a monopoly in its territory in exchange for an obligation to serve and rates set in public [2]. The automobile became a product anyone could buy, with the costs pushed onto roads, rules, and licenses. The manufacturer’s liability came later: in 1916 for a car negligently built, and in 1968 for a design that made a crash worse than it needed to be [3][4]. Aviation became tightly supervised, because its failures could kill many people at once [5]. The new prescription drug, in the United States, generally cannot be sold until a regulator has reviewed evidence that it is safe and that it does what its maker claims [6].

Each of those middles was a set of answers to the same questions. Who is liable when it goes wrong? What must be disclosed, and to whom? Who is allowed to check? Who pays for the harms the market does not price? The answers were different in each case, and they were written down by people, usually after something went badly. None of the four middles was the arithmetic difference between hope and fear. Each was a design.

Five middles

Selected arrangements; some duties have no single starting year.

	Electricity	Automobile	Aviation	Drugs	Social media
<i>Who is liable?</i>	Utility duties; state law varies	Manufacturer negligence · 1916 Crashworthiness · 1968	Carriers; rules depend on the claim	Manufacturer warnings; state-law claims	
<i>What is disclosed?</i>	Public rates and service terms	Safety defects and recall notices	Accidents and specified incidents	Benefits, risks and warnings	EU transparency duties · 2024
<i>Who checks?</i>	Utility commissions (no single origin date)	NHTSA and courts (no single origin date)	Federal licensing and certification · 1926	FDA: safety · 1938 Effectiveness · 1962	EU / UK oversight 2024–25
<i>Who pays?</i>	Utility damages; state rules vary	Manufacturer damages and recall remedies	Carrier liability insurance	Manufacturer damages (when recoverable)	

Four different middles, each a set of answers. The fifth was left blank for twenty years.

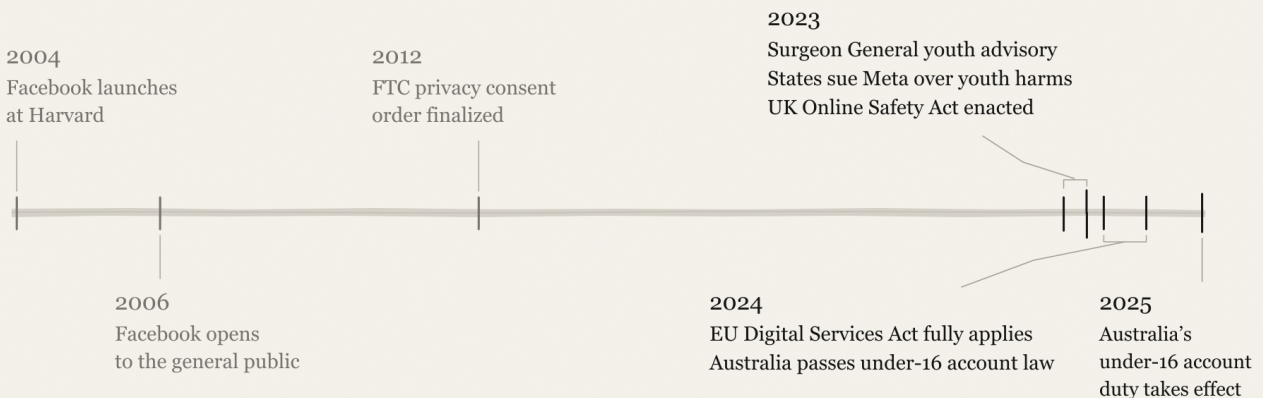
Selected jurisdictions and milestones; dates are not universal origins. Compensation is partial. Blank means unresolved in this comparison, not absence of law.

Sources: Lazar / RAP; NY Courts; Larsen; FAA / NTSB / U.S. DOT; FDA; Wyeth v. Levine; NHTSA; European Commission; GOV.UK.

Social media is the fifth case, and the one that should trouble The Economist's confidence. By the forecaster's standard, it too landed in the middle. The world did not end and the world was not saved. But social media grew under rules that left its effects on children inadequately checked [7]. Some of that is changing. State attorneys general have sued Meta over alleged harm to minors, Europe and Britain have written duties into law, and Australia has set a minimum age for social media accounts [8][9][10][11]. But those answers arrived after a generation grew up inside the product, and they are still being argued over. The middle social media reached was what the incentives built while public safeguards lagged, and the repair work came late and expensive. If "somewhere in the middle" includes that, the phrase tells a reader only that the world will probably not end. That is a low bar for a forecast.

