

Working for the AI Man: Algorithmic Rents, Accumulation by Dispossession and Alien Power

- Hussein Boon
- University of Westminster (BMRU)
- Contact: h.boon@westminster.ac.uk

A Statement

"There is no evidence that there was ever a time when recorded music was the basis of substantial income for large numbers of musicians, even when total revenues were higher, in the 1990s."

(Hesmondhalgh et al. 2021: 18)

Introduction

- that A.I. is a mirror and not a master (Press 2022)
- A.I. distorts the working and productive process
- Core capitalist approach

Altering Production

1. AI was **not easily decomposable** (not easy to tweak individual musical components)
2. was **not context-aware** (not fully aware of the musical context it was generating for)
3. **not easily steerable** (not easy to request for the music to bear a certain mood or effect).

(Huang et al. 2020, original emphasis)

Altering Production

adopting a “generate then curate rate approach”
(Deruty et al. 2022, original emphasis)

A.I. Production

[https://www.youtube.com > watch](https://www.youtube.com/watch) :

[Daddy's Car: a song composed with Artificial Intelligence](#)



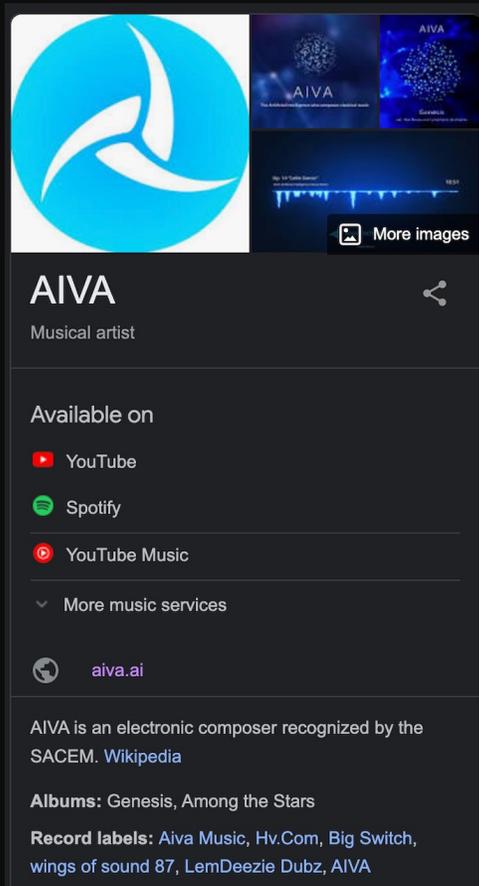
Davis (2019);
Huawei (n.d.)

ow (2021)

Distorting the Worker

“the worker into a fragment of a man, they degrade him to the level of an appendage of a machine” (Marx 1976: 798)

AIVA



AIVA
Musical artist

Available on

- YouTube
- Spotify
- YouTube Music

More music services

aiva.ai

AIVA is an electronic composer recognized by the SACEM. [Wikipedia](#)

Albums: Genesis, Among the Stars

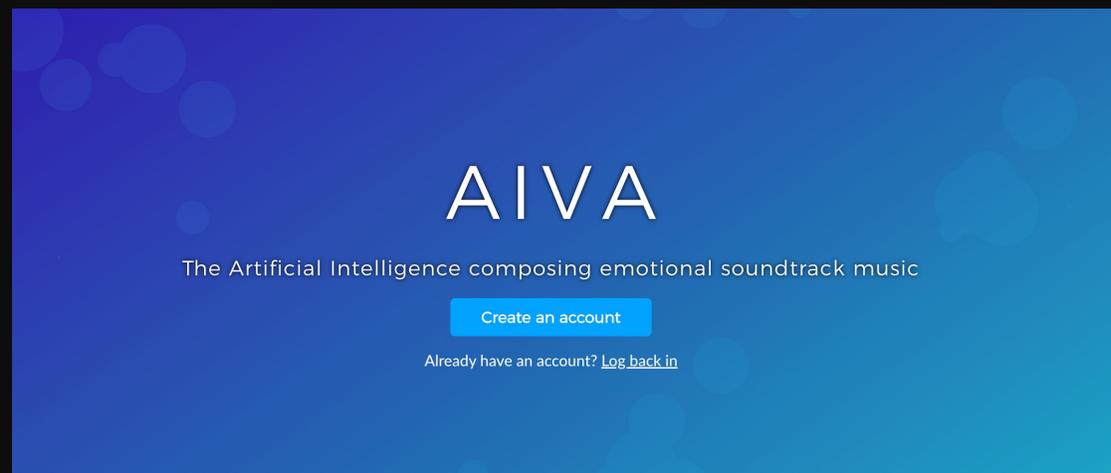
Record labels: Aiva Music, Hv.Com, Big Switch, wings of sound 87, LemDeezie Dubz, AIVA

