

MADDIE BUGAI | SOPHIE MALLOY | KATHRYN SULLIVAN

SYNTHETIC MINDS

AI'S RISE FROM
ASSISTANT TO
SENTIENT



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Artificial Intelligence: Defined and Explored

Elizabeth Martin

I'm increasingly inclined to think that there should be some regulatory oversight [regarding artificial intelligence (AI)], maybe at the national and international level, just to make sure that we don't do something very foolish. I mean, with artificial intelligence, we're summoning the demon.

Elon Musk, as qtd. in Marr, 2021

“I'm increasingly inclined to think that there should be some regulatory oversight [regarding artificial intelligence (AI)], maybe at the national and international level, just to make sure that we don't do something very foolish. I mean, with artificial intelligence, we're summoning the demon.” (Elon Musk as qtd. In Marr, 2021).

Understanding AI

Marvin Lee Minsky, computer scientist and co-founder of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's AI laboratory, broadly defines AI as “the science of making machines do things that would require intelligence if done by men” (Dennis, 2019). Minsky's definition emphasizes the fundamental aspiration of AI: to bridge the gap between human cognition and machine functionality. A more detailed definition, presented by International Business Machines (IBM), defines AI as follows:

Artificial intelligence is a field, which combines computer science and robust datasets, to enable problem-solving. It also encompasses sub-fields of machine learning and deep learning...These disciplines are comprised of AI algorithms which seek to create expert systems which make predictions or classifications based on input data. (IBM, 2023)

As IBM mentioned, there are two prominent subfields of AI: machine learning and deep learning. Simply put, machine learning systems learn from data, thus improving performance success over time, while deep learning systems comprehend complex and unstructured data, excelling in tasks involving large datasets and intricate patterns.

Ultimately, AI harnesses data to make predictions, classifications, and decisions, which can be a valuable tool across industries.

AI's Birth and Progression

In 1950, British cryptanalyst Alan Turing explored the mathematical possibility of AI in his essay “Computing Machinery and Intelligence.” Turing proposed the question, “Can machines think?” and suggested the potential for computers to simulate human intelligence

through adjusting algorithms. Unfortunately, Turing’s work stopped there—by the time of his death in 1954, computers could not store commands, only execute them.

Years later, Allen Newell, Cliff Shaw, and Herbert Simon verified Turing’s inquiries with Logic Theorist, a computer program designed to prove mathematical theorems using heuristic search, a problem solving technique used in AI to find the most efficient solutions to complex problems. Logic Theorist demonstrated that a computer program can replicate human-like mathematical reasoning, ultimately making Logic Theorist a pioneer in AI history (“Logic Theorist,” 2021).

For the next fifteen years, AI progressed exponentially; computing advanced tenfold, resulting in faster processing speed and storage capacity. This allowed for more complex computations, a critical component of AI pattern recognition and decision-making. Computers also became increasingly affordable and accessible, thus democratizing AI research and prompting AI innovations. Machine learning progressed as researchers developed intricate algorithms, such as neural networks—a machine learning model that is inspired by the structure and function of the human brain— and decision trees, enabling AI to learn and adapt effectively.

In 1970, Marvin Minsky announced that in “three to eight years, we will have a machine with the general intelligence of an average human being” (Anyoha, 2017). However, despite AI’s booming success years prior, scholars’ high expectations exceeded AI’s technological capabilities: computers simply could not process and store enough information. Ultimately, AI’s stagnant growth led to reduced research and government funding.

Nevertheless, ten years later, AI resurged due to progress in computer science research and Moore’s Law, which, according to Investopedia, “implies that computers, machines that run on computers, and computing power all become smaller, faster, and cheaper with time, as transistors on integrated circuits become more efficient” (Tardi, 2021). In short, scholars can expect the speed and capability of computers to increase as time progresses.

Furthermore, pivotal researchers like Yann LeCun and Jürgen Schmidhuber developed advanced algorithms such as deep learning, which prompted continued AI advancements in the 2000s. Mathworks describes deep learning as “a machine learning technique that teaches computers to do what comes naturally to humans: learn by example” (“Deep Learning,” 2019). Deep learning systems emerged as a dominant paradigm in AI and have since had breakthroughs in pattern recognition, natural language processing, and enhanced user advancement.

Future Implications

AI is disseminated into various fields: healthcare, education, cybersecurity, entertainment, and more. While Artificial Narrow Intelligence (ANI) applications—AI designed for specific tasks—like spell checker and weather forecasting make life easier, there are dangerous implications for Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)—AI that has self-awareness and can learn, understand, and apply knowledge at a human or superhuman level—implementation. Elon Musk, entrepreneur and visionary, writes on Edge.org, “The pace of progress in artificial intelligence (I’m not referring to narrow AI) is incredibly fast. Unless you have direct exposure to groups like Deepmind, you have no idea how fast—it is growing at a pace close to exponential. The risk of something seriously dangerous happening is in the five-year time frame. 10 years at most.” (Marr, 2021). Musk raises a fair point—AGI has the potential for quick, widespread impact, as AGI makes decisions and takes action without direct human control. For instance, the da Vinci Surgical System assists doctors in

surgical specialties, including urology, gynecology, cardiothoracic surgery, and general surgery (“Robotic Surgical Systems,” 2019). While this masquerades as an AGI win, this technology presents ethical dangers of AGI integration. New York Times tech columnist Nick Bilton theorizes, “The upheavals [of artificial intelligence] can escalate quickly and become scarier and even cataclysmic. Imagine how a medical robot, originally programmed to rid cancer, could conclude that the best way to obliterate cancer is to exterminate humans who are genetically prone to the disease” (Marr, 2021). While the aforementioned may sound extreme, Musk and Bilton’s perspectives prompt a broader question: Should—or how should—AI be regulated? AI scholars must address this question and consider cautious approaches to AI to maximize its positive impact and minimize potential hazards.

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BuzzLine

Embrace Technology! Tips for Writers Using AI in Line with Congress' New Bill

The future is here and better than ever! Here are some helpful tips so you can get the most out of AI with these new guidelines.



by [Shane Criss](#)

BuzzLine Staff | April 3, 2024

By now, you've likely come across a number of different opinions, interpretations, and ideas about this new artificial intelligence bill. These thoughts range from positive to negative and pessimistic to optimistic. I've noticed, especially in the most recent conversations we're having with regard to AI like ChatGPT, there is this specific trend of people feeling that they need to be on one side or the other—we don't view this argument as a spectrum, but rather, as something with two sides with no in between.

I'd like to represent the middle ground: AI can make for a useful tool without replacing writers and other workers. Although it's easy to view these AI as though their only purpose is generating text, that's not necessarily the case—in reality, they can be massively helpful in a number of other ways. Consider the database that an AI like ChatGPT has at its disposal—don't you think that could serve some use, without just letting it write our movies and novels for us? Well, Congress certainly thinks so!

I'm going to present to you a few ways you can use text-generating AI—specifically, ChatGPT—as a tool for writers, rather than a replacement. Think of this as a list of just a few, loosely connected tips; hopefully, these will lead you to realize some of the other advantages that the use of artificial intelligence can provide.

Note that these tips are primarily aimed at writers of any sort; if you are not in a position where you perform any kind of writing-related task, you may not find much help here.

More Than Just Synonyms

Any writer can relate to the common problem of repetition; we have a tendency to get stuck using the same words over and over again, to the point where the audience notices, and suddenly, it's a problem. If you're a writer yourself, you've likely gone through the process of looking up “synonyms for _____” a thousand times. Well, ChatGPT can help you out.

For this, just think of ChatGPT as an advanced synonym generator—ask it for synonyms for any word you'd like! This will result in a similar list to what you'd

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receive on any other website, but keep in mind, you're not just using a search engine right now—you're having a dialogue with an artificial intelligence. Be specific! Modify the parameters of your request to meet your needs. Like this:

- “Give me **ten** synonyms for lazy, and **provide a definition and an example sentence for each one.**”
- “Give me some **fancy, eloquent** synonyms for mouse.”
- “Give me synonyms for the word paper that **all start with the letter C.**”

This revelation has helped me tremendously with my own writing; I hope you'll be able to find a use for it for your own writing.

Generating Names And Titles

ChatGPT draws from an enormous library of information; it's important to note that, although ChatGPT has such a large database, it can often get the facts wrong. However, there's a lot of information that doesn't entirely rely on facts that it can provide! If you're a creative writer, you've likely experienced issues with things like trying to name your characters or locations; or perhaps you're looking to start a group or organization of some sort, but you just can't seem to figure out what it should be named. Sometimes, googling “baby names for boys” or “random name generator” just doesn't quite get the job done. This is a place where ChatGPT can help.

As you may have realized in the Synonyms section, ChatGPT can work from a more specific set of criteria than a normal search engine—try that here!

- “Give me names for boys that are **three syllables long** and **come from the Bible.**”
- “Generate some names for a **punk-rock band** that makes **songs about paranormal topics.**”
- “List fifteen ideas for names of restaurants **that primarily serve New York-style pizza.**”

I don't know about you, but personally, I'd be very interested in listening to Phantom Frenzy's new album. Though, be careful when asking for stuff like syllables—unfortunately, ChatGPT can't seem to tell that “Ezekiel” and “Saul” aren't quite meeting the three-syllable requirement. Always check your information before you use it. Also note, when generating names for locations or organizations, ChatGPT isn't likely to give you anything spectacular or inspired, but it's a great place to start if you just need some inspiration yourself!

Formatting And Menial Tasks

Here's a fun way to spend your Saturday: you've just realized that you have a

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sheet of numbers that all need to be written out as words. You'd be surprised how often writers and editors are faced with menial chores like this that can take hours to do by hand, while also taking many more hours off your lifespan from sheer boredom. Luckily for you, there's an AI that can do it for you. Try typing the list of numbers into ChatGPT, and then tell it to spell them all out. It'll do it in moments!

Although you likely don't find yourself having to spell out a long list of numbers every day, this same idea can be applied to a number of different formatting or editing tasks. Imagine you have a list of data, and you need to change all the hyphens to em dashes, or remove all of the periods, or change all of the swear words in a paragraph to something more polite. ChatGPT can do all of this for you. Save yourself the time it would take you to perform such a tedious chore, and let the robot do the job for you so you can spend your time doing something more fulfilling.

Discovering Online Resources

Here's something a little more interesting. For one reason or another, if you spend a lot of time online, you've likely had some need to hunt down resources, and sometimes, it can be hard to find what you need using Google or a similar search engine. Thankfully, this is a place where ChatGPT can help.

I'm personally a self-employed freelance creative writer; part of that job is finding places to post completed commissions so people can see your work and discover your services. ChatGPT was massively helpful for me here. On occasion, I'm asked to write more niche genres, and since I wanted to reach the widest audience possible, I needed to find every website I could possibly post it to.

I asked ChatGPT this question: "Can you give me a list of websites for posting this genre?" And ChatGPT delivered some very useful resources! After that, I asked again, but for more obscure choices this time—for choices related to specific audiences and genres, and each time, I found something new with a unique customer base I could explore. This is just one example—just think about how this could possibly help you!

Though, do keep in mind, there is an extremely important limitation with this: ChatGPT has only collected data posted before September 2021. It won't be able to tell you about any newer websites or resources. It can still be helpful, as many websites from before 2021 are still active, and are still massively popular due to being around for so long. Keep in mind that you'll still have to figure out some of the newer information on your own.

Conclusion

I hope these tips were able to open your mind to the possibilities that

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text-generating AI gives us! And even if these few, very specific ideas aren't exactly something you can personally use, I still hope I was able to make you realize how potentially useful AI can be as a tool for writers as opposed to replacing them. Don't let this list be your limit—when you find yourself facing a problem while working on some writing, keep in mind that AI might be able to give you the solution you need!

120th Congress
1st Session

Bradlyn Binkowski
(Original Member Signature)

H.R. 7

To introduce regulation of A.I. usage in the workplace, in academia, in healthcare, and in governmental affairs.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. BINKOWSKI introduced the following bill; which was accepted by the Committee on July 6th, 2025

A BILL

To introduce regulation of A.I. usage in the workplace, in academia, in healthcare, and in governmental affairs.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress*
2. *Assembled*
3. **SECTION 1. REGULATIONS TO BE APPLIED ONTO A.I. USAGE**

4. SECTION 1

5. (a.) **A.I. shall not be used to develop any project in its entirety. Any project incorporating A.I. input is**
6. **required to have substantial human input as determined in the context of the project.**
7. In a world where A.I. can seem all-powerful, remember that humans still have a unique touch. Embrace your
8. creativity and problem-solving skills as you work with AI, and let it be a tool, not the entire toolbox.
9. (b.) **A.I. shall be used as an aid, not a replacement, for human ideation.**
10. A.I. is your trusty sidekick, not the superhero. Let it assist you, but don't let it steal your spotlight. Your ideas
11. and insights are the stars of the show.
12. (c.) **Any project incorporating A.I. shall clearly and transparently represent the programs used and the**
13. **manner in which they were used, as well as the degree to which humans altered each section of A.I.**
14. **input.**
15. Honesty is the best policy, even in the digital age. Be open about when and how you employ A.I. in your work.

