

Reflections on Early AI and CS at Stanford 1963 – 1969 and Beyond

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Panel at CS40 celebrations

1960s: The Golden Age of SAIL

- Robotics
- Computer Vision
- Knowledge Engineering
- Speech
- Language Understanding
- Computer Music
- Chess, Symbolic Mathematics, Correctness of Programs, Theorem Proving, Logical AI, Common Sense
- Time Sharing
- LISP
- DEC Clones: Foonly, Graphical Editors, Pieces of Glass, Theory of Computation

The Hand Eye Project

- Interaction with the Physical World
 - Early work by
 - Karl Pingle, Bill Wichman, Don Pieper and Vic Scheinman
 - Main Project Team
 - Jerry Feldman, R. Lou Paul, Marty Tenenbaum, Gerry Agin, Irwin Sobel, etc.
 - Started in 1965
 - Using the PDP1 and later the PDP6
- Led Machine Vision and Robotics Industry
 - Via SRI and Vic Scheinman

Image Analysis and Understanding

- Image Analysis
 - Manfred Hueckel, Ruzena Bajcsy, and Tom Binford
 - Led to Vision and Robotics at UPenn
- Image Understanding
 - Natural Scenes and Face Recognition
 - Mike Kelly and Raj Reddy
 - Led to Vision and Robotics at CMU

Mobile Robotics

- Mars Rover and Stanford Cart
 - Marvin Minsky (visiting)
 - Mars Explorer project 1964
 - Les Earnest
 - Bruce Baumgart
 - Lynn Quam
 - Hans Moravec
 - Rod Brooks (later in the seventies)
- Influenced direction of programs at SRI and MIT

Capturing Expertise

- Heuristic Dendral: Representation, acquisition and use of knowledge in chemical inference
 - Project Team
 - Ed Feigenbaum, Josh Lederberg, Bruce Buchanan, Georgia Sutherland et al.
 - Started in 1965
- Led to
 - Expert Systems, Knowledge Engineering
 - Knowledge Based Systems Industry
 - Early Applications of AI

Speech

- Speech Input to Computers
 - Started in 1964 as a class project
 - Using a PDP1 with drum memory and a display
 - By the end of 1964 we had a vowel recognizer running
 - Project team in the sixties
 - Raj Reddy, Pierre Vicens, Lee Erman, Gary Goodman, Richard Neely
- Led to the DARPA Speech Understanding Project during the years 1971-76
- Most influential branch of Speech Recognition Industry: Dragon Systems, Apple, Microsoft
 - Indirectly IBM and Bell Labs

Language Understanding

- Parsing and Understanding of Natural Language: Question Asking and Dialog Modeling
 - Computer Simulation of Belief systems
 - Ken Colby, Lawrence Tesler, Horace Enea et al
 - Parsing of Non-Grammatical Sentences
 - Colby, Enea et al
 - Conceptual Parsing
 - Roger Shank
- Led to Language Processing Industry
 - via Shank and associates
- Led to other Language Processing groups at Yale and UCLA
 - CMU, UMass, Berkeley, etc.
- Influential strand of Language research

Computer Music

- Computer Synthesis of Music
 - Started in 1964 on PDP1
 - John Chowning
 - Leland Smith
 - Andy Moorer
- Impact
 - Led to Yamaha adopting digital synthesis for consumer products
 - Establishment of a Center in Computer Music in Paris

Other AI Projects

- Chess and other game playing programs
 - Kalah: R. Russell
 - Chess: McCarthy, Barbara Huberman (Liskov)
 - Checkers: Art Samuels
- Symbolic Mathematics
 - Algebraic Simplification: Wooldridge and Enea
 - Reduce: Tony Hearn
- Proving Correctness of Programs
 - Correctness of Programs: McCarthy and Painter
 - Equivalence of Programs: Kaplan and Ito
 - Properties of Programs: Zohar Manna
- Theorem Proving
 - David Luckham and John Allen
- Use of Predicate Calculus as a Representation for AI
 - McCarthy, Cordell Green et al
- AI and Philosophy
 - McCarthy and Pat Hayes
- Programs with Common Sense
 - McCarthy, later by Doug Lenat

Non-AI Research at SAIL

- Programming Languages
 - LISP
 - Symbolic Computation
 - Dynamic Storage Allocation and Garbage Collection
 - Forerunner of Functional Programming
 - SAIL
 - LEAP Associative Data Structure
 - Feldman and Rovner
- Time Sharing and Real Time Systems
- Graphics
 - scan line graphics!
- User Interfaces
 - Graphics text editors and Graphical debugging
- Systems: Foonly and other clones
- Team: Earnest, Russell, Weiher, Poole, Panofsky, Sauter, Baumgart, Quam, Swinehart et al

Non-AI Research at SAIL (Cont)

- Theory of Computation (SAIL Memo No 28, 1965)
 - Semantics of Programming Languages
 - What do strings of symbols representing programs ... denote!
 - Data Spaces (aka Data Structures)
 - Representation of Time Dependent and Simultaneous Processes
 - Speed of Computation (aka Computational Complexity)
 - Storage of Information (aka Databases)
 - Syntax directed computation such as computations described by productions and rule based systems
 - Equivalence of programs
 - Halting problem for practical cases

Other Innovations

- Film Reports
 - Ellis D. Kropotechev and Zeus, his Marvelous TSS, Gary Feldman
 - Butterfinger, Gary Feldman
 - Hear Here, Raj Reddy, Dave Espar, and Art Eisenson
 - Avoid, Gary Feldman and Don Peiper
 - #?+@, Anon
- Use of displays and video terminals
- Early use of Laser Printing

Looking back: What we missed!

- Personal Computers!
 - Alan Kay's dynabook vs Apple and PCs
- Internet and the WWW
 - ARPAnet in 1968 with Stanford as one of the initial nodes
- Moore's Law and VLSI
- Graphics
- Human Computer Interaction
 - UI design

Looking back: off in timing!

- Speech
- Vision
- Robotics
- Natural Language

Recent Trends in AI

- Learning Systems
 - Learn from examples
 - Learn from experience
 - Dynamic Learning
 - Learning from Sparse data
- Architecture of Intelligence
 - Integrated Intelligence
 - Learn from Experience
 - Use Knowledge
 - Communicate using Speech and Language
 - Operate in real time
 - etc

Recent Trends in CS

- Lisp → Functional Languages
- Timesharing → Thin Clients
- Algorithm Design → Scalable Dependable
- Systems → beyond OS
- Graphics → 2D to 3D
- UI → Illiterate users?
- Hardware → Low power mobile

Whither AI?

- Arthur Clarke's The Songs of the Distant Earth
- Ray Kurzweil's Immortality

Whither CS?

- Computers are for Entertainment and Communication
 - Not for Computing
 - “People are the Killer App” from Parc
- Software as Service
 - Death of Software Product Market
 - Net 2.0 and Web Services
- Cell Phone as the Dominant Computing Platform
 - Embedded Body Computers

In Conclusion...

- Much of what transpired in AI and CS in the last 40 years can be seen to have roots in the Stanford AI Labs activities of the 60s!
 - We now have a million times more computing power!
 - May be we do need 1.7 Einsteins, 3 Maxwells and 0.7 Manhattan project (McCarthy, 1980s) to get there