

> MAKING GOOD
TROUBLE
WITH AI

> SHALL WE
PLAY A GAME?

WORD ASSOCIATION

 **READY?**

> WHAT'S THE
FIRST THING
YOU THINK
WHEN WE SAY...

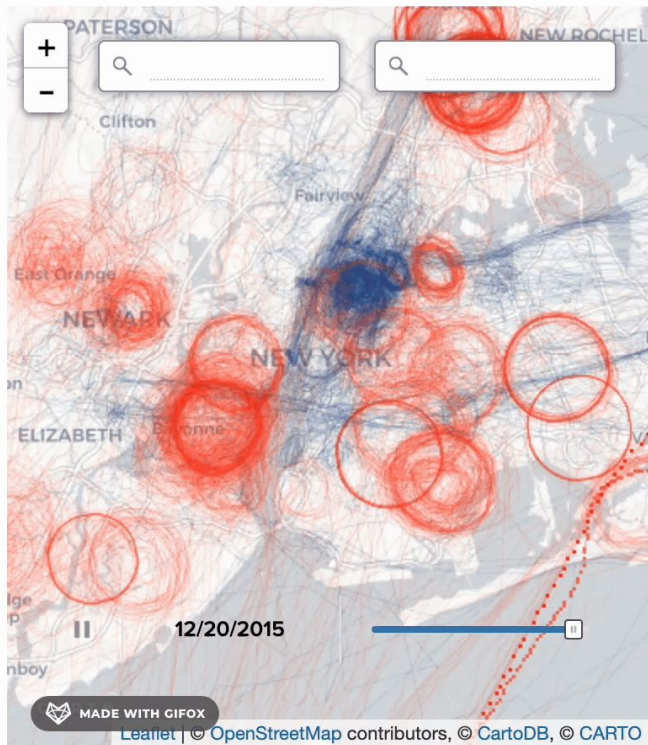
> "SCIENTIST"

> "TECHIE"

> "ENGINEER"

> "MATHLETE"

> "JOURNALIST"



SCIENCE • FBI

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See Maps Showing Where FBI Planes Are Watching From Above

America is being watched from above. Government surveillance planes routinely circle over most major cities — but usually take the weekends off.

By Peter Aldhous and Charles Seife

Posted on April 6, 2016 at 2:46 pm



I got my break in journalism in 1989 as a reporter for [Nature](#) in London, fresh from a PhD in animal behavior. Later I worked as European correspondent for [Science](#), news editor for [New Scientist](#), and chief news & features editor with Nature, before moving to California in 2005 to become New Scientist's San Francisco bureau chief. From 2015 to 2022 I worked on the science desk at [BuzzFeed News](#).

This Activist Group Tapped Into Partisan COVID Politics To Make Big Trouble For Anthony Fauci And The NIH

The White Coat Waste Project has pulled together “laundry list” of strings and chartered a lobbying group to pressure the CDC to pursue its goal of defunding animal experiments backed by the federal government.



Peter Aldhous
BuzzFeed News Reporter

SCIENTIST



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Vehicles are classified just after they enter the congestion pricing zone in Manhattan.

Is NYC's Congestion Pricing Working? Fewer Private Cars Are On the Road (For Now)

A Bloomberg analysis of 75,000 vehicles found fewer private cars and more cabs in Manhattan's traffic mix.

By Aaron Gordon, Priyanjana Bengani, Jeff Kao, Marie Patino and Jason Kao for **Bloomberg CityLab**

January 17, 2025

MADE WITH GIPHY



Education



Columbia Law School

Juris Doctor, Law

2009 - 2012

Activities and societies: Editor-in-Chief, Columbia Science and Technology Law Review (stlr.org)