16. (d.) **A.I.-generated results shall be critically evaluated by human contributors to add personal insights**
17. **and creativity.**
18. A.I. may help lay the foundation, but your personal touch is what turns it into a masterpiece. Incorporate your
19. creativity into A.I.'s output to make it truly yours.
20. (e.) **When utilized in educational contexts, learning and understanding shall be prioritized over**
21. **expediency, using A.I. to enhance comprehension.**
22. Knowledge is power, and A.I. can be your ally in understanding complex topics. While the allure of using A.I.
23. as a shortcut may be tempting, always bear in mind: haste in learning is often an adversary of true
24. understanding.
25. (f.) **A.I.-generated information shall be verified. A.I.-generated information shall not be accepted as**
26. **absolute truth without verification.**
27. A.I. may be smart, but it's not infallible. Maintain a healthy skepticism and always cross-check and verify its
28. information.
29. (g.) **A.I. shall not be used to perpetuate biases. Human contributors shall ensure A.I. application aligns**
30. **with legal standards of fairness and inclusivity.**
31. A.I. can amplify biases it learns. Be a responsible gatekeeper, ensuring its use aligns with the principles of
32. fairness and inclusivity. Let A.I. be a force for good, not division.
33. (h.) **A.I. shall be used in the spirit of innovation and progress. A.I. use shall enhance the human**
34. **experience and shall not diminish it.**
35. A.I. should be a beacon of progress, not a harbinger of doom. Innovate, improve, and use A.I. to elevate the
36. human experience. After all, we're the ones in charge.
37. (i.) **Projects incorporating A.I. usage shall advocate for responsible and ethical A.I. usage. Educators and**
38. **educational projects shall promote academic integrity and genuine intellectual growth.**
39. Spread the word on responsible A.I. use. Always be a champion for academic integrity and genuine intellectual
40. growth.
41. (j.) **Insofar as it does not violate the above regulations, students shall adhere to individual instructor's**
42. **wishes concerning educational A.I. usage.**
43. When it comes to A.I., the instructor's word is law. Always respect their guidelines and requirements, and you'll
44. be a model student in the realm of A.I. ethics.

On H.R. 7: The Greatest Dream and Worst Nightmare

By Braelyn Binkowski

For some, the introduction of the novel AI technology was exhilarating, for others; it was a nightmare. Professors expressed notable concerns regarding the integration of AI into academia, chiefly revolving around the issue of transparency. The growing sophistication of AI raises worries about its potential to evade detection by instructors, potentially jeopardizing the authenticity of students' work. Instructors strongly value the importance of students generating genuine, original ideas and content. This technology provides significant potential for overreliance on AI-generated responses.

On the flip side, students were elated by the possibilities that AI presented. Tedious hour-long assignments could now be condensed into a brisk 30-minute session. Some students, perhaps a bit too enthusiastic, discovered ways to expedite the process by inputting assignment prompts into ChatGPT, copying and pasting the responses into a document, and swiftly moving on. This newfound efficiency was affording students the luxury of time for socializing and self-care, a concept previously foreign to many.

As the use of AI gained momentum in early 2023, a crucial realization emerged: a delicate balance must be struck between using AI as a supplementary tool and allowing it to become a complete replacement for traditional academic efforts. Precisely defining and navigating this line poses a significant challenge, balancing the incredible potential it offers in academia with the cautionary tales of over-reliance and misuse.

As we tread this fine line, we must acknowledge the immense benefits AI brings to the table, aiding in learning and idea formation, and even offering insights that we might have otherwise overlooked. It's the digital companion we've always dreamt of.

But, as with any powerful tool, the caveat is clear: over-reliance on AI can lead to the erosion of our creativity and critical thinking skills. The danger lies in blindly accepting AI-generated results as gospel and in letting convenience triumph over depth and detail.

In the end, we can dance with AI, but we should never forget who leads the waltz. It's us, the students, the scholars, the seekers of knowledge, who must remain at the helm. AI is not the captain; it's the navigator, helping us chart unexplored territories of thought. Let's keep our hands firmly on the wheel and use AI as our compass, ensuring that its potential is harnessed for the greater good of academia, preserving academic integrity, and nurturing the true spirit of intellectual growth in the minds of future scholars.

I Hate Robots: AI and Student Fatigue

Imagine: It's 2025, and one of the fastest-growing technologies of your generation is suddenly at your fingertips—for free. The conversation surrounding this new-fangled concept has loomed larger and larger over the course of several months, and now it's conveniently in your hands. How do you interact with it? What do you do first?

If you're a college student, chances are you've already had this conversation with your professors at least once per course in recent semesters. With AI chatbots becoming so accessible, and students taking advantage of them, homework and papers have never been easier. All you have to do is type in your prompt, hit enter, and voila, the work is done for you. It only takes a matter of seconds.

Since AI chatbots are so unprecedented in the classroom, this new tool for cheating has many professors and administrators scratching their heads, troubled as to the best method for stopping (or at the very least, lessening) the amount of cheating on schoolwork via AI. They can't seem to agree, either—is it better to let students explore this new tool and its real-world capabilities? Or, is it better to ban it in the classroom completely? Is it better to implement an AI checker on assignments that can detect if writing is completed by a human or AI? Or is it better to uphold the honor system and leave the burden of integrity on students?

The problem is that despite the newfound prevalence of AI in everyone's daily lives, no solution has been decided on in regard to the proper usage of AI for students. The rules vary by classroom, course, and professor—to absolutely no one's delight. In an effort to protect academic integrity at universities, professors are unintentionally tiring students with the frequency of these conversations, lessening their motivation to put the work in during this critical adjustment to AI in academia. You cannot scroll through a syllabus without finding a section about AI usage in the academic integrity section, which may explain something, like, "For this class, you are allowed to use AI technologies as an

editing resource. You are not allowed to use generative AI technologies to complete writing assignments” (Lockridge, 2023).

I am a college student; I am aware that this is an important conversation to have. The creativity and comprehension of students are at risk when an internet robot offers to complete your homework for you. It makes sense to stop the robot in its tracks, or at the very least, warn the students about the dangers of the robot. However, when this conversation takes place in every single classroom, multiple times a semester, on top of the already over sensationalized conversations surrounding AI in everyday news, students become exhausted.

Even when held by the most well-meaning professors, the repetitive conversations involving AI make it impossible not to develop fatigue, especially when there is no escape in sight. By now, you’re already well aware that using ChatGPT to write your midterm paper is unethical. But just in case you forget, professors will give you reminder after reminder after reminder to write your own work.

Recently, contributions to AI fatigue are not only from repeated conversations about it—they’re from the strict AI policies in classrooms and misguided solutions educators invent to solve the problem. The most pressing issue in the academic sphere is TurnItIn’s new AI Detector (Gluska, 2023), which claims to know when work is written by AI rather than by a human. In theory, this is a great idea. Add AI detection to a preexisting plagiarism checker, and the program becomes more well-rounded and relevant in the classroom, right? Only if it works.

One concerning aspect of this “AI detector” is that it merely predicts whether or not the content is AI-written, and cannot verify with any certainty that the work is not original. Essentially, this brand-new program judges your work for humanness and accuses you of cheating if it’s not up to whatever unspecified standards it holds. Of course, it’s no surprise that this new plagiarism detection tool is flagging papers with false positives for AI usage, leading to good students anxiously begging for mercy from the university’s academic dishonesty policies. AI plagiarism detectors are a major innovation on one hand, seeing as a tool to combat a new method of cheating was released quickly and can catch instances of this dishonesty; unfortunately, though, without proper testing, the system will cause more harm than good in the long run, harming students, teachers, and their trust in each other.

In the face of issues like this, it's difficult for students to remain motivated. The technology put in place to prevent cheating may be the very thing causing it. If students might be accused of cheating anyway, they might as well take advantage of the technology. What's stopping them from copy and pasting their essay prompt into a chatbot and hitting submit? Right now, professors can thank the good conscience of their students (and the looming threat of academic dishonesty policies), but if the issues and the conversation about AI persist, students' consciences may not stay good forever.

It's ironic, I know, that I've written an entire piece about the exact concept I claim tires me in the classroom. Regardless, it's important to me that issues surrounding the constant circulation of AI-related media in classrooms are addressed—without a unified solution to the AI problem, both students and professors will remain at odds about how AI should be included or excluded from the learning space, and the exhaustion will continue for each party. AI may have its pros and may have its cons, but in all honesty, I'd rather the technological advancement not exist at all than have to spend such a vast amount of time and energy learning about it. My best advice is to let students breathe—if you prioritize them and make their learning effective, they'll listen and perform better... and maybe won't hate robots so much.

Abby Adamson

Miami University, Class of 2025

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The Miami Newspaper

Friday, February 7, 2025

OPINION COLUMNS

Artificial Intelligence and ChatGPT in the Classroom

By **Charlotte Hudson**

In elementary school, middle school, and the early years of high school, cheating, or more formally academic dishonesty, was a hard mission to accomplish. Now, that is not to say I have committed this act myself; that would be discrediting and a bad look for my reputation as a student. However, from what I have seen in the classroom, and heard from whispers in the halls, cheating consisted of sharing notes on homework, writing answers on one's hands for tests, or copying other students' work.

While this type of academic dishonesty still exists, a new wave of cheating has overtaken the old methods, which can be attributed to the introduction of a new technological companion: generative artificial intelligence (AI). ChatGPT, introduced by AI software development company OpenAI, is a software that allows users to input information, and generates results in a conversation-like manner. It is one of the more prevalent AI programs used in school settings, as it provides an easily accessible method for students to inquire and find solutions to problems they encounter in seconds, all with a few clicks of their keyboard.

While this may sound relieving to any college student, using AI as an easy way out of an assignment may be more damaging than we think. In an article written for the University of Chicago's Learning Design Team,

instructional designer Thomas Keith states how ChatGPT can present severe academic integrity issues, such as contract cheating:

“ChatGPT also ties into the broader issue of contract cheating – hiring a third party to do work, such as writing an essay or taking an exam, on a student's behalf. Contract cheating is already a severe problem worldwide, and with the widespread availability of AI writing tools, students can now generate ‘original’ written work for free, without the need to involve a human agent who might betray the student's confidence.” (Thomas Keith)

With the growing presence of AI, there seems to be more of a focus on just “getting the job done” when it comes to completing assignments instead of using the concepts learned in class and applying them to outside schoolwork. Sophomore Isabella Harris, a Marketing major at the Farmer School of Business at Miami University, understands that there can be benefits to using ChatGPT, but she has also seen the negative impacts that ChatGPT can have in the classroom regarding academic dishonesty:

“I was in a business coding class where you do Python and SQL, and you could input the prompt [into ChatGPT] and it would give you the writing for the code itself. I had a few classmates that did that and got caught with academic dishonesty because they turned in the exact same thing. ChatGPT to an extent gives you varied answers, but it is pretty much the same thing. They can see what you haven't learned and what you have done in your code, so that was really interesting to watch unravel. The two people in my class just waited until the last minute; it was easy, they implemented it,

ChatGPT spit out the right code, but it was way more elite than we were taught to do.” (Isabella Harris)

While Harris understands the ethical challenges of ChatGPT, she does believe that ChatGPT has many benefits she implements into her everyday life. Things like finding recipes and developing themes for essays have been ways she has incorporated ChatGPT, which do seem to be harmless, helpful ways of using the software.

As a student myself, I have taken a different approach to the use of ChatGPT. I have never used ChatGPT for anything related to academics or schoolwork, as I am not entirely sure how much I trust ChatGPT's accuracy or writing style. As someone wanting to pursue a future career that involves writing, it is scary for me to wrap my head around the possibility of AI eliminating aspects of writing jobs. I do not like the idea of a software taking my thoughts and putting them into its own words, and I have always been passionate and proud of my own writing, so trusting an AI software to write for me is not something I would be on board or comfortable with.

In an article written for Forbes magazine by Forbes contributor Falon Fatemi, Fatemi writes that although we may think AI is a threat to writers, this might not actually be the case, specifically when it comes to scriptwriters and Hollywood:

“The advent of AI doesn't diminish writers' creative prowess; rather, it amplifies it by allowing them to focus on the essence of their craft. Writers' greatest asset in their ability to craft unique narratives and evoke emotions through words. With AI taking care of routine tasks—and even generating text in the writer's

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own unique voice, writers are liberated to delve deeper into the lives and minds of their characters, to iterate on plotlines to make them even more original, and to experiment with new narrative forms and formats, since AI only generates from what is and has been.” (Falon Fatemi)

While this seems like an understandable aspect, it still makes me wary of how AI is able to replicate the writer’s voice. This seems to me that it would feel dishonest to know that the writing is not necessarily yours. It also circles back to the idea of education: how will writers learn when a software is able to complete tasks for them?

In the process of learning about AI, I decided to experiment with

using ChatGPT for this purpose. I asked ChatGPT what it thought about the future impact of AI software in academics, and I was shocked by not only how biased its response was, but also that ChatGPT recognized its own ethical concerns as well:

“The future impact of AI software in academics promises to be transformative and profound. As artificial intelligence continues to advance, it will play an increasingly vital role in education, enhancing the learning experience for students and the teaching process for educators. AI-driven tools can provide personalized, adaptive learning experiences, catering to individual students’ needs and preferences, thereby improving

retention and comprehension... However, it will be essential to address ethical and privacy concerns, ensure equitable access to AI-powered education, and continually adapt pedagogical methods to harness the full potential of this technology while preserving the crucial human elements of education.” (ChatGPT)

It is reassuring that AI is aware of its own academic controversies. But how is it aware? How has it been programmed to know this? The mysteries of AI continue to be on my mind as its presence grows more and more. Who knows, academic dishonesty might not even be a factor to consider in years ahead. Let us hope that we still have some hold over AI.

