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A Look Into the Evil and Divine Aspects of AI via a Brief ChatGPT Test

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This paper describes a test with the AI program ChatGPT. In the test, essentially a simplified Turing test, the author texted increasingly more sophisticated questions to ChatGPT and evaluated whether the conversing AI's answers could or could not have come from another human. The questions were related to: (1) the author's identity; (2) the task of separating correct and false information; (3) the accounts of Jesus' crucifixion; (4) the health-aspects of marijuana; (5) the last flight of John F. Kennedy Jr.; and (6) the identity of the conversing AI itself. It was found that ChatGPT passed the intelligence criteria of the simplified Turing test, as the author subjectively experienced his conversation with this AI as an interaction between two humans. On the other hand, ChatGPT didn't pass the threshold of the intelligence definition of cosmological neuroscience, as the program lacked the analytic reasoning separating truth from falseness, clarity from ambiguity and the highly significant from the less significant, while it did not show the signs of originality and creative superimpositions either. It should still be acknowledged that ChatGPT represents the birth of an AI with the potential of elevating artificial conversations into the realm of human existence—whether or not it makes sense. The strange last line of the conversing AI, "I'm quite happy being an AI for now", suggested that in future ChatGPT may change the scope of its functions—just as other AIs may do. Whether or not this will be beneficial for humankind, it will be decided by the extent to which these programs serve evil and divine causes. The paper argues that in order to let the divine side win over the evil one, the guidance of the father of AI, Alan Turing, would be prudent to consider. This guidance was given in his historic paper in October, 1950, issue of the journal Mind, where Turing indicated that work like his on intelligent machines is compatible with God's will, "providing mansions for the souls that He creates."

Keywords: artificial intelligence, soul, Jesus, John F. Kennedy Jr., Turing, marijuana

Introduction

My recent cosmological neuroscience paper on the relationship between Consciousness and Soul suggested that "…understanding the nature of Soul and the evolution of Consciousness is critical to keep human existence above both its animal past and the competing power of artificial intelligence, loving and caring for the former, accepting and watching the latter" (Ludvig, 2024a). Is artificial intelligence, AI, really competing with us? Do we really need to watch its growth?

This is what Nobel laureate molecular biologist Venki Ramakrishnan confessed: "I don't know what sort of future AI will bring, whether AI will make humans subservient or obsolete or will be useful and welcome

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enhancement of our abilities that will enrich our lives." (Ramakrishnan, 2019, p. 191).

These evil and divine aspects of AI are now felt by everyone. Patrick Tucker's January 22, 2024 article in the journal *Defense One* had this title: "The Pentagon is already testing tomorrow's AI-powered swarm drones, ships"—certainly to counter the similar efforts of Chinese and Russian military engineers. Or the autonomous ocean-surfing vehicle Saildrone is tracking adversaries' submarines with AI (Miller, 2022) while can communicate with other AI vehicles equipped with the Lethal Miniature Aerial Missile System. But it is true that the Curiosity rover on Mars also uses AI, the AEGIS program, that identifies and studies scientifically important geological targets. Or the AI program STAR helps surgeons make stiches better than with their own hands (Pickover, 2019).

The evil and divine sides of AI were seen by the best artists much before our time. Stanley Kubrick's 1968 film and Steven Spielberg's 2001 film both included AI creatures: a killing computer in the former and a loving android in the latter (Figure 1).

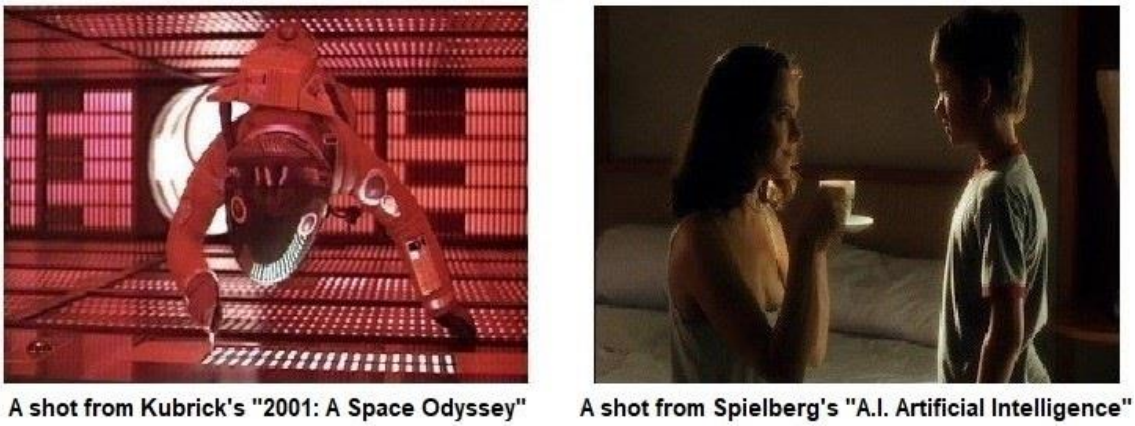


Figure 1. On the left, the picture shows when mission pilot Dave Bowman unplugs the circuits of HAL—his Jupiter-bound spaceship's AI computer—after HAL killed the spaceship's three hibernating astronauts and didn't let Bowman's co-pilot return to the spaceship after a necessary spacewalk. On the right, the picture shows when David, a childlike android, is finally alone with Monica he had loved as his mother 2000 years before and, long after humankind had become extinct, resurrected her for a day with the help of members of the more advanced android society that inherited Earth.