Twenty years

Selected milestones, 2004–2025.



What reached children arrived after a generation grew up inside the product.

Selected milestones, not a complete legal history; earlier protections also existed.

Sources: Meta / Harvard; FTC; U.S. HHS; California DOJ; UK Parliament / GOV.UK; European Commission; Australian Parliament / eSafety.

So the question is not whether AI will land in the middle. It is which middle, and who decides. That is a harder conversation than the one most people hear, and it is worth being clear about why they do not hear it. The voices with the bullhorns fall into three camps: hope, fear, and the shrug. Each camp has a reason to hold its view, and the reasons are not hidden.

Hope and fear are both broadcast, loudly and often, from the same place: the frontier labs, the companies building the most capable models. The film places these views side by side. It opens by saying “even the tech bros can’t agree.” It then plays one of them calling AI “hugely positive” and another giving “a 25 percent chance that things go really, really badly.” Later, it attributes the bleakest scenario to “Silicon Valley’s warnings that state intervention and perhaps a universal basic income will be necessary” [1]. This is not a contradiction. Both stories serve. Fear says this technology is dangerous enough to need strict control. Rules built on that premise, if they fall on newcomers and on models anyone can download and run, would favor the established labs. Hope says the gains are so large that anything slowing them is a cost the country cannot afford. A lab can hold both views sincerely. It can also notice that each one, in its own way, argues for the lab’s position. This essay does not claim anyone is lying. It claims the interest is visible, and that a reader should keep it in view.

The shrug belongs to the commentators, and it is comfortable for a reason: it cannot be wrong. Nobody will come back in ten years to say the middle failed to arrive.

The harder conversation is happening. Standards bodies, state legislatures, researchers who test these systems for a living, and a few courts are having it now, mostly without bullhorns [12]. What is missing is not the conversation but its volume, and the fact that the people who can check a claim are not the people the public hears most. Auditors who can test a safety claim. Standards that an outside party can measure a system against. Disclosure that someone other than the company can verify. Courts, when the rest fails. In the four older cases, those were the people who built the middle. In the AI debate they are the quiet part. The loud part goes on among parties none of whom can know the answer, about a future that depends on what the quiet part does.

The Economist offers one reason the fear is overdone that deserves its own paragraph: “People like having human interaction, so it’s unlikely that all jobs will disappear” [1]. The preference is real. It is not a guarantee for particular workers. Automation changed banking, travel booking, and retail without eliminating the teller, the travel agent, or the cashier, and without protecting the particular people whose jobs went [13]. Wanting something is not the same as being protected from losing it. A forecast that rests on what people prefer, rather than on what anyone is required to do, rests on very little.

None of this is an argument against AI, and this author has made that point before [14]. AI is here, it is not going away, and a country that throttles it too hard pays for that in security and in its economy. The labs will talk, and they should; they hold most of the information. The problem is not that they speak. It is that they hold crucial information that outsiders cannot yet fully check. Twenty years of social media spent the trust the technology industry used to get for free. Trust in these companies is no longer

assumed. It is inferred, from what can be checked, and right now very little can be [15]. The data-center fights showed that deficit in public [16].

So “building the middle” is not a slogan, and it is not a call to slow anything down. It means four plain things. A claim about safety or capability should be testable by someone outside the company that makes it. There should be a standard to test it against that was not written by the company alone. What a system does with a person’s data, and what it is doing to the person, should be disclosed in a form a regulator or a researcher can verify. And when those fail, there should be a court that can hear it. The four older industries each acquired some combination of those safeguards, in different measures and on different timetables. The only question with AI is whether it gets its own early, when it is cheap, or late, when it is expensive and many of the harms are built into how the system works. This author has argued elsewhere that institutions which wait to correct a drift pay far more to reverse it than they would have paid to prevent it [17][18]. There is no reason to think this case is different.

The onus here does not belong on individuals, who cannot see what the systems do, and it does not belong wholly on the labs, who cannot be both the player and the referee. It belongs on the institutions that use AI on people, on the bodies that exist to check them, and on the lawmakers who decide what those bodies are allowed to check. That conversation is quieter than hope, fear, and the shrug, and it will stay quieter, because it is about rules and tests rather than futures. It is the one that decides which middle society gets.

AI will not land in the middle. Someone has to put it there, and the choice of which middle is being made now, by whoever shows up.

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