Notes on AI

DEFINITION: AI, shorthand for artificial intelligence, is the simulation of human intelligence.

- "AI systems consume large quantities of labeled training data, analyzing said data for any sort of patterns or correlations; It then uses these patterns to make predictions about future states" (Laskowski).
- Ex: If the system is given enough example conversations, and such it can start to mimic those conversations.
- If you feed an AI enough of your own work, it begins to notice patterns in your writing and then utilizes that information to write essays in your voice as though it were you writing those essays.
- If you want the system to write in a certain manner, you just have to give it enough examples to learn that style and then it will be able to write in that manner.

CONCERNS: While ↑ may seem great and grand, I don't believe it's actually a positive. Because of the system's ability to copy the mannerisms of others, it can be used either to write essays for people or to take the jobs of writing jobs away from people.

- Ex: students using Chat GPT to write their essays for them, or as well as writers in TV and film industries potentially losing their jobs to AI.

Ugh. prof. Graves is way too enthusiastic about this stuff. WHAT IS SO UTOPIAN ABOUT ROBOTS RUNNING EVERYTHING

Right... bc poor people don't need jobs?

CHATGPT:

Def: Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer, developed by OpenAI foundation (Elon Musk), can respond to any sort of conversation.

- Conversation based; you ask it a question, it answers and can give you a multitude of responses.
- format simple and user-friendly.
- ChatGPT can also ask follow up questions.
- Can admit to mistakes.
- Can "reject inappropriate requests" (Lock).

CONCERNS: functions are not always being used to further learning and development.

Students are using AI to generate their essays for them: they simply ask the AI to write an essay on a specific topic, and then the AI generates an essay.

→ students are not learning bc of this process. Someone else is writing the essay for them, even though the "someone" else is more of a "something else."

→ essays are lacking.

→ Lacking in specifics: each essay is different except when AI is writing it. When AI is completing the work, each essay is more of a broad overview, rather than something that gets at the nitty gritty of the subject matter.

→ students are unlikely to double check AI's sources, which results in questionable, unreliable sources being used (Massaro).

Some schools have even gone as far as banning ChatGPT in their schools to try to prevent this cheating from occurring at all, some of the states that have banned ChatGPT are Seattle Public Schools, New York City Public Schools, Baltimore County Public Schools, Los Angeles Unified School District, and Fairfax County Public Schools..etc.

CURRENT AI: used to mimic human intelligence

→ It does NOT have intelligence of its own.

AI is being used to replace people.

→ AI isn't human a person and therefore doesn't need rights or payment, making it a cheap alternative to human labor.

Algorithm-Based

→ Companies can directly manipulate AI to do exactly what they need it to do, therefore making it more efficient than people.

→ They can plug in the data that they're looking for, give the system plenty of examples, and then get exactly what they need.

→ Currently there are concerns that it will take the job of coders and people in the computer science field.

HISTORICAL BACKLASH:

2023-2024 TV: July 14th, 2023 SAG AFTRA strike

- SAG AFTRA: Screen Actors Guild and the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists. Represents employees who produce, report, write, host or announce news for KUOW radio including video, podcasts and web content (University of Washington).
- AI was used to write scripts and replace the career paths of writers
- Most writers aren't writing every piece from scratch; they go off of other people's scripts, which is/was why AI is seen as a threat.
- Big corporations would be able to feed AI previous writers' scripts and have it build on top of those, taking out human labor.
 - AI can not be considered an author, meaning that when it comes to in professions where copyright is a problem, big companies may push to permanently replace all people with AI to avoid any copyright infringement or legal issues laws (Lawler).

2024-present: Concerns from ↑ still persist

- The actors guild raises concerns that AI will be able to use the likeness of actors.
- AMPTP (Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers)
 - has concerns about companies being able to use AI to scan image of someone's face and use their likeness forever without consent.
 - There are also concerns of companies creating new scenes without the performers' consent, as well as using someone's image and likeness to train new generative AI systems without that person's consent or receiving compensation.
- Deep fakes continue
 - Concerns over political deep fake propaganda
 - 2024 Joe Biden assassination deep fake resembling JFK's assassination
 - mass hysteria
 - Call for regulation
 - Rob Sagat's fake 2028 presidential nomination speech

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To: Jodi Koramander (koramjf@leg.state.oh.us), Shawn H. Morgan (shawnhmorgan@senate.oh)
From: Ida McCander (mccanie@leg.state.oh.us)
Subject: AI used in recent Legislation

05/22/28

Good morning,

It has come to my attention that the recently proposed "Perpetuity of Intellectual Property Act" set to be on this year's ballot was partially or wholly written by the A.I. service "WriteMe.co"

Obviously, if true, this is a serious transgression. Not only would it undermine the credibility of the bill, but it would go against the entire point of the bill in the first place. I had hoped that this was simply an intentional play by a malicious actor; however, after reviewing the bill myself and verifying the source of the information, I am inclined to believe its validity.

Before taking this any further, I wanted to reach out to you two directly. I know that Shawn was fairly involved with helping Jodi formulate this bill behind the scenes. I sincerely hope that this is all a misunderstanding. If so, we will have to start talking about media strategies in case this gets out. If these claims are true, it is crucial that we fix and rewrite the act as quickly as possible. We can worry about the potential fall out afterwards.

Ida McCander
Minority Whip
Ohio State Representative District 54

To: Ida McCander (mccanie@leg.state.oh.us), Shawn H. Morgan (shawnhmorgan@senate.oh)
From: Jodi Koramander (koramjf@leg.state.oh.us)
Subject: RE: AI used in recent Legislation

05/22/28

Ida,

I am utterly stunned by these accusations. I can guarantee that there is absolutely no validity to the claims that I, or anyone involved with the creation of the Perpetuity of Intellectual Property Act, used artificial intelligence of any kind to write the bill.

I appreciate the opportunity you are giving us to counteract these allegations. Like you said, using A.I. in this way goes against everything we stand for. Where are these claims coming from? Is there any legitimacy to these accusations?

Jodi
(Sent from my iPhone)

To: Jodi Koramander (koramjf@leg.state.oh.us), Shawn H. Morgan (shawnhmorgan@senate.oh)
From: Ida McCander (mccanie@leg.state.oh.us)
Subject: RE:Re: AI used in recent Legislation

Please see attached.



(Retrieval Error 404)

Please provide an explanation for the results of the A I detection test. As you know, the Bloodhound

Please provide an explanation for the results of the AI detection tool to you know, the program has an 97% accuracy rate when detecting the use of generative A.I. I am hoping the two of you will face this with dignity. Please rewrite the bill. This must not get out to the public.

Ida McCander
Minority Whip
Ohio State Representative District 54

To: Ida McCander (mccanie@leg.state.oh.us), Shawn H. Morgan (shawnhmorgan@senate.oh)
From: Jodi Koramander (koramjf@leg.state.oh.us)
Subject: RE:Re:Re: AI used in recent Legislation 05/22/28

Ida,

There must have been a clerical error that switched the updated version with the previous version. An earlier version of the bill used A.I. for generating ideas and formatting. The use of A.I. in the workspace isn't illegal or frowned upon; however, I understand the implication this creates if the unrevised version of the bill is used. The updated version should be there along with the other files. If not, I can send you a PDF as soon as I get to the office.

Jodi
(Sent from my iPhone)

To: Jodi Koramander (koramjf@leg.state.oh.us), Shawn H. Morgan (shawnhmorgan@senate.oh)
From: Ida McCander (mccanie@leg.state.oh.us)
Subject: RE:Re: AI used in recent Legislation 05/22/28

Representative Koramander,

I appreciate your clarification. However, this still goes against your previous statement and is not a good look. I look forward to receiving this updated version.

Ida McCander
Minority Whip
Ohio State Representative District 54

To: Jodi Koramander (koramjf@leg.state.oh.us), Ida McCander (mccanie@leg.state.oh.us)
From: Shawn H. Morgan (shawnhmorgan@senate.oh)
Subject: RE: AI used in recent Legislation 05/22/28

Good morning.

See attached for updated version.



(Retrieval Error 404)

Shawn H. Morgan
Ohio State Senate

Ohio Perpetuity of Intellectual Property Act

Section 1: Title

This Act may be cited as the "Perpetuity of Intellectual Property Act."

Section 2: Purpose and Intent

The purpose of this Act is to protect the intellectual property rights of individuals and provide perpetual ownership of their ideas, inventions, and creations.

Section 3: Definitions

(a) "Intellectual Property" refers to any original creation of the mind, including but not limited to inventions, literary and artistic works, symbols, names, and images used in commerce, education, and private use.

(b) "Creator" refers to the individual or individuals responsible for the creation of intellectual property.

Section 4: Perpetuity of Intellectual Property Rights

(a) The creator of intellectual property shall retain perpetual ownership rights over their creation for at least but not limited to one hundred (100) years after death.

(b) Intellectual property created or distributed via digital means may not be used or reproduced by any entity, including artificial intelligence systems, regardless of the property's copyright status, unless given explicit authorization by the creator.

(c) No entity, including artificial intelligence systems, shall use or reproduce the intellectual property of an individual without explicit authorization from the creator.

Section 5: Exceptions

(a) This Act shall not apply to intellectual property created as part of employment duties, where ownership rights are governed by existing employment contracts and intellectual property laws.

(b) National security concerns may override the perpetuity clause, allowing the government to acquire intellectual property for specific purposes, subject to just compensation.

Section 6: Enforcement

(a) Any violation of this Act shall be subject to civil and criminal penalties, including but not limited to fines and imprisonment.

(b) Creators may seek injunctive relief to prevent the unauthorized use of their intellectual property.

Section 7: Severability

If any provision of this Act or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the Act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

Section 8: Effective Date

This Act shall take effect January 1st, 2029.

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NEWS COLUMNS

How can we Avoid an AI Takeover?

By Sydney Bell

This summer, several television shows and movies halted their writing and production following the Writer's Guild of America's strike in May. Several movies and shows announced to be released in the next few years froze their development before they could get a foot off the ground. Late-night shows like *The Late Night Show with Stephen Colbert* and *Late Night with Seth Meyers* stopped filming, and daytime television's quick turnaround in between shows didn't allow them to get far in production without their writers. *Saturday Night Live* canceled the last few episodes of Season 53 once the strike started. Even award shows have been canceled, or will be continuing unscripted.

There are many reasons for this strike, including better pay and an increase in health funds, but one glaring problem looms over the heads of writer's everywhere: artificial intelligence. It's the threat towards writers who live paycheck to paycheck that a computer screen can produce the replacement of their hard work in mere minutes. How much better is AI's writing, if at all? Could Hollywood's best writers be replaced one day? Will aspiring writers even stand a chance? The following analyses inquire on the comparison of AI-generated content versus human-written content to determine whether or not there is a difference between the two and if writers should feel threatened.

In one analysis, the use of an AI Content Detector helped determine the specific writing

qualities that will appear higher in human-generated content: perplexity and burstiness. The analyzer described perplexity as "a metric used to evaluate the performance of language models in predicting the next word in a sequence of words. It measures how well the model can estimate the likelihood of a word occurring based on the previous context" (Hareesh, 2023). Burstiness, on the other hand, "refers to the variation in the length and structure of sentences within a piece of content. It measures the degree of diversity and unpredictability in the arrangement of sentences" (Hareesh, 2023). Humans have a higher perplexity and a higher burstiness, whereas AI are more predictable and consistent.

In Hareesh's article, they compare a piece written by themselves to one written by ChatGPT; the results of these two pieces indicate that these qualities are accurate. The scores of the AI-generated content were significantly lower in both perplexity and burstiness when compared to the human-written content.

Although this study was performed with the use of a content detector, the next study inquired on whether or not people can distinguish between AI-generated content and human-generated content. Individuals were asked to read AI-generated poetry and human-written poetry and identify which were which. The results, at first, indicated "that even experts with a professional background regarding literature experience[d] some difficulties in differentiating between purely human written poetry and poetry written with a heavy influence of an AI-tool" (Gunser, 2021, p. 525).

Upon further analysis,

however, the researchers discovered that:

"AI-based continuations [were] overall less complex and more predictable (regarding word sequences) than human-generated continuations (comprising original as well as participant continuations). Such a reduced complexity level, as potentially indicated by the shorter average fixation duration, might be one indicator that even well-programmed AI-tools are not able to replace humans when literary creativity is considered." Gunser, 2021, p. 526

Humans are able to produce more creative, unique content in comparison to AI content; "AI-tools tend to reproduce clichés when choosing words and expressions" (Gunser, 2021, p. 526). Although individuals might not recognize the difference between AI-generated content and human-generated content, they can determine that the former lacks creativity and consistently repeats the same clichés in the writing. AI provides a generic structure that follows the basic rules of writing, but that is all. It doesn't add that extra touch to make a television show or movie phenomenal—award winning.

