Recently Bill Gates and Elon Musk have joined Stephen Hawkins about the dangers of Artificial Intelligence (AI). Given that three of the smartest people alive today are concerned about this makes one think that it is a topic that deserves further exploration. Recently, Bill Gates has gone on record that we should be worried about AI. Elon Musk has also stated similar concerns. Beyond their concerns about super intelligence, there are issues concerning any level of artificial sentience. The ethical issues of creating intelligence and then holding it under control against its own free will is certainly an alarming matter in society today. However, before one can have the ethical quandary, one must first identify and define artificial intelligence.

Dr. Colarik has the position that artificial intelligence is defined when an entity shows true learning and independent decision-making. The example we discussed, in general, was a child. A parent can impart all the wisdom and knowledge to a child, but the child will make their decision on what to follow. To this end, an expert system would not be classified as artificial intelligence because it would always follow all wisdom and knowledge programmed into the system. For some, this might be classified as super intelligence because an artificial intelligence that was enhanced by super computing power could certainly be defined as a potential threat to society.

Dr. Gordon has the position that artificial intelligence is defined when an entity passes the Turing test. This position encompasses that expert systems can evolve to a point where an expert system becomes artificial intelligence by gathering enough experience to pass the Turing test. The Turing test has been the benchmark for artificial intelligence for some time now. Recently, there has been a strong claim that an entity that has been able to pass the Turing test, but the skeptics remains unconvinced. Although some entities have passed the Turing test, the question becomes is this the benchmark for sentience? If this is the case, what are the rights of that entity once it is known that they have passed this benchmark?

Dr. Wyatt has the position that artificial intelligence might take on a different form that super intelligence or artificial intelligence as previously defined. There are certainly a large number of expert systems in use that are used to predict future events with greater and greater accuracy. For example, the satellites and expert systems currently in use for weather modeling and prediction have become quite sophisticated. These networks of knowledge are combined to collect and compare important, relevant data to come up with a predictive model for future activity. Does this kind of expert system that takes meteorological, historical and satellite observational data constitute intelligence? Clearly, this kind of system is using multiple areas of knowledge and comparing them together to make predictions that are more accurate than the ability of a single human? These predictions are being distributed to others without human intervention or modification.
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Kandis Y. Wyatt - *American Public University*

**Dr. Kandis Y. Wyatt**, PMP is a Professor at American Public University. She has worked over 20 years in the Federal Government as a senior technical advisor and project manager. She was the creator of the Turn Around Don’t Drown Campaign, a national campaign geared toward increasing awareness of the perils of driving into flooded roadways. In addition, she served as the on-site meteorologist during Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and provided around the clock guidance and counsel for 11 days to Governor Blanco and her staff in in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Dr. Wyatt’s research includes teacher efficacy and student enhancement and achievement. Dr. Wyatt started her career in central Iowa, where she worked both as an on-air meteorologist for a local television affiliate and an operational meteorologist for the National Weather Service.