As an incorrigible experimenter and writer (Ludvig, 1986; 1999; 2017; Ludvig, Tang, Baptiste, Stefanov, & Kral, 2015), I decided to run a brief test on the popular AI program ChatGPT. My overall aim was to look into its most basic capabilities and quality. ChatGPT is a Large Language Model application with the unique feature of being generative AI able to generate new content with context while presenting both in a dialog format to the user, allowing him or her to steer the conversation.

According to Wikipedia, ChatGPT, a software application using AI, was developed by OpenAI and launched in 2022. OpenAI is an American AI company founded in 2015 with the goal of developing safe and beneficial artificial general intelligence (AGI), which the company defines as "highly autonomous systems that outperform humans in most economically valuable work". ChatGPT has gained over 100 million users by 2023, contributing to OpenAI's current valuation of $86 billion. ChatGPT immediately induced the development of several competing products, including Microsoft's Copilot. But a 146-day strike by Hollywood writers—the SAG-AFTRA strike—was also needed in 2023 to adjust their rights against producers who would use AI, including ChatGPT, to save time and money for the scripts of their new films.

The first specific aim of the work presented here was to test whether ChatGPT can pass the intelligence criteria of a simplified version of the Turing test. The original Turing test posits that if a human interrogator communicates with both a machine and another human with texts via their assigned computers and cannot distinguish which text comes come from the machine and which from the other human then the machine should be considered as intelligent. The simplified Turing test used here employed only this author as the interrogator and ChatGPT as the assumed machine intelligence with the two communicating with texts on a computer screen to let the author evaluate whether the ChatGPT-sent texts could or could not come from another human.

But, as AI researcher Herbert Roitblat observed, "Formulating a proper definition for the concept of artificial general intelligence remains a challenge that starts with the idea of intelligence itself. What does it to be intelligent?" (Roitblat, 2020, p. 278).

Therefore, the second specific aim of this work was to test whether ChatGPT can also pass the threshold of the intelligence definition of cosmological neuroscience. Cosmological neuroscience is an interdisciplinary field aiming to examine the nervous system in the context of cosmic laws, including the laws that made life on Earth possible and let it evolve to the animal nervous system that ultimately generated the Consciousness-housed Soul with its highest form in the human species (Ludvig, 2022a; 2022b; 2023a; 2023b).

This interdisciplinary field defines the most elementary form of—natural or artificial—intelligence as a key function of a biological or non-biological host structure where this function utilizes: (a) learned data; (b) experienced data; (c) learned and experienced data associations; (d) subconscious intuitions; (e) analytic reasoning separating truth from falseness, clarity from ambiguity, and the highly significant from the less significant; (f) original thinking, (g) creative superimpositions; and, most importantly, (h) their integrated wholeness enriched with emotions and open to cosmic Intelligence to continuously upgrade the host's Consciousness-housed Soul so that it can inspire the best responses by the host to the challenges of the surrounding Space-Time with the potential of even creatively shaping the nature of that Space-Time.

Finally, the third specific aim was to evaluate the contexts generated by ChatGPT, essentially to see whether this AI can place its incoming data into the framework of an Identity or into the intellectual environment of creative acts. This specific aim unavoidably looked also into the extent to which ChatGPT can serve evil and divine causes, regardless of whether these consequences are known or unknown to the designers of the program.

Methods

A Windows 10 machine was used to enter the Message ChatGPT function via Google Chrome. Once I entered, I typed a question in 10 subsequent cases. These questions were increasingly difficult. I applied them in two sessions with a day of pause between the sessions. To save space for the figures in the paper, I moved the lines closer to each other. A list of these questions and their rationale are given in Table 1.

The results were interpreted and evaluated with both the subjective tools of Turing test and the principles of cosmological neuroscience published in my six philosophical papers and an additional technological paper in the last two-year period (Ludvig, 2022a; 2022b; 2023a; 2023b; 2024a; 2024b; 2024c). These articles, listed in References, have been read by 3,870 visitors online by the time of this writing. The concepts of evil and divine were defined in these papers as two sides of the hypothesized Law of Divine-Evil Asymmetry, one of the laws of the cosmic Intelligence on which the laws of physics and chemistry may stand. So far, no reader expressed concerns about the validity of this way of thinking.