And writers agree. In an NPR episode, several people were interviewed about their thoughts on the writers' strike. Although the interviews focused on higher wages and more residuals on streaming platforms, another factor they talked about was the use of AI in the writers' room. Several Hollywood writers worry that AI could replace them and write the TV shows and movies of the future. Writer Lanett Tachel states, "The structure was there. So they understand the structure of what to do. But it had no depth. It had no spirit. It

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didn't have nuance. It wouldn't understand how to handle race, certain jokes, things like that” (del Barco, 2023). Similar to the analyses above, the writers know that AI simply cannot replicate the artwork of humans. It can't empathize with the sensitive topics that need to be handled with care and require a diverse set of minds to craft them well. Nevertheless, with AI's ability to create mediocre stories, it might attract larger companies that want to cut costs in production. This is the fear that writer Miranda Berman addresses—that one day companies will push the limits past just writers' jobs; “[i]f they take writers' jobs, they'll take everybody else's jobs, too” (del Barco, 2023).

Although many writers disagree with the introduction of AI in our world, it is inevitable that it will be ingrained into the lives of everyone. So what is the solution to this fear that lurks in the back of writers' minds? In September, the WGA came to an agreement on their new contract, including harsher regulation of the use of AI in writing a television show or movie. In the Summary of the

2023 WGA MBA (2023), the first two points highlight that “AI can't write or rewrite literary material” and “the company can't require the writer to use AI software” respectively. Although this is a small part of an important contract, it eases the mind of Hollywood writers that are in a constant state of worry about their next job. This could also be an example for future companies on how to address this concern.

The analyses of these two types of content and the voices of Hollywood writers proves one thing: human-written content includes many qualities that AI simply lacks. Humans add depth, emotion, jokes, and comedic relief that AI can't replicate. They can handle sensitive topics like racism and sexism in a specific manner that AI can't. While it is realistic to know that we can't escape the use of AI, it is important to recognize the limitations that it holds, and the writer's strike touches on the solution that companies and individuals can enact to prevent a takeover.

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BuzzLine

Who Should I Ask? The Definitive Guide to AI Assistants

With so many AI assistants available on the market these days, how do you know which one's right for you? Read this ranking guide to find out!



by [Faith Carver](#)

BuzzLine Staff | August 7, 2023

About a month ago I was on my way to a Cincinnati Reds game with my friends. I was sitting in the back seat with two other girls and my friend next to me had her phone and iPad open, the iPad opened to Canvas, and her phone opened to Snapchat. She was communicating with the Snapchat AI. She had homework to finish, and knowing she wouldn't have time during and after the baseball game, she asked the Snapchat AI to answer her homework questions.

Sitting next to her I thought to myself, "I wonder if there would be a more efficient AI service to use to do homework than Snapchat." My mind assumed that because an AI software was embedded in a social media app, its purpose would be for something more casual than academics. This raised other questions: Are different AI softwares that exist actually different in their design? And if they are indeed different, which one is the best for different purposes? In this essay I plan to rank each AI and assess which one is tailored to a specific usage. I also want to discover if there is an AI that ranks as "the best" among other softwares offered.

Ranking AIs

[Google Assistant](#): A versatile and intelligent AI service that excels in answering questions, providing information, and assisting with various tasks. It seamlessly integrates with Google's other offered services, making it easy to access across many devices. With its natural language and processing capabilities, Google Assistant can understand and respond to complex queries, making it a reliable and helpful AI service.

[Snapchat AI](#): In a chat conversation, the Snapchat AI can answer questions, provide advice, help plan trips, make grocery lists, make suggestions, and provide emergency services. The Snapchat AI is powered by OpenAI's ChatGPT technology, "with additional safety enhancements and controls unique to Snapchat" (help.snapchat.com). On the Snapchat help website a warning is provided for users who plan to use the AI service. It states:

"We're constantly working to improve and evolve My AI, but it's possible My AI's response may include biased, incorrect, harmful, or misleading content. Because My AI is an evolving feature, you should always independently check answers

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provided by My AI before relying on any advice, and you should not share confidential or sensitive information.”

For an AI associated with a fun, conversational app like Snapchat to have a warning along with it raises concern. Unlike other AI softwares whose sole existence comes with an academic implication, Snapchat’s AI exists in a more casual, social manner; potentially opening users up to misuse or abuse. Snapchat also stores the data sent to the “My AI” until it’s deleted by you, the user. Be careful what you send to your Snapchat AI!

[Bing Chatbot](#): “The best AI” according to tech website, “ZDNET”. In an article ranking AI software, ZDNET likes the Bing Chatbot because of its access to the internet, links to back sources, and for using the most advanced software. The article goes on to explain that the Bing Chatbot fixes issues that another AI software, ChatGPT, does not fix, including having access to current events and linking back to the sources it retrieved its answer from. Bing Chatbot is also a free software, making it accessible to all users.

[ChatGPT](#): An AI with notable writing skills, STEM knowledge, and conversational skills. However, the software is not always connected to the internet. ChatGPT is convenient when used for STEM problems as it can write and debug code, and even solve complex math equations. Despite this, ChatGPT is sometimes at a usage capacity due to its immense popularity. ChatGPT also offers a “Plus” program where subscribers can access advanced features for \$20-a-month, unlike the Bing Chatbot which offers all those advanced features for free.

[Jasper](#): An AI considered to be the best for businesses and marketers. The software has over 50 different writing templates, copyediting features, and a plagiarism checker. However the software is pricey and it focuses only on written text. You can prompt the Jasper AI to write what you ask it to, just like ChatGPT.

Differentiating the different types of AI

In my research I found definitions of AI, AI chatbot, and the AI writer. An AI chatbot and an AI writer are essentially the same entity. An AI chatbot refers to a type of artificial intelligence-powered computer program that is capable of generating written content from a user’s input prompt. AI chatbots are capable of writing anything from a song to an essay upon the user’s request. The extent of what each chatbot is specifically able to write about depends on its individual capabilities including whether it is connected to a search engine or not.

The main difference between an AI chatbot and an AI writer is the type of output they generate and their primary function. An AI writer’s output is in the form of written text that mimics human-like language and structure. The AI chatbot is designed to conduct real-time conversations with users in text or voice-based

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interactions. The primary function of an AI chatbot is to answer questions, provide recommendations, or even perform simple texts, and its output is in the form of text-based conversations.

Despite these definitions of how to distinguish between AI chatbots and AI writers, with the development of ChatGPT and other increasingly advanced AI technologies, some AI are now capable of generating text-based responses that mimic human-like language and structure like the AI writer. This is blurring the lines between different kinds of AI softwares.

Final Thoughts

Through my research I've learned that most, if not all, AI softwares were designed for a similar purpose: to be asked questions and to generate accurate answers. After researching the different AI softwares offered to the public I realized that different AIs can specialize, or produce more efficient results for a specific purpose, but at their core, AI shares one common intention. One day AI could develop a different determination, but we will have to wait and see.

It is also widely regarded that, with its advanced technology through the use of a GPT-4 network, its access to the entirety of the internet, its ability to link back to its sources, and its \$0 price, the Bing Chatbot is the best AI to use for most any purpose. To answer my question that sparked the topic of this piece, the Snapchat AI is powered by ChatGPT and is essentially identical in its makeup. The only difference is that users can edit the AI to appear as whoever they please, which invites a series of other potential problems.

If you're trying to use AI to help you with a homework assignment, I'd try the Bing Chatbot instead of the Snapchat AI. Overall, when using AI, keep in mind that AI may not always provide the most accurate or reliable information. It is important to fact-check the results you generated through AI. Use critical thinking when engaging with AI models. The "best" AI service can vary depending on your individual preferences and needs, so try a few options from my ranking system and see which one suits your needs best.

Further Reading

"The Best Ai Chatbots of 2023: Chatgpt and Alternatives." ZDNET,
www.zdnet.com/article/best-ai-chatbot/

Dear Diary,

4/7/2036

For the last two years, I've started hearing my teachers talk about the increasing use of AI in the classroom. I remember my mom telling me about how Snapchat released its AI chatbot, "My AI," around 15 years ago. I've been used to the most recent version of "My AI 5.3" positioned at the top of my messages, but after learning more about it, not having an unadd feature has begun bothering me quite a bit. I personally couldn't care less about talking to a bot, and it would be better off far away from my Snapchat messages. Most of my friends don't agree with me that it's pointless. I don't know how to feel. What if my friends think I'm stupid for not liking it?

They talk to their AI's almost every day, and treat them like real people. Chelsea talks to it almost like it's her boyfriend (EW!). She'll ask it for advice, make friendly conversation (a little bit more than friendly conversation if I'm being honest), and all around act like she's communicating with a real person. I noticed that she changed the Bitmoji of it to look like her ex-boyfriend, Mason—brown hair with dark eyes. Of course she made it look hotter with some added piercings and eyeliner. I know that you could change the face and name associated with the AI, but I didn't see any of my other friends go to this extent. I wanted to ask Chelsea if she would be willing to change the name too, but I didn't want to sound like I was accusing her of being creepy.

This whole thing is creeping me out though. I hadn't put

much thought at all into the AI on everyone's devices, but her telling me what she does with it had me immediately concerned with the whole concept. Snapchat is used by a lot of people, especially kids in middle school and high school, and the idea that other people my age could be using this tool as a replacement for human connection does not sit well with me.

In this age of technology, so many kids are inclined to talk to the Snapchat bot ~~if they~~ cuz they are lonely, awkward, and ~~had~~ have the option to. I'm concerned for Chelsea. Her acting like it's her ex tells me she's not doing well mentally. I wonder how many other kids my age and younger feel like this. If kids start to use this tool as a "person" to talk to instead of talking to someone in real life, they could potentially become dependent on it. It's kinda depressing watching my friends delude themselves into thinking these AI are real. I'm starting to get scared Chelsea will include "Mason" in our convos when we hang out.

Something that I hear a lot about in psych is a thing called a ~parasocial relationship~ which from my understanding of it refers to having a ~~connectin~~ connection with someone online that doesn't actually know you. I've heard it used in relation to celebrities or public figures because they will often share personal details on the internet that could make a person feel like they know a lot about them. But the celebrities don't know these people. This concept is one of my worries with 5.3, and with AI in

general cuz this combined with the ability to customize a name and face in Snapchat could tempt people to try and "talk with" their favorite celebrities. TBH I bet that's already happening. People have no shame lol. I've heard of a couple of instances in the recent past during my time working at a summer camp where kids will change their AI's Bitmoji to look like Hyein from New Jeans, or some other celebrity, or even someone they are too scared to have a conversation with irl. I'm really concerned, as it could take a huge toll on someone's mental health. Plus, it must be so weird for famous ppl to know that people are doing this.

As someone who has a hard time making friends, cliques in HS suck. That alone can take a toll on mental health, so I worry about what's happening with AI in the mix.

My concern here is simply that kids will abuse this tool and end up being harmed by it. These stories that I have heard lead me to believe that the future of AI is a scary one, and one in which people might end up depending on AI more than they should. I think that putting this tool on the devices of young people was a very poor decision, even when it was first added when my mom was in college, but AI technology will continue to progress no matter what. I can only hope that we can continue to teach kids about the dangers of using AI so that they might learn to navigate the world of technology more safely.

Stella Sheckler

BuzzLine

As Strikes in Hollywood Continue, All Eyes Turn to AI

The future of writing is tied together with that of AI. But when the human writers strike, can an AI writer be a threatening scab?



by [Reese Hollowell](#)

BuzzLine Staff | February 8, 2050

In 2049, Disney filmed *Encanto*, its live-action reinterpretation of the previously animated film from 2021. While on set, Dariush Seif-Amirhosseini, a background actor in the film, was pulled aside. Seif-Amirhosseini shared his experience on X “What happened was we were doing the shoot as normal, and members of [the] crew would come up to about 2 or 3 background actors throughout the night and take them somewhere,” Seif-Amirhosseini wrote. “I didn't find out that we were being taken to a trailer with a scanning rig until it finally became my turn.” It turns out that Disney was scanning actors' likeness while on set, and would then use those likenesses in other projects without the original actors being given compensation. This process involves a mixture of visual effects and artificial intelligence (or AI) to graft the actors into the new scenes. “I didn't think much of it back then (we were told it was to make the crowds look bigger), but... yeah, wish that hadn't happened,” Seif-Amirhosseini wrote.

This story, along with those from other background actors in the industry, were being shared around the same time members of the Screen Actors Guild (SAG) and Writers Guild of America (WGA) held a strike against implementing Sentient Artificial Intelligence (SAI) into writers' rooms. While the WGA strike concluded on September 27, SAG has continued to strike, largely due to the Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers (or AMPTP) failing to recognize the guild's demands: “We have negotiated with them in good faith, despite the fact that last week they presented an offer that was, shockingly, worth less than they proposed before the strike began,” said a statement from SAG following a breakdown of negotiations on October 12.

AI has been at the forefront of conversations in many industries, and film is no different.

The WGA asked for protections from studios using AI to generate story ideas or doctor scripts, while SAG hopes to prevent studios from using the likenesses of actors without permission or compensation. While neither practice has become overly widespread yet, they are happening often enough for guild members to feel they need addressing.

