Ursa Goldenrose,
1st Place, Region 1, Hazen Union School, Hardwick

The Impacts of Artificial Intelligence on Fan Fiction Writers

The seemingly sudden arrival of Artificial Intelligence has brought both positive and negative repercussions to writers. Amongst the many writers impacted, fan fiction writers have fully felt the burdens that AI tools can impose. Fan fiction writing is writing that explores already existing work, creating new adventures using other writers' characters and worlds. Although AI tools can be advantageous for writing fan fiction, their use can violate the rules that fan fiction communities uphold.

AI writing tools can be incredible time savers for writers, making it faster and easier to generate content. By helping to fix mechanical errors in the writing, the writer can spend more time crafting the narrative, and enhancing the work. In addition to spelling and grammar corrections, AI tools can efficiently gather information from a variety of sources to help make the material compelling and diverse.1 Despite its uses, where it gets its information, and how it's profiting off of it, is not always clear.

Fan fiction writing communities have regulations in place to ensure that everyone is abiding by copyright laws. At the beginning of the story, the writer must state that they do not own the world or characters being explored, and they are only allowed to share it free of charge.2 So when an AI company scrapes their work and eventually makes money off of it, it is a violation of these rules.

Kit Loffstadt is a fan fiction writer who recently found out that her work was being copied and used by AI machines without her knowledge or consent. This dismayed her and caused her to stop publishing her work. As an act of rebellion, a group of fan fiction writers, including herself, published large amounts of irrelevant content, in hopes of confusing the data collectors. "We each have to do whatever we can to show them the output of our creativity is not for machines to harvest as they like,"3 she says. Kit Loffstadt is just one example of the many writers who have been affected in similar ways.

For many, AI technologies are stealing more than just the words on a page. New York Times reporter Sheera Frenkel says that fan fiction writers are "affronted at the idea that these machines have scraped what is, for them, very much a labor of love."4 Fan fiction writers put a lot of energy and creativity into their work, and they want it to be shown the respect it deserves.

AI has shown us how it can be useful, but the minor conveniences it provides do not outweigh the harm it can inflict on fan fiction writers. As new technologies rapidly develop, writers struggle to adapt and find ways to protect their work. Fan fiction writing may not be the most profitable work, but it provides important outlets for creativity. When AI companies exploit it, it can cause considerable harm to the writers, and their communities.

487 words

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Maelyn Slavik,
1st Place, Reg. 2, Edmunds Middle School, Burlington

AI Creates, But is it Creative?

"Art is the creative expression of ideas, emotions, and stories through various mediums such as painting, writing, music, and more."1 As you read this artificial intelligence (AI) generated definition of art, you realize that AI is saying that AI itself cannot be the creator of a true piece of art or artistic writing. In creative writing, people discover themselves through the words they type and the characters they bring to life. They mix their emotions and experiences into masterpieces, then let them become one with a page, inked stories filling the white.

AI can be a fantastic way to turn those story ideas into reality and get something in that blank space. It is quick, it provides as many options as requested, and it will succeed no matter how much skill or experience it is working with. Many people will say that this process is still true creative writing because they came up with the idea. Some even claim that AI-written novels are completely created by the person who feeds the prompts into the machine. A book called Death of an Author was written almost fully by artificial intelligence, yet the author, Stephen Marche, says that it belongs to him 100%. He says that the way he distributed the situations to the generator, pieced the scenes together, and ordered them, makes him the true creator. He also says, "But on the other hand, I didn't create the words."2 In a way, this does not matter- the story belongs to him, and AI was able to turn his story into a novel. The thought is what counts, right?

As a writer, I pour my ideas, emotions, and passion into the stories I compose; it would be a shame to see those human qualities pitifully attempted to be replicated by AI. While AI could handle using ideas, it does not have a human grasp on humor, guilt, joy, or any emotion- how could it? AI is an army of machines that lack the main element that makes creative writing so pure: passion. Art and writing are humanity in its finest, and AI sucks the humanity right out, leaving a hollow structure disguised as something that may resemble meaning. However, there isn't really value within the lines. There is little self-discovery through the words, little improvement the author got to see themself make. Using AI to write, or even assist writing, novels or stories takes away from the adventure of writing a book.

While I wrote my first book, I learned so much about myself and got to experience the joy of watching myself improve in amounts I did not even think were possible. As a creative writer, I do not think AI can or should be the writer of novels. AI's inhuman qualities and abilities simply do not match up to the experimental, delicate works of a real human writer. Creative writing is about people, and AI is not a person.