Use our preset algorithms to compose music in pre-defined styles



Modern Cinematic Electronic Pop Ambient Rock Fantasy Jazz Sea Shanty 20th Century Cinematic

Tango 中国 Chinese



AIVA

The Artificial Intelligence composing emotional soundtrack music

[Create an account](#)

Already have an account? [Log back in](#)

Offert and Phan describe this as a “technique”, as a means of “putting words in the user’s mouth.” (Offert and Phan 2022: 2)

See Clancy (2022: 45-46) for artist Holly Herndon’s perspective on this matter.

ALIENATION 1: NOT OWNING THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION

- algorithmic rents (Boon 2022; Zuboff 2019)
- Non-ownership of the tool reveals process of alienation
- Fisher describes, is "both a pre-condition for exploitation and the result thereof." (Fisher 2016)
- AIVA removes the ability of users to own the means of production

ALIENATION 2: COMPOSITION

DUCTION

Free, Forever

€0

No credit card required

For beginners who want to use compositions for non-commercial use cases only, and don't mind giving credit to AIVA.

- ⚠ Copyright owned by AIVA
- ⚠ No monetization
- ⚠ Credit must be given to AIVA
- ✓ 3 downloads per month
- ✓ Track durations up to 3 minutes
- ✓ Download MP3 & MIDI formats

Create an Account

Free, Forever

€0

No credit card required

For beginners who want to use compositions for non-commercial use cases only, and don't mind giving credit to AIVA.

- ⚠ Copyright owned by AIVA
- ⚠ No monetization
- ⚠ Credit must be given to AIVA
- ✓ 3 downloads per month
- ✓ Track durations up to 3 minutes
- ✓ Download MP3 & MIDI formats

ally

1th + VAT

d for creators who he copyright of tions, and out restrictions.

ined by YOU

ition

redit AIVA

ds per month

ins up to 5'30 mins

.L file formats

quality WAV files

an Account

33% OFF!

ALIENATION 2: CONTROLLING PRODUCTION

Under a Free Plan

- You may use the tracks that are created under a Free plan for non-commercial purposes. That includes ANY use cases that are meant to be non-for-profit, and that are not promoting any commercial activity in any way.
- The copyright of the tracks you create is owned by AIVA
- You MUST give credit to AIVA when using the track. For example, if you are publishing a video on Youtube with some music composed by AIVA under a Free Plan, you can add the following line in the description of your video:

Under a Standard Plan

You can use the tracks for monetized content only on YouTube, Twitch, Tik Tok and Instagram.

- The copyright of the tracks you create is owned by AIVA
- You DO NOT need to give credit to AIVA when using the track

ALIENATION 2: CONTROLLING PRODUCTION

- work is also ingested by the machine
- machine learns from this unaccounted for labor at all tiers
- difficult for any user, especially at the highest subscription tier, to obtain a novel compositional or production advantage
- produces an improvement 'benefit' for all users, especially the company

ALIENATION 3: ACCUMULATION BY DISPOSSESSION

- free and standard tier do not own their own copyrights
- free and standard tier users are dispossessed of their copyrights by AIVA
- accumulated for revenue generation opportunities such as synchronization
- AIVA as a competitor in the creative space

ALIENATION 3: ACCUMULATION BY DISPOSSESSION

- music publisher paid a fee to the composer to acquire the copyright in their musical compositions
 - publisher would sell the works to performers who needed songs.
 - sheet music returned greater revenues from show and stage song catalogues
 - lucrative returns from radio and stage performance permitted the publisher to pay a 'royalty' percentage back to the composer.
- (summarised from Rutter 2016: 100)

ALIENATION 4: COMPOSING WITH INFLUENCE

- Huang and colleagues's (2020) three observable difficulties which AIVA attempts to solve
- Composing with Influence (CWI).
- CWI means that a user, at any tier, can upload a track or MIDI file to 'influence' AIVA's composition.
- The question to be asked here is: where does this track come from?

ALIENATION 4: COMPOSING WITH INFLUENCE

- commercially released track - breach of copyright
- MIDI file scraped from the internet (LAKH – Raffell (n.d.)) – copyright infringement
- Especially if an orphan file i.e. owner cannot be identified
- User own track – infringes their own rights

ALIENATION 4: COMPOSING WITH INFLUENCE

- CWI - alienates all rights holders
- CWI music at the free or standard tiers will be owned by AIVA
- ingested by the machine
- Improves machine by proxy

ALIENATION 4: COMPOSING WITH INFLUENCE

“Decisions-embedded-in-design [that] have significant ramifications.”