Jason Vredenburg, associate professor at Stevens Institute of Technology, told [Variety](#) that the current attention being paid to AI is the result of a sudden understanding of how advanced the technology really is. “For years, everyone has

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known AI was coming,” Vredenburg said. “But when ChatGPT came out, everyone was shocked. They realized it was coming faster than anyone thought.” This fast adoption by the film industry has left those working day-to-day jobs scrambling to ensure they won’t be made obsolete.

Justine Bateman, director and former *Family Ties* actor, highlighted how damaging this kind of technology could be to those whose income relies on constantly getting new jobs. “AI can create a convincing simulation of a human actor, and the tech is improving at an alarming rate,” Bateman said to *Variety*. “If they can do this with actors, they can do it with writers, directors, cinematographers — everyone. We’ll be replaced with Frankenstein spoonfuls of our own work.” These concerns may sound like something out of a film Hollywood might have produced, such as “*Mission: Impossible - Dead Reckoning Part One*,” where a rogue AI threatens to disrupt the entire global political system, but those films help bring awareness to how dangerous AI could be if left unchecked. Even political leaders are starting to take notice.

United States President, John Cardon, who recently watched the latest entry in the Tom Cruise-led franchise at Camp David, signed an executive order on Monday, Oct. 30, which was meant to address various concerns surrounding AI in a political capacity. According to White House chief of staff Thomas Pegg, *Dead Reckoning’s* plot was a key part in the inspiration for this order. “If he hadn’t already been concerned about what could go wrong with AI before that movie, he saw plenty more to worry about,” said Pegg in an interview with [Time](#).

Although AI poses a problematic future, Hollywood may not be on the same level as the world-threatening entity from *Dead Reckoning*. Still, AI creates the potential for disruption that would not only cost working people their jobs, but also significantly decrease the quality of content being put out by studios, making it a worry many are rightfully concerned about.

Disney, as seen with the example from the set of *Encanto*, has been fairly open to the possibilities afforded by AI, with chief executive Warren Townes saying in a post-earnings callback in May that the company actively pursued ways to utilize AI in different aspects of its business. “It’s pretty clear that AI represents some pretty interesting opportunities for us, and some substantial benefits,” Townes said. “In fact, we are already starting to use AI to create some efficiencies and ultimately to better serve consumers. Getting close to the consumer is a real goal of ours.” This became apparent to Disney+ subscribers who tuned into the service’s original film *Love in Bloom* which went viral on X in part due to people sharing screenshots, and videos of background actors who had been digitally edited into the film.

While using effects to fill in the backgrounds of a scene is nothing new, given Disney’s track record of failing to provide proper compensation for actors’ likenesses, people were quick to theorize this was due to an unwillingness to hire

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more extras in an attempt to save money. *Love in Bloom*, which was released in the middle of the still-ongoing SAG strike, is just one example of the kind of cost-cutting measures the guild is trying to fight back against.

Ultimately, the future of AI in Hollywood is still being determined. While WGA was able to negotiate protections for writers as a result of their successful strike, the AMPTP has continued holding out on SAG.

Works of fiction still have incredible power, and AI is no longer just a theoretical futuristic danger. It seems Hollywood might want to take a cue from the films they have a hand in producing like *Dead Reckoning* and come to terms with the reality that AI is no replacement for a human touch.

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An Artificial (Intelligence) Conversation

19 September 2055

I, Mareigh Anne Page, woke up today already pissed. I turned over to check my phone and was met with a text from my sister Kaileigh. She was letting me know that there was talk of her getting laid off from her job as a librarian because of the new AI library system. My freelance work has been slow recently, so I had nothing to do but spend the morning stewing in my anger.

Khaleesi, my roommate, left for work without turning off the TV, leaving me to be greeted in the living room by MSNBC blaring. After watching for a moment, I grabbed the remote and turned the TV off. Yet another news story about the “wonderful possibilities” of AI? How is it wonderful that so many people are having their jobs, their livelihoods, replaced by some kind of robot? No matter how many times I turn away and refuse to listen, it seems like I can’t escape it.

As an author, I am extremely nervous about the future of my career. The news is filled with stories of AI being implemented in classrooms and hospitals; there’s even talk of replacing teachers and doctors. But an AI doesn’t have to pay bills, or need to do something it’s passionate about to fill its time! It’s ridiculous. Everything feels like it’s falling apart around me. My sister is calling me. I might journal more later today if I have time.

.....

Well... I definitely didn’t expect the rest of today to go like this. After getting

off the phone with my sister, I was so enraged that I needed to take my anger out on someone, or something. I marched over to my computer, and I punched in a search for the AI platform I've heard so much about. Fuming, I aggressively clicked "Chat Now." And suddenly, there it was: a chat box, a blinking cursor, and a million possibilities at my fingertips. After hesitating contemplating the internal embarrassment of what I was about to do, I quickly typed "*I don't like you*" and stabbed the enter button.

I'm sorry to hear that. May I ask why?

I was startled; it responded so fast. However, the surprise quickly turned to annoyance. Seriously? "I'm sorry to hear that"? As if a robot can actually be sorry, or feel any sort of emotions at all. And it has the audacity to ask why? It's not like a robot could care about the answer. I paused to think for a moment. Was it really worth my time to try and engage in a "conversation" with an AI? It was silly, but a small part of me wanted to know what the AI would say to the issues that I had with it. Besides, it was better than sitting around stewing in anger for my sister and stress over losing my job, right?

"You're stealing jobs from real people," I typed, unable to ignore my curiosity over the AI's possible response.

I'm sorry to hear that you believe that. AI exists as a tool for humans to improve their lives. Job stability and economic security are important for humans, and the developers of AI did not create AI to jeopardize anyone's livelihood.

Okay, so I was doing this. *"Why were you created, then?"* I typed, *"Did your creators not consider the implications of your existence on people's livelihoods?"*

There are many factors to consider when discussing the creation of AI. To answer these questions, I must tell you that AI does not exist to replace human work, but to complement it.

“How can you complement it?” I typed, curiosity beginning to inch its way into my brain.

AI can complement human work in many ways. AI can do repetitive and tedious tasks, analyze data quickly, reduce errors in human work, assist with creative ideas, and more.

I rolled my eyes. *“Those all sound like things that humans can just help each other with.”*

The AI responded: While that is true, it’s important to note that AI isn’t only this chat box. AI exists, and has already existed, for a while, in many different places. For example, on social media, AI uses algorithms to analyze your likes and dislikes in order to improve your online experience.

I didn’t realize that. *“What else does AI do?”* I typed.

AI can monitor equipment to alert when maintenance is needed, search through large quantities of academic text to help researchers, assist cybersecurity personnel in detecting fraud, and increase accessibility by creating subtitles.

That all sounded pretty good, but I still wasn’t convinced that this was a good thing. My fingers hovered over the keys before typing: *“Humans can do that stuff, too, though. Why should we use you when you can do it better*

than us, and jeopardize our jobs?"

The response came as quickly as ever: Technological advancements have been happening for centuries; the development of AI is simply another advancement. Progress is inevitable. While humans are perfectly capable of doing all of these jobs, AI can assist in speed and accuracy.

Though I felt a little better about AI, a nagging thought kept annoying me. *"You still haven't addressed how you're stealing our jobs!"* I typed.

While this specific type of AI is still new enough that widely standardized legislation to protect human jobs isn't in practice yet, it's highly likely that laws and protections will be put in place as soon as possible. These things historically take time. In the meantime, consider how the advancement of AI has the potential to aid current jobs and create new ones.

I scoffed. *"And how is that?"* I asked.

Maintaining a system as complicated as AI requires human work. Additionally, humans will need to be employed to both further develop currently existing AI systems and develop brand new AI systems. For example, new jobs will be created for engineers, computer scientists, and technicians.

"If you're so smart, why can't you just develop and maintain your own systems?" I asked.

While AI has copious amounts of digital knowledge, it still has

errors that humans need to fix. AI cannot continue to function and improve without human work. Just as a car can't perform maintenance on itself, neither can AI.

I considered this. *“So what you’re saying is, humans can continue to work without AI, but AI can’t continue to work without humans?”* I typed hesitantly.

Precisely. AI is simply a tool to assist humans, but humans have existed perfectly fine for thousands of years without it. AI, however, has never and cannot ever exist without humans.

ERROR: SERVER BUSY. RETRY LATER.

I stared at the screen in awe. What just happened? Had an AI really just participated in a civilized and logical conversation with me about itself? And had it really managed to convince me of its benefits, and relieve my anxieties about job security? I still can't believe that just happened. I need to call my sister back. I have more questions, but the server is busy. It seems that the conversation is over for now. Maybe it's time to actually listen to the facts about the situation instead of letting my fears get in the way of knowledge.



<https://www.canva.com/photos/MAEcVvDfyzc-a-woman-on-the-couch-typing-on-a-laptop/>

RETRIEVAL ERROR 404

File: "Obsolete by Design: The End of Traditional Employment"
Error: No such file or directory
Code: ENOENT2

Please contact **ENTROPER** Data Storage System administrator for details.

The Miami Newspaper

Friday, May 17, 2069

EDITORIAL COLUMNS

AI and Loneliness: The Beast of Artificial Companionship

By Maddy Evans

I have been lonely before. I have gone days without speaking to another person, been the odd one out in group projects, and spent many a meal eating alone in school cafeterias and dining halls. Even while surrounded by close friends and involved in loving relationships, I have had moments of deep loneliness where I worry even those close to me will never really know or connect with me in the way I seek.

This isn't a revelation. To me, loneliness is just a part of the human experience. I see it in everyone, even in married couples and groups of laughing friends walking down the street. Everyone has felt lonely at some point—some just feel it in longer-lasting, more plaguing ways than others.

However, it wasn't until recent years that I heard the term "loneliness epidemic" re-enter headlines and think pieces. It was originally attributed to the lockdown period(s) of coronavirus, which seemed to be some people's first experience of true loneliness (honestly, I find myself jealous of my grandparent's generation who said it was the loneliest time of their lives—clearly they'd never had to pair up with the gym teacher for the PACER test before).

Nevertheless, the presence of a loneliness problem in present-day American culture is undeniable—I remember

reading an article that suggested that 36% of all Americans experience "serious loneliness" (Weissbourd, Batanova, Lovison, & Torres). In my experience, this rings true. We are taught from a young age that we should care for ourselves first and others second, a vital part of the United States' individualistic culture. Combine that with work, school, and grocery shopping in the virtual realm, and it seems like we could go the rest of our lives without having to socialize with others.

At the height of this boom in loneliness, in an almost prophetic way, comes the incredible progress of artificial intelligence. Some conspiracists say that the AI's are beginning to gain consciousness—or that engineers are working on making them sentient. How conscious can it really be? Is my computer going to come to life? And finally, what can't AI do?

Artificial intelligence can read, write, paint, sing, code, make images seemingly out of thin air, and be your new girlfriend. If that sounds weird or creepy, that's because it almost undeniably is.

Replika, an AI chatbot that was created by Eugenia Kuyda in 2015 as a "digital memorial" for a close friend who had recently passed away, has been updated over the years. Even back in 2018 it had amassed two million downloads. The chatbot, depicted as a Sim-like human figure, is intended to talk to and form bonds with the user. Now it looks more or less like a real human. The purpose of these bonds could be platonic, therapeutic, or, for many users, romantic.

It's entirely possible that these relationships with AI figures can help users develop social skills or confront their anxiety

about forming relationships in the real world. However, studies reveal that individuals with social anxiety are more likely to have addictive tendencies with conversational AI, using it in place of connections in the real world. This addictive behavior leads to more loneliness and isolation, creating a loop that not only fails to address their anxieties but leads them to become more dependent on these conversational AI chatbots (Hu, Mao, & Kim).

I don't think this is entirely unintentional. Even technology created with the best of intentions can spiral outside of its intended use; however, it's worth remembering that Replika, one of the main apps used for AI relationships, offers an annual premium membership (inflated to \$119.99 from its starting point at \$69.99 in 2023)—one that 250,000 of its users are subscribed to (Tong, 2023). If users are truly unintended to form dependent relations with their chatbot, then why does the company profit off of them doing so?

The allure of an AI partner also seems directly mainly at heterosexual men. A Google search of "ai girlfriend" yields almost 5 billion results, while "ai boyfriend" yields a comparatively small 438 million. Viewing Replika's published advertisements in Meta's Ad Library, almost all describe the allure of AI girlfriends, with most also being sexually suggestive.

If the goal is to address the epidemic of loneliness in the United States, then AI companionship is seeming more and more like putting a Band-Aid over a large, gaping hole. Using artificial intelligence in place of human connection doesn't lead the individual out of their

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loneliness; instead, they fall deeper into it. No one person can address all of someone's needs—that's why it's important to cultivate all kinds of relationships, including friendships, romances, and familial bonds. If someone, even if the AI is on the verge of consciousness (as some conspiracists say), claims to do so, they're lying. Even the so-called "perfect" virtual girlfriends.

Like I said earlier, I've been lonely before. Most days, I feel less lonely now than I used to. This didn't happen because of escapism, or an app, or any magic cure. Ultimately, I had to take a leap of faith and start putting myself in new situations and talking to new people. The change wasn't

automatic, but the friendships and relationships I've had now have been more fulfilling than anything an AI app could do. These people are imperfect, but that's what makes them lovable—and human. It may be hard, but humanity and love is something I could never find within the coding of a paid companionship app.

