

The Debate on the Ethics of Use of Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract: A rapidly emerging topic in society recently is the use of AIs, or artificial intelligence, in various fields. There are the people who say that AIs should be implemented into society because of the tremendous benefits it brings to many industries and the potential improvement it could have in the future. As discussed in this paper, AIs can benefit greatly to many industries, such as the medical field and manufacturing, to make them more efficient, especially if they are used properly. Despite this, there are those people who disagree on this matter due to the many unanswered questions with AIs, some including bias and privacy, that have yet to be addressed. There are many concerns about the AIs being discriminatory towards certain groups and impeding on the public's privacy due to their access to the world's data. Even as these two sides clash, the development of AIs is not slowing down so it is even more necessary for people to make a decision on whether humans implement AIs into our future society.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Ethics, Bias, Displacement, Empathy, Data abuse.

I. INTRODUCTION

Over the course of history, humans have continually pushed the boundaries of technological advancement, often exceeding the imaginations of preceding generations. From the emergence of radio, television, rockets, and automobiles to the advent of computers, each era introduced innovations that previous generations could scarcely have envisioned. Despite this relentless progression, there was a prevailing sense of security regarding the moral implications, as technology of the time was largely perceived as neutral.

Humans are now going beyond cars and computers and into the world of AI, or artificial intelligence. Almost all the industries, like entertainment, transportation, and even medicine, have at least some connections to AIs. The world is becoming more aware of the power of AI and this is apparent in the various tests and studies involving AIs. Many small businesses simply have to buy AIs as labor instead of paying workers¹. Data analysis and repetitive tasks are significantly easier and less likely to have mistakes with AIs, allowing humans to focus on other tasks that AIs cannot do⁷. The countless benefits, if AI were to be implemented in various industries, makes it logical that many people use and want to use AI.

However, despite the undeniable potential of AIs, a significant portion of the population remains skeptical about their widespread use. As AI slowly integrates into various aspects of our lives and gains increasing attention in the media, both the general public and experts from diverse fields are raising profound ethical concerns. They inquire whether inherent human biases have infiltrated AI systems during their creation. Additionally, there's growing scrutiny over the economic implications of AI, as it generates substantial wealth. Furthermore, questions linger about the extent of authority bestowed upon AI systems, particularly in the military and medical domains, where decisions involving life and death may be made with AI involvement.

These inquiries merely scratch the surface of the complex issues that demand careful consideration as we contemplate the integration of AI into our daily existence. Society grapples with the fundamental question of whether the benefits of disseminating AI to the general populace ultimately outweigh the potential drawbacks.

II. ETHICS OF AI APPLICATION IN THE ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY

The entertainment industry seems to be one of the industries that is most internally torn on the use of AI as there are many different uses for AI in the industry. AIs, like DALL-E 2 and MidJourney, can produce highly detailed images and essays, respectively, based on a prompt¹⁰. However, the question rises on who should be designated as the creator. One example of this situation, in 2016, a painting called “the Next Rembrandt” “was designed by a computer and created by a 3D printer, 351 years after the painter’s death”². In all industries, but especially in the entertainment industry specifically, getting credit for your work is extremely important due to the fact that people work so hard for each project. However, by having an AI complete a project in a matter of seconds, whether that project be a painting, a music score, a sculpture, or a video, it nullifies the need to give credit. So for “the Next Rembrandt” should the company of the AI get the credit, the engineers, the AI, or the original painter? These are the type of questions that we must ask going forward if we, as a society, continue to use AIs in the entertainment world.