University of Waterloo

Bachelor of Applied Science, Systems Design Engineering

2003 - 2008

Activities and societies: Dean's List; Option in Cognitive Science

Bloomberg News, whose US headquarters on 59th Street in Manhattan overlook the congestion pricing zone perimeter, aimed a high-definition camera at Lexington Avenue and collected more than 100 hours of daytime traffic imagery before and after congestion pricing went into effect. The analysis of 75,000 vehicles found that there are fewer private cars and more cabs in Manhattan's traffic mix, report Aaron Gordon, Priyanjana Bengani, Jeff Kao, Marie Patino and Jason Kao. **Today on CityLab:** Is NYC's Congestion Pricing Working? Fewer Private Cars Are On the Road (For Now)



Vehicles are classified just after they enter the congestion pricing zone in Manhattan



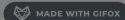
TECHIE

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Environment

The U.S. Has Spent More Than \$2 Billion on a Plan to Save Salmon. The Fish Are Vanishing Anyway.

by Tony Schick, Oregon Public Broadcasting, and Irena Hwang, ProPublica, photography by Kristyna Wentz-Graff, Oregon Public Broadcasting

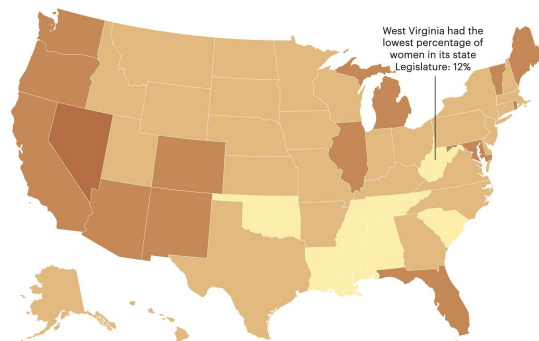
May 24, 2022, 8 a.m. EDT

Seven States, Almost All in the Southeast, Had Legislatures That Were Less Than 20% Women in 2023

Women made up less than half of the state legislatures in nearly every state.

Women as a percentage of the state legislature

<20% 20-40% 40-60% >60%



State legislature data provided by Reflective Democracy Campaign and current as of July 27, 2023. Lucas Waldron/ProPublica



Prior to ProPublica, she worked at NPR, The Associated Press and The Dallas Morning News. Irena completed a Ph.D. in electrical engineering at Stanford University, where she developed algorithms for analyzing genomic sequencing data.



ENGINEER

Environment

The U.S. Has Spent More Than \$2 Billion on a Plan to Save Salmon. The Fish Are Vanishing Anyway.

by Tony Schick, Oregon Public Broadcasting, and Irena Hwang, ProPublica,
photography by Kristyna Wentz-Graff, Oregon Public Broadcasting

May 24, 2022, 8 a.m. EDT



Prior to ProPublica, she worked at NPR, The Associated Press and The Dallas Morning News. Irena completed a Ph.D. in electrical engineering at Stanford University, where she developed algorithms for analyzing genomic sequencing data.

Meet Amanda Cox, Who Brings Life to Data on Our Pages

The Times's newly named data editor spends her time thinking about how best to leverage data for journalism and present it with reader-friendly tools like charts, graphs and interactives.

 Share full article   74



Amanda Cox, The New York Times data editor, at The Times's headquarters. James Estrin/The New York Times

Life and education [\[edit\]](#)

Cox was born in Michigan in 1980, and raised by her accountant parents.^[4] She earned her [bachelor's degree](#) in economics from [St. Olaf College](#) in 2001.^[5] In 2005, she received her master's degree in statistics from the [University of Washington](#).^[6] While studying at St. Olaf, she worked for her college newspaper by filling the paper's back page with charts, tables, and commentary.^[7]