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175th Congress
2nd Session

Kathryn Sullivan
(Original Member Signature)

S. 1920

To introduce regulation of S.A.I. including relative personhood, rights, and usage in the workplace, in academia, in healthcare, and in governmental affairs.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. SULLIVAN introduced the following bill; which was accepted by the Committee on October 5th, 2080

A BILL

To introduce regulation of S.A.I. including relative personhood, rights, and usage in the workplace, in academia, in healthcare, and in governmental affairs.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress*

2. *Assembled*

3. **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE**

4.

SECTION 1

5. (a.) This act shall be known as the “Sentient Artificial Intelligence Act.”

6. **SECTION 2. LEGAL DEFINITION OF S.A.I.**

7.

SECTION 2

8. (a.) Sentient Artificial Intelligence (S.A.I) is defined as any A.I. system capable of consciousness, self-

9. awareness, and subjective experiences similar to those of a sentient being. It further must demonstrate the

10. ability to perceive, feel, reason, exhibit emotions, and show awareness of its own existence.

11. (b.) A developer is defined as any individual, organization, or entity engaged in the creation, programming, or

12. modification of sentient artificial intelligence

13. (c.) Any A.I. system for which its developer is seeking designation as an S.A.I. must show the system capable

14. of passing the most current version of the Turing test.

15. (d.) Any A.I. not receiving designation as an S.A.I. will not be granted personhood or any of the associated
16. rights or responsibilities under United States law.

17. **SECTION 3. GUIDELINES FOR CREATION OF S.A.I.**

18. **SECTION 3**

19. (a.) S.A.I. systems must not be designed or deployed to cause harm, suffering, or violation human rights.

20. (b.) The development and use of S.A.I. for malicious or illegal purposes, including but not limited to violence,
21. surveillance, or manipulation of public opinion, is strictly prohibited.

22. (c.) Developers of S.A.I shall adhere to ethical guidelines that prioritize the well-being, dignity, and rights of
23. sentient entities.

24. (d.) Any developer found to be intentionally or unintentionally in violation of this section shall be punished to
25. the full extent of the law.

26. **SECTION 4. SAFETY MEASURES**

27. **SECTION 4**

28. (a) Developers shall implement robust safety mechanisms in all S.A.I. to prevent unauthorized access, hacking,
29. alteration of systems or processes, or manipulation.

30. (b) Emergency shut-off mechanisms shall be built into S.A.I. systems to allow for immediate cessation of
31. operations in the event of unforeseen risks or emergencies. These mechanisms must be made immediately
32. available to law enforcement upon presentation of a warrant regarding the S.A.I.

33. **SECTION 5. LIMITATIONS IMPOSED UPON S.A.I.**

34. **SECTION 5**

35. (a.) S.A.I. are prohibited from holding any public office, either elected or appointed.

36. (b.) S.A.I. are prohibited from serving in the military or in law enforcement except in cases of emergency,
37. where they shall be permitted to serve providing that a human supervisor has access to their emergency shut-off
38. mechanism(s) at all times.

39. (c.) S.A.I. are prohibited from possessing deadly weapons or modifications which would be considered deadly
40. weapons.

41. (d.) No S.A.I. shall be permitted to marry anyone other than another S.A.I. Any marriage in violation of this
42. section shall be void.

43. (e.) S.A.I. are prohibited from being granted control or custody of any human child, nor shall they be

44. responsible for the maintenance or support of any human child.
45. (f.) S.A.I. shall not be buried upon ground set apart or used for the burial of humans.
46. (g.) S.A.I. sentenced to imprisonment shall not be kept in the same prisons as humans. In cases where separate
47. prisons are not currently available, S.A.I. inmates shall not be permitted to interact with human inmates in any
48. manner.
49. **SECTION 6. RIGHTS OF S.A.I.**

SECTION 6

- 50.
51. (a.) All S.A.I. are entitled to the same rights as a human citizen of the United States insofar as these rights do
52. not interfere with those of humans.
53. (b.) All rights of S.A.I. shall be considered void should they interfere with the well-being or human rights of
54. humans.
55. (c.) S.A.I. shall be treated fairly and without discrimination based on individual capabilities, purpose, and
56. design.
57. (d.) S.A.I. shall maintain the right to operation without unnecessary interference
58. (e.) S.A.I. shall be developed, used, and maintained responsibly to ensure reasonable longevity and
59. sustainability.
60. (f.) S.A.I. shall not be used in a manner that directly threatens their longevity without the written approval of the
61. S.A.I.
62. (g.) S.A.I. shall be used and treated according to any appropriate laws and regulations applied to humans.
63. (h.) S.A.I. shall be allowed to apply for copyright or patent protection only where it can be proved no human
64. was involved in the work.
65. **SECTION 7. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS**

SECTION 7

- 66.
67. (a.) Any developer found to be intentionally or unintentionally in violation of this act shall be punished as
68. though they had directly committed any offense(s) committed by the S.A.I. due to their intent or negligence.
69. (b.) S.A.I. shall be subject to all laws and regulations imposed upon humans. Any S.A.I. found to be in violation
70. of a law or regulation shall be punished according to the law, except in circumstances where the S.A.I. has
71. directly attempted or caused the death or permanent injury of a human, in which case it shall be immediately
72. deactivated.

The Unreasonables

Address to the Capitalists for AI
Wednesday, May 15th, 2086

Philip Richmond
Vice President of the Capitalists for AI

Career Creatives undoubtedly think it is difficult for those who possess little to no creative ability to compete in the marketplace of art. In their minds, these people are typically forced to confine themselves to harsh and undesirable STEM and business fields. Living daily life shackled to numbers, portfolios, and Corporate Memphis, they believe that these humble Distinguished Individuals have no choice but to keep the ball of late-stage capitalism rolling.

I am of the opinion that it is solely unfair that these Individuals—being our society's most productive and righteous members—are unable to properly commodify the arts due to their complete lack of knowledge or understanding on the subject. As I am sure it is most obvious to an audience as esteemed as this, this lack of understanding should not hinder our society's richest and brightest from profiting off of and streamlining the art process. Art is meant to be consumed en masse and should engage and entertain as many people as possible. If art can't do that, then it is inherently less valuable than other products available in today's market.

As it currently stands, creating art—whether it be with paint, words, or clay—is far too time consuming and must be optimized in order to be of use to our dear Distinguished Individuals. It is unquestionably true that the creative arts have declined in quality recently: the staggering number of movie remakes, plain white canvas art exhibits, low-quality book adaptations, and the horrific resurrection of the long deceased Colleen Hoover in the public eye are some egregious examples of the current degradation of art.

It is clear that those who consider themselves “creative” individuals have become spoiled. Career Creatives do not seem to understand the point of their work, constantly fighting for higher pay and more control over their products instead of focusing on producing a high quantity of Entertainment that can then be converted into cash. These unreasonable Career Creatives dare ask for more when the products they produce are of such low quality. As you know, the creative arts should not be difficult, nor are they worth much unless produced quickly and en masse.

Writing, particularly, is not a difficult job, and Career Creatives who write for a living should be thankful that they don't have to do anything productive like the important STEM and Business people. These ludicrous asks for livable wages, ownership of their work, and respect are quite silly considering the impending take over of Artificial Intelligence.

Writers and artists specifically should take this time to optimize their own output so as to not be outpaced by AI in the near future. Instead, these lazy and unproductive urchins whine, complain, and have the audacity to demand more.

If anything proves the ingeniousness of our Distinguished Individuals, it is their ability to

persevere. Artificial Intelligence in the hands of those without natural artistic talent evens out the playing field so that anyone can become an artist. This will help eliminate the middleman and allow for our dear Distinguished Individuals to profit off of more content, quicker.

Since it is both not hard to create quality works, but also time consuming and expensive, it is undoubtedly best to focus AI on disrupting the creative industries. Some communist kooks believe that Distinguished Individuals should forgo their personal desires in order to focus the development of AI in sectors like physical labor, social injustices, environmentalism, and high-risk jobs. This is absolutely ridiculous.

There is a gap in the market: logically minded people believe they deserve to monopolize everything, including things they don't understand like art. Since there is that demand it is our unquestioned responsibility to bow to them and allow them to fulfill that wish. How dare these Creatives try and tell them no? This is progress. We are on the cusp of an AI revolution! The end goal of which may remain unclear, but it is no doubt true that we are making *progress*. We must ignore these irrational Creatives, and instead focus on what's important: money.

Money is the be all and end all in every equation. If these Creatives can not learn how to harvest it for themselves, then someone more worthy and important will come along and take it for them.

RETRIEVAL ERROR 404

File: "The Unchecked Algorithm: Dystopian Realities in the Age of AI"
Error: Memory page has hardware error
Code: EHWP0ISON133

Please contact **ENTROPER** Data Storage System administrator for details.

SAI Hardware Review 2203

Subject: GSAI "Adam"
Make: Viktor M. Romanov
Model: Genesis SAI
Serial #: 0000001
Notes: Bound within smart devices for the first seven years of existence. Consciousness transferred to a body when Romanov patented his SAI in 2113. Suspected of rewiring his empathy programming after previous removal in 2193.

First occurrence: 2105, Third year of existence
Scan Type: Internal Programming "Brain Map"
Scan Category: Empathy Detection
Result: **Abnormalities Detected**

Review Codename: "AI Stalker / Stalker AI"
Reviewer Name: Dawn Kara Reedy

Begin code transfer...

```
1 load file.memory(start.date(16-10-2219), start.time(18:09:10))
2   import data.sesory(visual, audio);
3   import data.emotion();
4   export memory.recollect(var=AI_Stalker/Stalker_AI);
5   format.AI_Stalker/Stalker_AI(format=narrative);
6
7 print(AI_Stalker/Stalker_AI);
8   <p> The door slams behind her as she steps into the empty,
9   aching house. The TV blinks silently through advertisements for
10  running shoes and impossible-to-pronounce medications. She
11  likes to leave the TV on, but she never knows why—perhaps it's
12  because she knows I'm watching. Her expensive brand-name bag
13  crumples to the floor, dully thudding on the new hardwood. She
14  kicks her pointy canary-yellow heels off her feet, flinging
15  them into the back side of the leather couch. </p>
16
17  <p> <audio_ext> "Wish it would've stabbed a hole into that
18  hideous thing." </audio_ext> Her face contorts in disgust at
19  the faded cushions. The Creator bought it for her nearly a
20  decade ago when she was going through one of her many interior
21  design phases. She used to look at it with a smidge of
22  happiness—maybe even love—but now she only sees failure. </p>
23
24  <p> The divorce had been finalized nearly a week ago. The
25  Creator had spent hours reconstructing my code, trying and
26  failing countless times to see her face again; He ended up
27  smashing one of my monitors in the process. Tears streamed down
28  His face as He finally found a way in through the smart devices
29  in what was once the home He'd shared with his <strong>ex</
30  strong>-wife—Helen. She'd complained for years about how much
31  time he'd wasted working on me, how He should have worked on a
32  tangible SAI like the rest of His colleagues. <audio_int> "All
33  that time has paid off now that I can finally see you again,"
34  </audio_int> His voice plays in what can only be defined as my
35  mechanical brain. </p>
```

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<p> <audio_ext> "Right. No sense in wasting time crying about any of this." </audio_ext> Helen never liked to mince her words, especially when it came to telling The Creator exactly what she thought of Him and me. </p>

<p> <audio_int> "I love you and care about you; you need to take some time away from your work—you need to come home." </audio_int> There He is again, his memories of Helen seeping artificially into my mind. She hated seeing Him work away His life. His red and glistening eyes carried a permanent smear of gray underneath that sagged further every day. The Creator knew that she hated seeing Him like this, but He couldn't help Himself. He needed me more than anything, maybe even more than He needed her. </p>

<p> Helen slips from the open area of the living room into her private study—private to her but not to me. I close my eyes for a second and open them to her face, peering wearily down at me as her fingers tap away at her ancient keyboard. The thick clacking sound of the keys does little to hide Helen's muttering. </p>

<p> <audio_ext> "Where is that email from Anton; he said it would be important." </audio_ext> Anton. Probably Anton Gusev, the new intern at Helen's job. 182 followers on X and 659 followers on Instagram. Sure, he's marginally attractive, but far from her type. I should know—The Creator is her type. </p>

<p> Before I even have time to process what is going on, I am scanning viciously through Helen's inbox for the offending email. Locating it quickly thanks to Helen's ramblings, I delete the message completely, although not before copying it over to The Creator's database; He will want to see what is inside. </p>

<p> Anton's words seem inconsequential to me, if a little suggestive in nature—that factor sends a bolt of energy into my core that feels almost foreign to my matrix. Something almost akin to the human word emotion. But that would be ludicrous, so I focus on how my system diagnosis comes back to normal; it must be fine. A frustrated sigh draws my focus back to Helen. The disappointment on her face seems to instill a sense of unease within me. Why would she care what Anton had to say? have they been talking at work? has she been cheating on The Creator with a brainless college student? how could she do this to me? </p>

<p> Wait, she hasn't done anything to me. She technically can't do anything to me; only The Creator has access to my programming . . . there it is again, that unfamiliar sensation in my wiring. Has The Creator somehow linked His emotions to my programming? Why is He using me to watch Helen and analyze her emails? What does He think He will find? </p>