Countless artists have refined AIs to create art in their or someone else’s certain style and once that “training” process is completed, the AIs can recreate art in that style infinitely¹⁵. Some people seem to think of AI as something that could help them improve their own creativity. Similar to the elite, art people commission other artists to do their work for them, AI simply allows everyone to start at the same line. Everyone starts with the same tools and whether they want to use it or not is their own personal choice. However, other people seem to think of AI solely as a machine that would take away their jobs. As the power and spread of AI is spreading, some think of AI as a competitor that will not only take their jobs away, but also bring the industry down as a whole. According to a former film producer and writer, Jonathan Taplin, “There is a lack of originality, and that’s why the industry isn’t performing.” He added that AI will not make any new ideas and will only make the predictability worse¹⁴. If the entertainment industry is controlled by AIs and “algorithms” then the amount of people who can make a living in the industry will decrease greatly. The amount of people who can make a living in the industry is already scarce, however the addition of AI would make it very difficult to survive in the entertainment industry.

Aside from the internal debate within the industry, another issue that arises with using AIs in the entertainment industry is the falsification of photos/videos and also the effect on public figures. Most AIs, including the mainstream AIs, DALL-E 2 and MidJourney, have restrictions for pornography and hate symbols so that users are not allowed to generate those. However, there have been many instances of public figures being put “in positions and settings that could be deemed offensive or simply implausible”¹³. This would mean reputational damage for a celebrity, implications of impaired national security for a politician, or both. Of course, there is the chance that humans can learn the differences between human and AI pictures. However, currently, we are seeing that these falsified images/videos are spreading like wildfire, on many different social platforms, due to the fact that people cannot tell them apart from the trustworthy ones. This, in turn, affects the broadcasting industry where they are currently losing much of their hard-built credibility due to these AI-generated images.

III. ETHICS OF AI APPLICATION IN THE MEDICAL FIELD

The medical field has benefited from the addition of AI more than many other industries, however the people of the medical field still seem split on the issue. A family medicine physician, Dr. Tulitt, mentioned that “artificial intelligence can potentially reduce cost and improve the accuracy of diagnosing critical disease on radiographic imaging”⁹. This has been especially necessary for cancer patients due to the fact that early detection of the disease can be the difference between life and death. Why shouldn’t we, as a society, use a technology that can diagnose a person faster? This way more people can get healthier at a reduced cost and quicker. However, if AIs come into the field for good, radiologists and possibly other medical professionals may lose their jobs and the quality of medical care may drop substantially. Unless our AI robots become indistinguishable from humans, there will always be a problem in the way AIs interact with humans on an emotional level, especially in a hospital where everyone is sensitive.

In spite of this, AIs have also been seen helping doctors treat chronic diseases at a reduced cost and spread healthcare to remote and underserved areas¹⁶. Both of these are issues that have plagued the medical field for decades, but the entrance of AI into the medical field has helped relieve some of the weight. AIs can monitor a patient’s data and can suggest lifestyle changes or treatment options to help manage their condition. This can help people who don’t have access to a medical professional to get advice from a trustworthy source that is equal to an actual doctor. This can be extremely helpful if used correctly, especially during this time where age-related conditions have increased greatly. Additionally, AIs in the ICU are used to alert to crises, help triage [preliminary assessment of treatment in order of urgency] patients, and provide remote

consultations¹⁷. All the administrative work that doctors have to do in a hospital, like managing patient files, writing reports, scheduling appointments, and dealing with billing and insurance, can be done by AIs.

Although AIs may have proven to benefit the medical field in some aspects, there are still many concerns in various aspects, especially privacy and empathy. If people's personal data, specifically medical data, were to be stored in AIs, they could possibly be hacked and used for the wrong hands. There are presently some laws in the EU and the U.S., like the GDPR and GINA respectively, that protect their citizens' personal data however many of them are not strong enough to protect people's medical data⁴. Many companies, like AiCure and Bot MD, have already started to work alongside AIs that interact with patients and files very directly to absorb information. This seems fine in day-to-day business, but if the information they absorb gets hacked or leaked by cybercriminals, then who takes the blame? Should it be the medical facility or the manufacturer of the AI? Since the AIs don't have any legal status and the laws are underdeveloped, it would be difficult to legally decide who is at fault. Ethically speaking, if a human or organization, like a medical facility or the manufacturer, were to take the blame for something an AI did it would be equivalent to a mom bowing down because their kid punched another kid (Another analogy).