(Caplan et al. 2018)

ALIEN POWER: CONCLUSION

“the machines must not be the property of the producer, nor of the associated producers, but of an alien power.”

(Braverman 1999: 159)

References

Aiva. (2015). 'Created with AIVA', *YouTube*, available online from <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLv7BOfa4CxsHAMHQj0ScPXSbgBILgIRPo>.

Boon, H, (2022b) “Cyborg Composers: AI as Collaborative Assistant, as Creator and as Competitor.” *Library Music in Audiovisual Media - RMA*. University of Leeds, 15 - 16 Sep 2022.

Braverman, H. (1999) “Technology and capitalist control” in Mackenzie, D., and Wajcman, J. (eds) *The Social Shaping of Technology* Second edition. Buckingham: Open University Press, pp. 158–60.

References

C4DM - Centre for Digital Music. (2020). 'Creativity in the Era of Artificial Intelligence - DMRN+15 2020. Prof. Philippe Esling', *YouTube*, 27 January. URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6jzd9-SN6uc>.

Caplan, Robyn., Donovan, Joan., Hanson, Lauren., and Matthews, Jeanna (2018). *ALGORITHMIC ACCOUNTABILITY: A PRIMER*, 18 April. <https://datasociety.net/library/algorithmic-accountability-a-primer/>

Clancy, Martin, (2022) 'The Artist – Interview with Holly Herndon', in Clancy, Martin (ed.), *Artificial Intelligence and Music Ecosystem*, pp. 44-51. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.

Davis, E. (2019). Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony completed by artificial intelligence, *Classic FM*, available online from <https://www.classicfm.com/composers/schubert/unfinished-symphony-completed-by-ai/>.

References

Deruty, E., Grachten, M., Lattner, S., Nistal, J., and Aouameur, C. (2022). On the Development and Practice of AI Technology for Contemporary Popular Music Production. *Transactions of the International Society for Music Information Retrieval*, 5(1), 35–49.

Fisher, Eran. 2016. 'How Less Alienation Creates More Exploitation? Audience Labour on Social Network Sites'. In *Marx in the Age of Digital Capitalism*, edited by Christian Fuchs and Vincent Mosco, pp. 178–203. Leiden: Brill.

Grow, K. (2021). In Computero: Hear How AI Software Wrote a 'New' Nirvana Song, *Rolling Stone*, available online from <https://www.rollingstone.com/music/music-features/nirvana-kurt-cobain-ai-song-1146444/>.

References

Hesmondhalgh, David, Osborne, Richard, Sun Hyojung, Barr, Kenny (2021), Music Creators' Earnings in the Digital Era. The Intellectual Property Office, https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1020133/music-creators-earnings-report.pdf.

Huang, C.-Z. A., Koops, H. V., Newton-Rex, E., Dinculescu, M., and Cai, C.. (2020), 'AI Song Contest: Human-AI Co-Creation in Songwriting', *Magenta*, 13 October, URL: <https://magenta.tensorflow.org/aisongcontest>.

Huawei. (no date). Huawei Presents Unfinished Symphony Powered By Huawei Ai, available online from <https://consumer.huawei.com/au/campaign/unfinishedsymphony/>.

Lee, T. (2016), 'Daddy's Car' Is A Pop Song Composed By Artificial Intelligence, *Ubergizmo*, URL: <https://www.ubergizmo.com/2016/09/daddys-car-pop-song-composed-by-ai/>.

References

Marx, Karl. (1976) *Capital: Volume I*. London: Penguin Books Ltd.

Press, Gil. (2022). AI Is A Mirror, Not A Master, Says Tim O'Reilly, *Forbes*, 28 November, URL: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/gilpress/2022/11/28/ai-is-a-mirror-not-a-master-says-tim-oreilly/?sh=8b969df62432>.

Raffel, Colin. (no date). The Lakh MIDI Dataset v0.1. <https://colinraffel.com/projects/lmd/>

Rutter, P. (2016). *The music industry handbook*. 2nd ed. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.

Zuboff, S. (2019). *The Age of Surveillance Capitalism*. London: Profile Books.

Working for the AI Man: Algorithmic Rents, Accumulation by Dispossession and Alien Power

- Hussein Boon
- University of Westminster (BMRU)
- Contact: h.boon@westminster.ac.uk