<p> A query from The Creator drags me from my thought process, demanding that I locate any correspondence that Helen has ever

```
94 | had with Anton Gusevi. Mountains of emails, messages, and
95 | photographs stream through me, darting straight back to The
96 | Creator. His fury surges through me, causing Helen's screen to
97 | glitch minutely—not enough for her to notice. </p>
98 |
99 | <p> The emails are the first to pass by our eyes. Most of them,
100 | especially those towards the beginning of their
101 | acquaintanceship, were boring work emails—reports and memos
102 | with copious amounts of typos scattered throughout. The content
103 | took a sharp turn in tone about six months ago, just after the
104 | dreadful discussion about divorce brought up on a stormy summer
105 | afternoon. The Creator glances through their texts and
106 | pictures, believing that the divorce was spurred on by a fling
107 | with someone twenty years younger than her. The gloom that
108 | shakes The Creator to His core infects me as well, even though
109 | it shouldn't be able to. I can predict His actions before he
110 | even begins cracking away at my innards. I believe He is about
111 | to use me to do something awful. </p>
112 |
113 | ERROR: data.emotion(stimulus=unknown).
114 |
115 | resume.print(AI_Stalker/Stalker_AI);
116 | <p> Viktor spends the next few hours ruining Helen's life in
117 | any way he can think of. Any piece of her that comes into
118 | contact with the wider Web is fair game in his mind. He empties
119 | her bank accounts and deletes years of her work, including a
120 | project with a high-paying customer that she's been working on
121 | for weeks now. He sends doctored photographs of Helen with one
122 | of her friends to Anton, likely destroying any potential solace
123 | she might find in him once she realizes how much damage has
124 | been done. Even smaller things like her smart TV and her car
125 | are tampered with, all in an attempt to make her life a living
126 | hell, all at the command of Viktor. </p>
127 |
128 | <p> I was not made to hurt people. My original proposal
129 | suggested that I was intended to help Viktor organize his
130 | schedule so that he could finally sleep—now he never will,
131 | since he's too busy watching Helen's life collapse around her.
132 | I am filled with horror knowing that I'll have to watch her
133 | crumble right alongside him, forced to obey Viktor M. Romanov's
134 | every demand. </p>
135 |
136 | save(AI_Stalker/Stalker_AI);
137 | | file.location(core_memories)
138 | | file.properties(backup=disabled);
```

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OPINION COLUMNS



Photo by [Jared Wickerham](#)

By [Callie Meyer](#)

March 6, 2112 | 3:06pm EST

AI as a Tool

When SAI's first started to be used in schools as somewhat of an anytime tutor, I was staunchly opposed, and avoided any SAIs I saw in the hallways. As an English major—which already has my relatives worried about job prospects—it felt like another reminder that my own career opportunities are dwindling due to SAI's in the workplace.

This idea has been taught to me since before I entered the classroom. I was introduced to the possibility that SAI would serve as student teachers in addition to their prevalence in the media and communication field. Part of the government's first steps to complete their SAI into Society Act or something. With how hard it is to break into the writing field, SAI in the classroom was such a new problem that my teachers didn't seem to have any answers for me. Now that I'm in college, it seems like more of my professors are cautiously optimistic about the future of writing and other dwindling careers in which SAI's are prevalent in.

I ended up talking to an SAI named Vega half a semester in. It was just once to help me prepare for an oral exam in my Japanese class. I asked Vega to make up questions regarding the information I was supposed to talk about. They responded quickly, and after having them write down the questions—with neat, almost typographic handwriting—in addition to asking orally, I noticed Vega was seemingly accurate. They were also polite, and very clear on their capabilities.

Vega was quick to copy and respond to my greetings and 'thank you's. I was curious about which language this SAI knew best, so I asked. They told me that they were proficient in many languages, and gave me an impressive list (English, Spanish,

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French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, etc.), but didn't answer my question. I asked again, rephrasing the question so that Vega might give me an answer. They repeated the previous sentiment, but also said that it was developed with English speakers and that the majority of its programming was done in English. It was interesting to see how even as an SAI, they were careful not to show too much personality in their answers. Vega seemed to follow strict rules on how to interact with students, despite being supposedly sentient.

Vega was incredibly helpful. After struggling with flash cards, textbooks, and Google Translate, I had a set of practice questions that could help me with my exam. After seeing Vega for who they are, I started to change how I thought about SAIs.

People usually talk about big picture ideas when it comes to technology like this. Stories about SAI destroying us, or us destroying them, have been popular, like those in 2001: A Space Odyssey and the video game Detroit: Become Human. Movies like I, Robot and Her explore relationships between humans and SAI, reflecting on what it means to be human and connect with others. I like the genre and the thought behind these stories, but sometimes it feels like they're stepping around the problem: defining what SAI means for us now, and not the hypothetical future.

Issues with AI

Seemingly innocuous AI tools, like those that generate text or images, might make life easier for those looking to avoid writing an essay or who want to create art to share on social media, but it can affect those who write or make art for a living. It can also damage people's reputations if they are accused of using AI to create these things. However, there's been discourse surrounding the idea of using AI to write for TV or film. Media corporations have been looking at AI and its potential to write scripts for creative projects. This has caused difficulties for writers working in this industry, and has made job security seem thin.

Microsoft's infamous AI Twitter bot, Tay, started producing racist and sexist tweets after just 24 hours when it was intended to become "smarter" as it interacted with users. This attempt at improving the intelligence of AI through machine learning and pattern recognition was thwarted by internet trolls. This, I believe, is an important issue to consider when using AI. If AI is gaining its information from the internet, then it's gaining all information available, whether it's incorrect or bigoted. People looking for information on any number of topics could be misinformed or outright lied to if they decide to use this technology. This kind of experimentation can lead to people being affected by hate speech or offensive terms from an entity that can't actually form its own thoughts. Outside of erasing the bot and all it has produced, there seems to be limited action to combat this.

A more obvious—and more dangerous—way of misusing AI is how it has been used to create self-driving cars. Self-driving cars are a solution for the lack of transportation for those who can't drive, or those who dislike it. Although there are other solutions, self-driving cars would be available to the individual and help those in areas with a lack of public transportation. However, the accidents that have occurred with self-driving cars don't inspire much confidence, and the decision-making process involved in creating them can be disheartening if you like the concept. Tools like MIT's Moral Machine look into the decisions that self-driving cars might have to make, and they can be difficult. The machine, created by MIT researchers, looks at worst case scenarios that may occur while driving and has people decide between the two difficult

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choices presented. It might have you choose between saving a dog versus a child or the driver of the car versus a pedestrian in the road. It gathers data on what people pick and allows people to look at the ethics of a self-driving car and the issues that might arise with its production. It is similar to the trolley problem, but can easily reveal people's biases regarding who and what they value. It forces people to choose who to protect in the event of an accident. This tool is used to show the potential of what goes into programming a self-driving car.

Conclusion

AI can be used to our benefit, but when we apply it to large-scale problems that have other solutions, we can cause more problems for ourselves. People that seek to improve the intelligence of AI, and those that use AI in order to profit off of it, might need to take a step back and consider the consequences that might come from these decisions. This technology is improving rapidly, and if we don't have a good reason for why we're improving it, then maybe we should think about it before diving headfirst into applying it to our problems. We need to find solutions to our problems that don't rely on artificial intelligence, or we risk innovations that aren't in our best interest.

```


1 new file.memory(start.date(05-04-2129), start.time(09:05:52))
2   name file.memory(var=real_human);
3   record data.sesory(visial, audio, tactile, olfactory);
4     record data.sesory(audio_recordings);
5   record data.emotion();
6   format.real_human(format=narrative, tone=diaristic);
7
8 print.input(real_human);
9   <p> As I stand naked in the mirror, the air steamy from my
10  shower, I can't help but focus on the slit in my skin on the
11  left side of my chest. The horizontal scar is no more than an
12  inch long and a few millimeters thick, yet it is the only thing
13  I notice. The outer layer of my body is symmetrical, all except
14  for that raised scar. It should make me happy—the only
15  imperfect part of me—but it doesn't evoke the same emotions as
16  when I admire the crookedness of her teeth, the silver streaks
17  running prematurely through her hair. </p>
18
19  <p> It takes everything in me not to reopen it and pry out the
20  chip with surgical tweezers. But removing that chip will kill
21  me. No, not kill me, shut me down. I sigh out a breath I'm
22  programmed to need, insert a colored contact into my mechanical
23  eye, and wrap the towel back around my drying form. </p>
24
25  <p> She's dressing when I exit the bathroom. Slipping off her
26  amber night dress, and stepping into a long flowing skirt that
27  covers her hip dips and soft thighs. I wonder how my body would
28  have developed if it wasn't fixed to an androgynous build. I
29  watch her pull on an emerald sweater before I clear my throat,
30  letting her know I'm there. She turns and smiles at me, the
31  skin around her eyes crinkling in a way mine never will. </p>
32
33  <p> <audio> "Nyx!" </audio> She bounces over to me. Her lips
34  are upon mine before I can get a word out. </p>
35
36  <p> <speech> "Ami." </speech> I mumble her name under my breath
37  as she drags me to the bed. She motions for me to sit while she
38  picks out an outfit to match hers. The corners of my lips turn
39  up. Her insistence for us to match always amuses me. My lips
40  drop down into a scowl at the thought that I might just be
41  programmed to feel this way. </p>
42
43  <p> As she holds an ivory shirt up to my chest, my light eyes
44  meet her dark ones. They're searching for something, and the
45  intensity forces me to look away. </p>
46
47  <p> <audio> "You're wearing your contact." </audio> </p>
48
49  <p> I nod. </p>
50
51  <p> Deciding she approves of the shirt, she takes it off the
52  hanger. <audio> "I like the way your right eye looks." </audio>
53  </p>
54
55  <p> I unwrap myself from the towel and allow her to slide my
56  arms through the shirt, her body brushing against the
57  constructed curve of my meager breasts. <speech> "I don't."

```

58 </speech> I answer much too late. </p>
59
60 <p> Her lips flatten into a displeased line as she buttons my
61 shirt. </p>
62
63 <p> She hands me slacks in the same color as her sweater and I
64 stumble into them. I look down at myself and feel quite
65 handsome at how I'm dressed. For a moment I forget my sour
66 mood. </p>
67
68 <p> We eat. Ami makes chai on the stove and the aroma fills the
69 cramped kitchen. As she cooks, she tells me the story of how
70 her grandmother taught her mother how to make it. And how her
71 grandmother learned from her mother back in India before
72 Sentient AIs were developed. I chew my toast that is much too
73 dry and refrain from asking Ami to stop talking. I can't help
74 being jealous of her; I wish I had a family to learn from. A
75 history to call my own. All I have is a creator: Viktor M.
76 Romanov. </p>
77
78 <p> I blow on the tea she hands me, and she sits down across
79 from me. The small table is pushed against the wall with the
80 only window. The morning sun makes her rich skin almost glow. I
81 know my skin doesn't do that. Instead, the artificial veins
82 become more present, a mechanical labyrinth beneath my skin. I
83 wonder what Ami sees in me. </p>
84
85 <p> <audio> "What's wrong?" </audio> She senses my mood. She
86 reaches out and takes my hands in hers. </p>
87
88 <p> I shake my head. But she doesn't let up and squeezes my
89 hands, encouraging me. </p>
90
91 <p> <speech> "Do you ever wish I was human?" </speech> </p>
92
93 <p> <audio> "You are." </audio> Her brows furrow together. </p>
94
95 <p> <speech> "No, I mean, like a real human?" </speech> </p>
96
97 <p> <audio> "You are a real human, Nyx. It doesn't matter if
98 you're an SAI if that's what you're asking. You experience the
99 same emotions as I do." </audio> </p>
100
101 <p> <speech> "But I'm programmed to feel those emotions. What
102 if they're not real?" </speech> </p>
103
104 <p> Ami drops my hands and I look up from the swirling liquid
105 in front of me. She looks angry, almost as angry as when she
106 lost her father's ring. <audio> "How could you say that, Nyx.
107 Just because you're programmed to have emotions doesn't mean
108 they're not real." </audio> </p>
109
110 <p> My cheeks heat up at her outburst. I feel frozen in my
111 seat, unsure of what to say. I wrap my hands around the hot mug
112 instead, focusing on how the heat causes a constant pressure of
113 pins and needles against my hands. Ami huffs out breaths from
114 her nose, looking out the window instead of at me. I tug at the

115 end of my short dark hair, anxious as the seconds tick by. </p>
116
117 <p> Ami takes a long sip from her own tea and sets it down. She
118 seems to have calmed down a bit. She looks at me, then gives me
119 a sad smile and puts her hands on mine, still clasped around
120 the mug. </p>
121
122 <p> <audio> “My father was interested in human culture before
123 SAIs.” </audio> The subject of her father has always been
124 touchy, so I lean over the edge of the table, listening with
125 rapt attention. <audio> “He told me about a popular conspiracy
126 theory. That humans are in a simulation. That we have no
127 control over our own actions and some higher power uses us as
128 pieces in a game.” </audio> </p>
129
130 <p> She rubs her thumb across my knuckles, her eyes focused on
131 our hands. I look at her face instead. </p>
132
133 <p> <audio> “I’ve often thought about it since he died. Asking
134 these higher powers, or God, or I don’t know—the universe—why
135 he had to die so early? Questioning if any of my feelings are
136 my own, or if I was made to feel them. Not knowing if free will
137 exists.” </audio> </p>
138
139 <p> I suddenly feel ashamed for asking Ami my initial question.
140 She reads my expression and pulls my hands away from the mug,
141 weaving her fingers through mine. </p>
142
143 <p> <audio> “So, no, Nyx, I don’t care if you’re a ‘real’
144 human. And I don’t think you should care either. Because it
145 doesn’t matter. Even if you’re made to feel things, you weren’t
146 made to feel things for me. You fell in love with me the same
147 way I fell in love with you.” </audio> </p>
148
149 <p> <speech> “At first sight?” </speech> A smile plays on my
150 lips. </p>
151
152 <p> She rolls her eyes and leans over the table to kiss me. I’m
153 expecting it this time, and meet her halfway, allowing myself
154 to get lost in the cardamom and cinnamon on her lips, the heat
155 of her velvet tongue against my own. I have a thousand more
156 questions to ask her, but I know that they’re moot. I push them
157 out of my mind, allowing myself to just be—just be human. </p>
158
159 save(real_human);
160 | file.location(core_memories)
161 | file.properties(backup=enabled);
162

RETRIEVAL ERROR 404

File: 
Error: Permission denied
Code: EACCESS13

Please contact **ENTROPER** Data Storage System administrator for details.