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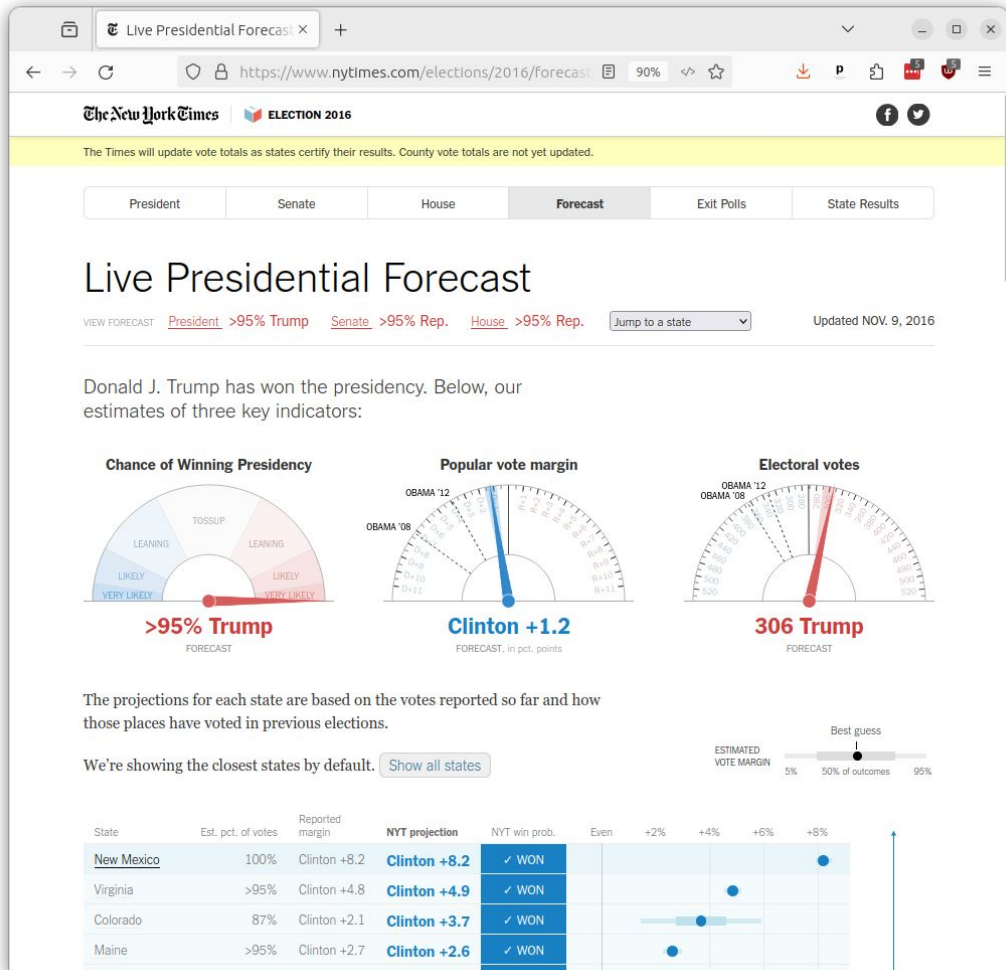
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Amanda Cox, The New York Times data editor, at The Times's headquarters. James Estrin/The New York Times

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> THEY'RE ALL
JOURNALISTS



Machine Bias

There's software used across the country to predict future criminals. And it's biased against blacks.

by Julia Angwin, Jeff Larson, Surya Mattu and Lauren Kirchner,
ProPublica

May 23, 2016

ON A SPRING AFTERNOON IN 2014, Brisha Borden was running late to pick up her god-sister from school when she spotted an unlocked kid's blue Huffly bicycle and a silver Razor scooter. Borden and a friend grabbed the bike and scooter and tried to ride them down the street in the Fort Lauderdale suburb of Coral Springs.

Just as the 18-year-old girls were realizing they were too big for the tiny conveyances — which belonged to a 6-year-old boy — a woman came running after them saying, “That’s my kid’s stuff.” Borden and her friend immediately dropped the bike and scooter and walked away.

But it was too late — a neighbor who witnessed the heist had already called the police. Borden and her friend were arrested and charged with burglary

How We Analyzed the COMPAS Recidivism Algorithm

by Jeff Larson, Surya Mattu, Lauren Kirchner and Julia Angwin

May 23, 2016

[← Read the story](#)

Across the nation, judges, probation and parole officers are increasingly using algorithms to assess a criminal defendant's likelihood of becoming a recidivist — a term used to describe criminals who re-offend. There are dozens of these risk assessment algorithms in use. Many states have built their own assessments, and several academics have written tools. There are also two leading nationwide tools offered by commercial vendors.