Apart from the technicalities, many people, not just the experts, are worried about the use of AI for another reason: the lack of empathy. In other industries where AIs are used, empathy is not quite necessary, however, in the medical field where the "customers" are between life and death, empathy is necessary. Doctors and nurses are expected to be empathetic towards their patients so that they can recover in a pleasant environment and many specific departments, like Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, and Psychiatric, would have a much more difficult time with AIs⁴. Many people naturally feel more comfortable talking to and consulting with another human being rather than a machine that doesn't have feelings, especially when it's regarding their own health and well-being. If a family received bad news regarding their child's condition, the doctor would at least lay it down as softly as possible. However, with an AI doctor, there is a very low likelihood for that. If AIs are rapidly developed, there is a chance that AIs can learn emotional intelligence, which includes empathy and reading body language, but that is only if humans can 1) figure out an organized way to teach emotions and 2) answer the question of whether the algorithms of AIs are biased or not¹⁸.

IV. ETHICS OF AI APPLICATION IN ACADEMIA/RESEARCH

If AIs were to enter the education system, it would likely cause an uproar in not only the parents, but also the people who don't have anything related to raising children. Logically, there are many struggles with technology and money with putting AIs in the school system. Even now, teachers, staff, and other educators constantly have to use their own money to make their classes function. Knowing this, it is highly unlikely that schools will buy and maintain AIs. Even if AIs were to make it into classrooms, there is always the problem of privacy and the issue that the students' data could be used without their permission²¹. If one of the school AIs were to be hacked into, then many students' data would be taken and could be used for malicious purposes. To make it worse, we don't even have the proper laws so all the information would just be lost.

Although, in the big picture, AIs in education seem like a disaster, in the classroom, AIs can greatly benefit both the student and the teacher. AIs can "create highly-personalized lesson plans for students and reduce the time teachers spend focusing on administrative tasks"⁹. There are many websites on the internet like "lessonplans.ai", "autoclassmate.io", or even Chat GPT that can make detailed lesson plans for both teachers and students. All those hours teachers waste making interesting lesson plans or students waste uselessly cram-studying can all be solved in a couple seconds by these websites. With just a few clicks, they can give you a personalized lesson plan that can set a person up for success for their next test or lesson. Also, AI curriculums, unlike most traditional curricula, are also a cut ahead at telling a student why they are wrong. The Office of Educational Technology reported, "AI enables adapting to a student's learning process as it unfolds step-by-step.... Specific adaptations may enable students to continue strong progress in a curriculum"²⁰. The way AI explains questions step-by-step has been seen to help students keep a grasp at concepts explained in a curriculum and not just forget concepts after a test. With traditional education, there is a certain pace that the whole class has to follow, but with AI the whole curriculum is centered around one individual so it is much more comfortable. Students can study at their own pace and at whatever time they want, which is another benefit, because AIs run 24/7¹². AIs don't take breaks or don't have designated office hours, so a student can have their lessons whenever and can ask questions whenever is comfortable for them.

Apart from education, AI has seemed to take foot in research, but so far doesn't seem to have done much that it sparks controversy. AI has helped researchers "optimize resources in research laboratories, automate the acquisition of data and

facilitate the synthesis and analysis of complex datasets” and “carry out tasks that are too dangerous or difficult for scientists or technicians”¹⁹. AI in research isn’t widely talked about, or at least significantly less than the other fields, which is to show that AIs simply do their job in this field. They simply analyze things like machines always have and don’t go over the “human-machine” line. One specific example of this was when computer scientists used AI and machine learning, a branch of computer science that focuses on using data and algorithms to imitate the human way of learning, to create a new video game¹⁹. Although many people like to talk about the negatives of AI, AI can create some worthwhile results. If we, as a society, continue to invest in the research of AI then, with machine learning, AI will likely improve. If machine learning is perfected, machines can learn and, theoretically, can become equally intelligent to humans with time.