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Levi Stoll
1st Place, Region 3, Maple Street School, Manchester Center

Seeing the Big Picture: How Artificial Intelligence Transforms Diagnostic Radiology

In the past several years, the growth and accuracy of artificial intelligence (AI) has grown exponentially, with public AIs such as ChatGPT becoming popular. Extremely specialized AIs have also grown in accuracy and capability, especially those involved with statistics and probability. For instance, AI can now be implemented in every facet of medical imaging using a variety of models.[1] Artificial intelligence is a powerful tool in radiology that can greatly improve patient health when used correctly. In the realm of diagnostic imagery or interventional radiology, AI could be applied to multiple clinical use cases, whether providing additional support in a quiet rural area or triaging patients in a busy emergency department.[2] However, without a well reviewed database and unbiased output, these AIs might also be inaccurate and potentially harmful.

An average radiologist faces an overwhelming volume of medical images daily.[3] There are inevitable oversights in this too-often rushed work, so AI either assisting with the workload or helping radiologists improve their accuracy will improve both the precision of diagnoses and the overall efficiency of the radiology department. Image reconstruction AIs are able to increase the clarity of a photo, allowing radiologists to notice small details using less injected contrast (which can be harmful to patients). One of AI's greatest strengths in radiology is that it excels at detecting subtle abnormalities that can be missed entirely by human eyes. It can analyze extensive datasets in seconds, finding miniscule details in X-rays, MRIs, and CT scans. For instance, AI algorithms can spot early signs of cancer, fractures, or other anomalies with greater accuracy than radiologists.[4] Also, unlike humans, AI will consistently run smoothly and will not tire if it is running on a system with enough processing power for its workload.

While AI holds immense promise, it is not immune to pitfalls. One such issue of using AI in radiology is a bias in the data it has been fed. AI models learn from historical data and if that data presents unequal treatment of different groups, the model inherits those biases. Radiology datasets often lack diversity due to the great majority of past studies being conducted on white men. As a result, AI algorithms may give skewed results when analyzing images from underrepresented populations.[5]

Overall, I believe that AI will be a major boon to radiologists if there are appropriate trials and protocols developed. One might think AI could replace radiologists altogether but for artificial intelligence to attain the greatest accuracy, it must work alongside radiologists so results can be verified by both an AI model and a human.[6] AI holds great promise on many fronts, perhaps none as much as the medical field. We need to be cognizant of AI's flaws and give it human oversight, as an unregulated AI perpetuating biases and continuing errors would harm patients. Its tremendous potential and ability to

impact radiology is exactly why we need to exercise great caution when implementing artificial intelligence.

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Declan Read-Murrell,
1st Place, Reg. 4, Upper Valley Waldorf School, Quechee

Do The Risks Outweigh the Benefits of AI In Law Enforcement?

Law enforcement officers are tasked with keeping order and peace amongst the populace. Law enforcement agencies are becoming more reliant on artificial intelligence (A.I.), like many organizations now are, but is this technology fair and just? A.I. is an emerging technology which is potentially beneficial in some lines of work and detrimental in others. It is important to address the benefits and risks to further our understanding of this dawning age.

To begin with, A.I. has proven to be useful in facial recognition, swiftly gathering information in a matter of minutes that would normally take a human potentially weeks. According to the National Institute of Justice, “Video and image analysis is also prone to human errors due to sheer volume of information,” [1] Therefore, this technology will free up more resources and produce fewer errors. In addition to facial recognition, A.I. also assists police with “Preventative Policing” [2] which is a fairly new system that assists police in identifying future criminals before they can commit crimes.

Unfortunately, The American Bar Association has found that these A.I. systems are surprisingly heavily biased against people of color. An example that clearly shows the racial bias in A.I. was when the judicial artificial intelligence system COMPAS rated a white male charged with armed robbery and attempted armed robbery at a risk level of 3/10, while a black female who stole a bike and a scooter (a common petty theft) was rated an 8/10. [2] This example clearly demonstrates the bias of current A.I.

A.I. can also select certain neighborhoods as high or low risk to help guide where police assistance is needed the most. Unfortunately, this system is also biased, flagging black communities overwhelmingly more than white communities. JSTOR points this out as well stating, “Black people are more likely to be reported for a crime-whether the reporter is black or white. This leads black neighborhoods being marked as ‘high risk’ at a disproportionate rate.” [3] This analysis is further proof that racial bias is common in most forms of law and judicial A.I.

With the information gathered from both the benefits and the risks, the risks clearly outweigh the time-saving rewards, making the A.I. quite unreliable. In order to preserve people’s rights, we must prioritize accuracy over speed, especially in this particular field. Until better, more just A.I. is released, it is unsafe to use the current models. A.I. is still new and growing, and there are clearly still some rough areas that must be smoothed out. Therefore, we should continue look at ways to improve A.I. to preserve the safety of the people, and the fairness of the judicial system.

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