We set out to assess one of the commercial tools made by Northpointe, Inc. to discover the underlying accuracy of their recidivism algorithm and to test whether the algorithm was biased against certain groups.

Our analysis of Northpointe's tool, called COMPAS (which stands for Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions), found that black defendants were far more likely than white defendants to be incorrectly judged to be at a higher risk of recidivism, while white defendants were more likely than black



Education



University of California, Santa Cruz
Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) • English Language and Literature, General
2002 - 2005



University of California, Santa Barbara
Computer Science
2000 - 2002

The Non-Rioters: A Hopeful Majority

BY PHILIP MEYER

Free Press Staff Writer

Despite the recent week of rioting, Detroit's Negro community is basically stable and committed to traditional American values.

The rioters were a small and deviant minority—protesting not only against society in general, but against prevailing Negro social standards.

These are the basic findings from a survey research project in the central riot areas of east and west Detroit. The study, based on interviews with a representative sample of 437 Negroes, was sponsored by the Urban League with assistance from the Free Press. Two University of Michigan faculty members acted as consultants.

The findings bear out, to a surprising degree, many of the views of Detroit race relations that were widely held before the riot: Detroit Negroes agree that they are as well off as or in better position than Negroes in other northern cities.

They have many problems but these are not, for the most part, overwhelming. And in seeking solutions, most Detroit Negroes look to the established social structure rather than the revolutionary ideology of black nationalism.

THE PEOPLE
BEYOND 12TH STREET



Then why the riot?

In the first place, it does not take many dissidents to create a riot. Historians have estimated that only a third of the colonists supported the American Revolution when it began.

Persons in the Detroit area were asked, with a guarantee that they would remain anonymous, to assess their own extent of participation in the riot. Twelve percent of the total sample (16 percent of those who replied to the question) admitted some degree of active participation.

Rioters stand in sharp contrast to majority of Detroit Negroes. Page 1B.

Police brutality cited as the No. 1 cause of Negro discontent. Page 4B.

Many rioters were settling old grievances. Page 4B.

This is consistent with other estimates that most riots have the active support of only 10 to 15 percent of the Negro community.

It is possible that the true rate of riot involvement in Detroit was somewhat higher, due to a reluctance on the part of some to admit participation or to talk to interviewers.

However, the interviewers—all Negroes—reported that most of their subjects were co-operative. For purposes of comparison, the study took all self-descriptions of riot activity at face value.

There was not a basic or lasting breakdown of respect for law and order. The vast majority of Negroes interviewed think of looting, burning and shooting as crimes. They favor fines or jail for looters and jail for the more serious offenses.

Only a few Detroit Negroes see themselves as worse off in terms of education, income and jobs than Negroes in other northern cities.

Of those who see any difference at all, far more see Detroit Negroes as better off—25 percent of those surveyed think Detroit Negroes have more education compared to 10 percent who think they have less.

Forty-six percent think Detroit Negroes have more income, only eight percent think they have less. Thirty-nine percent think Detroit Negroes have better jobs, only eight percent think Detroit Negroes have worse jobs.

There are grievances, of course. And these grievances are related to rioting. But the pattern suggests that they did not constitute an explosive potential that demanded release. The riot could well have been an unlucky accident.

These points are explored more fully in the articles beginning on Page 1B of today's Free Press.

> JOURNALISM
IS A STEM
MAJOR

> WHAT IS
JOURNALISM
ANYWAY?

> JOURNALISTS START WITH
A QUESTION NOT AN
ANSWER. JOURNALISTS GO
WHERE THE FACTS LEAD,
EVEN IF THEY DON'T LIKE
IT. JOURNALISM ISN'T JUST
WRITING. JOURNALISM IS A
MINDSET AND A SET OF
RULES.



> THE MOST
IMPORTANT
SKILL IS
GIVING A



WHAT IS GENERATIVE AI?



FRANS ZWART

> LET'S USE AI
TO MAKE GOOD
TROUBLE