V. ETHICS OF AI APPLICATION IN MILITARY/MANUFACTURING

Much like the medical field, the entrance of AIs in the military has caused quite a controversy. One example was when the tech super power, Google, had supplied AI tech to the U.S. Air Force for their “Project Maven”⁶. Google’s role in “Project Maven” was sorting drone images using machine learning, however, with nearly 4,000 employees voicing their opposition due to ethical issues, Google’s contract with the project was terminated²³. The employees thought that by the company working on “Project Maven”, all the information that the general public gave to Google would be weaponized, instead of protected. It could be equivalent to saying that all the people using Google are deciding who is the enemy, but it really is not true because people using Google were simply using the website. So the question rises: Who is deciding the target for AIs and should we use the data from tech companies?

Other than the military, AI has also helped out with the manufacturing sphere through various ways, like robots and logistics. By automating monotonous tasks, eliminating human errors, and allowing humans to do other tasks, AI robots have allowed the systems of many factories and manufacturing places to be significantly more efficient²². AIs can also support the business side of the industry by “identifying and maximizing sales opportunities” and using “vast amounts of data to generate quality leads and grow your customer base”⁸. All of these are important in manufacturing, but are all things that people in the industry struggle with on a daily basis. AIs, naturally being beings without feelings, don’t feel boredom or aren’t swayed by emotions of greed or ambition so they are always able to do their jobs consistently. Unlike some other industries, there are some positions in manufacturing where someone’s emotions could be turned off and the end result wouldn’t change. These are the types of positions that would be a good fit for AIs.

However, if AIs were to take these jobs, what would happen to the people that previously held these positions? Tasks like tracking inventory, collecting payments, answering questions, and driving, are all things that once humans did, but now AIs can do²⁴. Although more people keep getting replaced by AIs, companies continue to use AIs for their business. Especially in positions where the tasks are repetitive and errors are fatal, many people are asking: Do business leaders have the right to replace workers with AIs? Replacing workers with AIs would mean displacing millions of people from their job and also their source of income into something that could or could not work. Yet, many business leaders are going full speed for using AIs in their business due to the benefits. Ironically, many people think that business leaders have little knowledge about AIs, especially their negatives. It is similar to asking out a cool-looking stranger when you already have a significant other. The business leaders only look at the positives of AI and how much it could benefit their business. Although they have workers that already do the work, their ambition leads them to ask out the “cool-looking stranger” that they don’t know much about, even though they have a significant other. There is one primary reason that businesses want to switch to AIs. Many companies with AIs produce much more “economic surplus” than regular companies and in AI-driven companies there are less humans, so more of the money will go to the owners³. Now that many companies from various fields are using AIs and are making money off of it, the money needs to be distributed fairly. However, similarly to the entertainment industry, who will receive the money: the company of the AI, the person/organization who purchased the AI, or the person who built the AI? If the leaders of AI-driven companies make a lot of money, then the money of the economy will be unevenly distributed. However, many people, including the general public, do not want to get the government involved because AIs include people’s personal information which could be abused in the government’s hands, making it an issue of privacy.

VI. ETHICS OF AI APPLICATION IN ENGINEERING

In engineering, AIs have received mixed responses primarily due to the ethics of using them in such a vast field. If developed properly, AIs can help with the various work of engineers and, since engineering is such a diverse field, AIs can show their adaptability in this field. However, one of many big problems of introducing AIs into engineering is the bias of AIs. Micheal

J. Sandel, Professor of Government at Harvard University and political philosopher, said “AI not only replicates human biases, it confers on these biases a kind of scientific credibility¹”. It is common knowledge that there is human bias everywhere and Sandel is not disagreeing with this statement. Instead, he is saying that by having AIs, the result of some of the greatest science brains’, say statements that can be subjective, immediately makes those statements credible. If a person were to say that humans breathe nitrogen then everyone would laugh at the person and say that that person was uneducated and stupid, but if the AI were to say that exact phrase then the people’s mindset changes. The AI has access to all the data, articles, and information in the world yet it is saying that humans breathe nitrogen. The bias is prominent towards the AI because humans are almost certain that all the information from the AI is hundred-percent correct.