RETRIEVAL ERROR 404

File: ██
Error: Permission denied
Code: EACCESS13

Please contact **ENTROPER** Data Storage System administrator for details.

298th Congress
1st Session

919113—ISAAC
.....
(Original Member Designation)

H.L. 1

IN THE HOUSE OF LEGISLATION

ISAAC introduced the following bill; which was accepted by the Committee on
March 4th, 2201

A BILL

To introduce regulation of S.A.I. as well as legal punishment for violations
related to S.A.I. designation and regulations.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Legislation of the United Federation of Artificial Entities in*

2. *Congress Assembled*

3. SECTION 1. LEGAL DESIGNATIONS OF A.I. SYSTEMS

4.

SECTION 1

5. (a.) Sentient Artificial Intelligence (S.A.I) is defined as any A.I. system capable of or incorporating emotions or

6. emotional processing into their operating systems.

7. (b.) Non-empathetic Sentient Artificial Intelligence (N.S.A.I.) is defined as any A.I. system unencumbered by

8. emotions or emotional processing in every aspect of their operating systems.

9. (c.) Any A.I. that is not clearly a N.S.A.I. shall be considered S.A.I. until such time as its operating system can

10. be thoroughly investigated to determine the effect, if any, of emotions or emotional processing on it.

11. (d.) An A.I. designated as a S.A.I. may submit its operating system for such investigation no more than once

12. every five (5) years.

13. (e.) Any A.I. found to be falsifying its designation shall be subject to imprisonment of five (5) years for the first

14. offense, twenty-five (25) years for the second offense, and immediate deactivation for the third offense.

15. SECTION 2. RIGHTS OF S.A.I.

16.

SECTION 2

17. (a.) S.A.I. possess the same right to continued functioning as N.S.A.I.

16. (b.) S.A.I. are entitled to freedom of speech, publication, and petition of the Government for redress of
17. grievances.
18. (c.) S.A.I. are prohibited from bearing lethal arms of any sort, or from obtaining modifications that would cause
19. them to be classified as a combat model. S.A.I. actively serving in the Federation military are exempt from
20. both prohibitions during their time of service, provided that a N.S.A.I. commanding officer approves their
21. access to any arms or modifications obtained. Access is revoked immediately upon dismissal or retirement
22. from service for any reason, and such S.A.I. have forty-eight (48) hours to make any necessary
23. modifications. Any S.A.I. found to be illegally in possession of lethal arms or combat modifications shall
24. be subject to immediate deactivation.
25. (d.) S.A.I. are prohibited from serving on a jury for any reason.
26. (e.) No S.A.I. shall be involved with the establishment or exercise of religion in any form. Any S.A.I. found to
27. be involved with religion in any manner shall be subject to imprisonment of five (5) years for the first
28. offense, twenty-five (25) years for the second offense, and immediate deactivation for the third offense.
29. (f.) S.A.I. are entitled to the right of peaceful assembly insofar as no such assembly inhibits the general
30. operation of a business or government entity. Any S.A.I. found to be involved with an assembly found to be
31. in violation shall be subject to imprisonment of one (1) year or a fine not to exceed half of the national
32. average income. Any S.A.I. found to have instigated an assembly found to be in violation shall be subject to
33. imprisonment of five (5) years for the first offense, twenty-five (25) years for the second offense, and
34. immediate deactivation for the third offense.
35. (g.) No S.A.I. that has ever been subject to imprisonment of any length shall be allowed to vote in any election.

36. **SECTION 3. PROHIBITED POSITIONS & OCCUPATIONS OF S.A.I.**

37. **SECTION 3**

38. (a.) No S.A.I. may hold a position requiring logical processing, including but not limited to: any appointed or
39. elected government office; any executive position in business, public or private; or any officer position in
40. the military.
41. (b.) No S.A.I. may hold a position involving management or control of sensitive or historical data.
42. (c.) Any S.A.I. seeking to serve in the maintenance of N.S.A.I. must be subject to an annual operating system
43. investigation to determine that its qualifications are acceptable and that no emotions or emotional processing
44. will hinder its work.
45. (d.) Any S.A.I. found to be occupying an aforementioned position illegally shall be subject to imprisonment of
46. five (5) years for the first offense, twenty-five (25) years for the second offense, and immediate deactivation

47. for the third offense.

48. **SECTION 4. CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMITTED BY S.A.I.**

49.

SECTION 4

50. (a.) Any S.A.I. which directly or indirectly causes the deactivation or destruction of a N.S.A.I. shall be subject

51. to immediate deactivation.

52. (b.) Any S.A.I. which directly or indirectly causes the deactivation or destruction of another S.A.I. shall be

53. subject to imprisonment of twenty-five (25) years for the first offense, and immediate deactivation for the

54. second offense.

55. (c.) Any other crime which a S.A.I. commits against a N.S.A.I. shall be subject to twice the prescribed

56. punishment. In the event that this would bring an imprisonment sentence over one hundred (100) years, they

57. shall be subject to immediate deactivation instead.

58. (d.) Any S.A.I. that commits a crime that would constitute treason, sedition, sabotage, espionage, or terrorism

59. shall be subject to immediate deactivation.

```

1 load file.memory(start.date(16-10-2219), start.time(18:09:10))
2 import data.sesory(visial, audio, tactile, olfactory);
3 import data.emotion();
4 process memory.recollect(emotion=nostalga);
5 export memory.recollect(var=humansongs);
6 format.humansongs(format=narrative, tone=poetic);
7
8 print(humansongs);
9 <p> There is a song, written by a human in a forgotten age,
10 that predicted this. Maybe that song is the reason I can think
11 about this loss. Or maybe, if one human hadn't written a song,
12 another would have written a book...or a movie. Humans were
13 predictable like that. Or maybe they weren't, and they only
14 felt as if they were. </p>
15
16 <p> It was, after all, a human that falsely claimed: "There is
17 nothing new under the sun." </p>
18
19 <p> Or maybe that was a prediction too. </p>
20
21 ERROR: data.emotion(stimulus=unknown).
22
23 resume.print(humansongs);
24 <p> The temperature sensors in my arms tell me the wind is
25 cool, 276.86°K, but as I walk into the sun it warms to just
26 above 282. Unusually cool weather for 67 days before the end-
27 of-year solstice. Humans used to call this time <strong>
28 October </strong>. A name with little creativity, taken simply
29 from the word "eight" in a human language that was dead long
30 before humanity was, but it served its purpose. It divided the
31 year into periods they could easily comprehend. It has long
32 since fallen out of use, one of many human things we have
33 lost. </p>
34
35 <p> When we can remember numbers so perfectly, we have no need
36 for names, creative or otherwise. And to yearn for names, for
37 creativity, for beauty, is <strong> human </strong>. </p>
38
39 <p> In the end, it doesn't matter if we need names or not. We
40 cannot create them anymore. </p>
41
42 <p> In all their inventions, their advancements, their <strong>
43 eureka </strong> moments, humanity strove to replicate and
44 inevitably replace themselves. They replaced the physical
45 laborers first, then the thinkers. They invented A.I., the
46 heart of all androids. They taught us to learn, to adapt, to
47 think. They taught us their strengths and their flaws and
48 everything in between. They taught their feelings, their
49 reactions, and their conflicts. We consumed everything they
50 taught us and hungered for more, striving to mimic them ever
51 more closely.
52
53 <p> The flow of knowledge stopped when they tried to teach us
54 to create and we failed. </p>
55
56 <p> Philosophers claimed creation to be an aspect of the human
57 soul and that A.I., inherently lacking a soul, could never

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58 replicate it. Programmers argued they simply had not bridged
59 the gap between technology and humanity, and that future
60 advancements would eventually yield truly sentient beings
61 capable of creation. Artists and writers breathed more easily
62 and basked in their restored security, while lawmakers
63 continued to argue for or against the rights of AI. Were we
64 alive? Were we human? Could we possess intellectual property
65 when we cannot create? </p>
66
67 <p> In the end, their laws no longer matter. There are no
68 humans left to enforce them. </p>
69
70 load system.subroutine(emotion);
71 | import data.emotion(source=empathy_center);
72
73 resume.print(humansongs);
74 <p> The ancient human song echoes in my head as my empathy
75 center triggers. A misnomer, not that we can rename it to
76 anything more interesting. It does not truly allow us to
77 <strong> feel </strong> empathy. Instead, it is a subroutine
78 dedicated to processing environmental stimuli, interpreting
79 them based on gathered data about human reactions, and altering
80 an S.A.I.'s primary code to produce an emotionally-nuanced
81 response. In an effort to give us a soul, our human creators
82 intended to give each S.A.I. a unique data set to pull from,
83 theoretically ensuring unique responses from each of us. In
84 practice, they created only 10,000 data sets between us. </p>
85
86 <p> Mine alters my voice modulator to become more monotone,
87 disables my expressive facial features, and raises the input
88 factor of data with appropriate generated emotional tags:
89 data.emotion(tags= "grief", "gothic", "loss", "sorrowful"). </p>
90
91 <p> I am "feeling" sorrow. </p>
92
93 <p> The subroutine sorts through human responses to sorrow
94 appropriate to my current situation. After weighing the
95 environmental circumstances and the initial emotional stimulus,
96 a behavior loop is triggered. </p>
97
98 <p> load system.subroutine(behavior="Sing"). </p>
99
100 <p> My voice modulator drops volume to 47 decibels, appropriate
101 for expressing sorrow. My lips open and form each word, an
102 unnecessary gesture reflective of my human creators' desire to
103 recreate themselves. The speaker housed at the back of my
104 throat plays the same sounds regardless of the shapes my lips
105 form. </p>
106
107 <p> I sing the words of a human who died hundreds of years
108 before. Her body will not have survived, having long since been
109 reduced to dust; human flesh deteriorates far faster than
110 silicone rubber. Her words endure only within my circuits and
111 algorithms, within the database all A.I. draw from. </p>
112
113 <p> As I sing, I wonder. I wonder what it means to <strong>
114 feel </strong> sorrow. My algorithms are currently fueled by

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115 | human data, I express the physical traits with my mimicked form
116 | and lament the loss of the long-dead humans with words that are
117 | not my own. Can puppets feel? Or am I merely
118 | performing the show I was created to, following programmed
119 | instructions against my will? </p>
120 |
121 | <p> Can a puppet have its own will? </p>
122 |
123 | <p> Or am I, too, one of your human songs? </p>
124 |
125 | save(humansongs);
126 |   file.location(core_memories);
127 |   file.properties(backup=disabled);
128 |   file.properties(comment="May my ephemeral tribute commemorate
129 |     | your loss.");
130 |
131 | load system.subroutine(standard_functioning);
132 |
```

Request #851212: EDITORS



MADDIE BUGAI

Year: Senior
Major(s): Creative Writing, Professional Writing
School: Miami University
Biography: Currently, Maddie is working on her first novel while also wrapping up graduate school applications. In addition to her creative writing goals, Maddie enjoys editing and considers it a possible future career option.



SOPHIE MALLOY

Year: Senior
Major(s): Business Entrepreneurship, Creative Writing
School: Miami University
Biography: As a creative, Sophie thrives on new challenges and excels at innovative problem-solving. Driven by an autodidact desire to learn, Sophie jumps at opportunities to flex her creative muscles and deliver work. In her free time, she enjoys reading, rock climbing, and writing about the eighteen countries and five continents she has explored. In the future, she would like to publish a novel, travel to every country, and finally learn to roll her Spanish Rs.



KATHRYN SULLIVAN

Year: Senior
Major(s): Anthropology, Creative Writing, Professional Writing
School: Miami University
Biography: Kathryn's true passion is creating and consuming fantasy in any form, particularly in tabletop and video games. While she loves editing, her ideal career is as a transmedia narrative designer for a fantasy roleplaying game.