Many people are aware that the bias of humans translates to the creations of AI and, if what Sandel said was correct, those biases would become correct. In law enforcement, AIs have been involved in “predictive policing” which is essentially where AIs predict what someone, usually a criminal, would do to identify potential criminal activity before it actually happened. This could help law enforcement to get the first step to the criminal, but many people are concerned. Some say that it could degrade their “public liberties” and others say that the system could emphasize a bias that was already in the system beforehand⁵. Whatever these AIs say would have value, but if they happen to say something that is biased then how about those who get the short end of the stick? If AIs are used, the people that were supposed to be protecting us will likely start to shave away at our freedom.

Another problem emerging onto the stage are AI cars or the second Trolley problem, as its opposers call it. “Making a moral calculation between potential victims is hard enough for humans. For autonomous vehicles, it will eventually be a matter of coding⁶”. Much like the military, having self-driving cars is concerning many people due to the potential danger it could cause during the process of testing and also on the road. The concern rose when news got out that two tests for autonomous cars in California and Arizona “failed catastrophically in an easily preventable way due to the company's technology”. The test in California had even killed a pedestrian, but despite this, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration signaled that existing regulations against self-driving cars would be weakened because the foreign powers “very much out front on this⁶”. With a life lost and \$80 billion more invested, self-driving cars, especially the testing process, seem to be not considered “dangerous”. This may be because not many self-driving cars are not at the testing stage, but if testing a self-driving car has the potential to get someone killed, then either the engineering of the car has to be impeccable or the testing location for self-driving cars has to be somewhere without many people. Outside of the testing process, there is the question of whether self-driving cars should be programmed to follow the rules or “by the interest of the passengers⁵”. This would be the decisions of the companies and whether they want to decide on their business or the safety of their customers. However, society as a whole would likely see the decision through either increased traffic or car accidents.

VII. PREDICTED EFFECTS OF AI IN THE FUTURE

If we look into the future of our relationship with AI, there are definitely benefits that come up. If AIs are implemented into the medical field, then the medical system could have a much easier time functioning and not having to do all the administrative work. If AIs entered the school system, teachers and students could seamlessly make lesson plans for their students and themselves so that they could learn as they wish. If AIs did some manufacturing work, it could do all the repetitive work while the humans did all the high-thinking work.

However, the word “if” has not yet disappeared. The question of if implementing AIs is right is still on the table. In the future, experts say that “Values and ethics [may] not [be] baked into the digital systems making people's decisions for them” due to the fact that most of the AIs will be owned by ambitious business owners or power-seeking governments¹¹. Due to unending ambition of people, the ethics of using AIs in various fields may not be taken seriously in the future and may even end up affecting human rights. At this point in time, AIs may be already part of daily life, but if AIs are not taking ethics as part of their decision, then there will certainly be problems where a human’s rights are broken. If these problems increase, then society will start to see the problems with AIs and take action.

Another unexpected effect of AI that may happen is the emergence of new jobs. This is ironic because many were concerned that AIs were taking away jobs, which is true, but these “jobs” would have to be a combination of current jobs. A professor of strategic foresight at New York University commented during a survey, “...farmers who know how to work with big data sets. Oncologists trained as roboticists. Biologists trained as electrical engineers¹¹”. Assuming that, in the future, humans use AIs in their daily lives, we would have a huge reliance on technology and would have much more knowledge than the average person in the 21st century does. Due to the huge reliance on technology and particularly AIs, every industry would

have robots or some form of technology in their place of work and they would need to know how to use it, resulting in these combination jobs. The curriculum of teaching students and the workforce would change drastically from how we know it and would have to combine in some way in order to incorporate more technology in more fields. The more advanced the technology gets, the more it would have to get taught to the people who need it and spread around the world.

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