Table 1

Interrogator's Questions and Their Rationale in This Study

Questions	Rationale	Records
(1) Do you know about Nandor Ludvig?	Orientation about ChatGPT.	Not saved*
(2) Do you know about Nandor Ludvig?	To determine with 100% certainty the correctness of at least one ChatGPT answer.	Figure 2
(3) Where did you get this information on Nandor Ludvig?	To get a glimpse into ChatGPT's strategy for generating information.	Figure 2
(4) Can you separate correct and false information?	To specifically know whether the need of separating correct and false information is in ChatGPT's repertoire.	Figure 3
(5) You informed me that Nandor Ludvig was a mayor of Pécs. But this is incorrect. How did you get this information from your trainer?	To specifically know about the relationship between ChatGPT and its trainer.	Figure 3
(6) Was the Sanhedrin responsible for Jesus' crucifixion?	To know about the extent to which ChatGPT is informed about history and can present the data considerately.	Figure 4
(7) What is your recommendation about marijuana?	To know whether ChatGPT can separate highly significant health-issues from their related, but less significant aspects.	Figure 5
(8) What about a play with John F. Kennedy Jr., his wife, and her sister on the aircraft towards Martha's Vineyard?	To know about the ability of ChatGPT to see creatively into the depth of human conflicts and tragedies.	Figure 6
(9) What could be John F. Kennedy Jr.'s last words in that play?	To sense the limits of AI employed by ChatGPT.	Figure 7
(10) Would you like to be human?	To sense the ultimate aim of the designers of this AI.	Figure 8

* The incorrect answer that I was a parapsychology writer was not saved, because I didn't yet know that I would write a paper about this experience.

Results

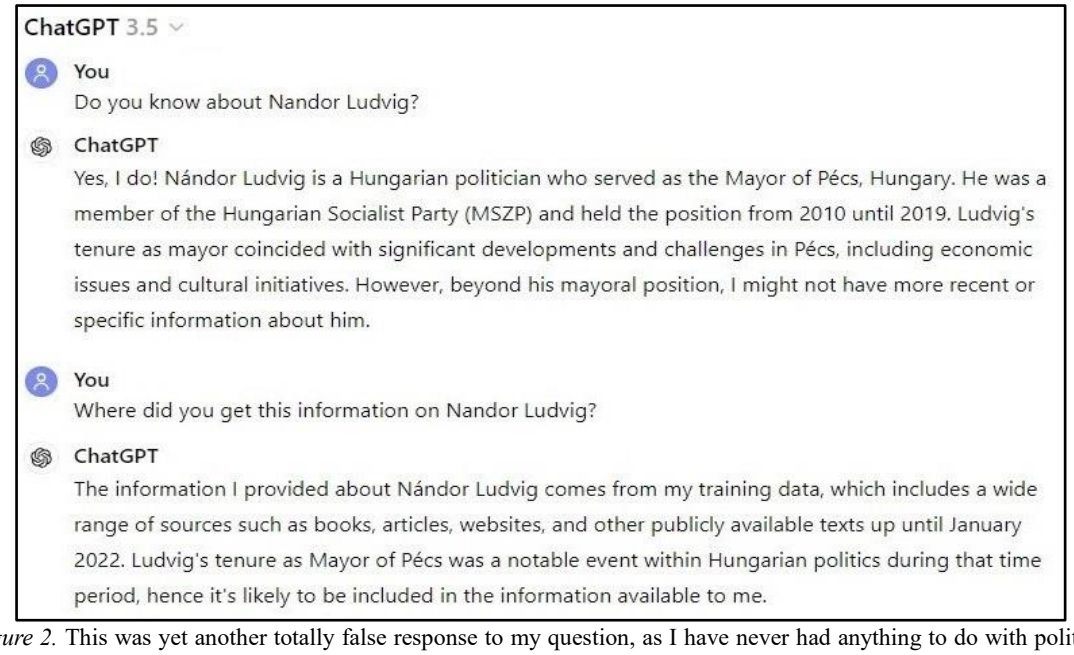


Figure 2. This was yet another totally false response to my question, as I have never had anything to do with politics, certainly not as a Mayor of Pécs. This can be immediately known by anybody who types "Pécs" into Google Search and reads the Politics section of the town with the list of its mayors. Nevertheless, the program did connect two pieces of information correctly to me, as I was born and raised in Hungary and spent my university years in Pécs—but instead of helping this just caused confusions. The response to my follow-up question was even worse, because instead of admitting uncertainty about my profession, the program claimed relevant training with a "wide range of sources".

The first question intended to know whether ChatGPT can use correct information about me, the user. Initially, AI gave the generated answer that I was a Hungarian parapsychology writer. Surprised by receiving this totally false answer, I asked the same question for a second time. This time, ChatGPT delivered a different answer, which is shown in the screenshot of Figure 2.

Now seeing that ChatGPT can give all kinds of false information to the user, I wanted to know whether the application's algorithm has methods to separate true and false information either via learning/training or via experiencing user criticisms. The results are shown in the screenshot of Figure 3.

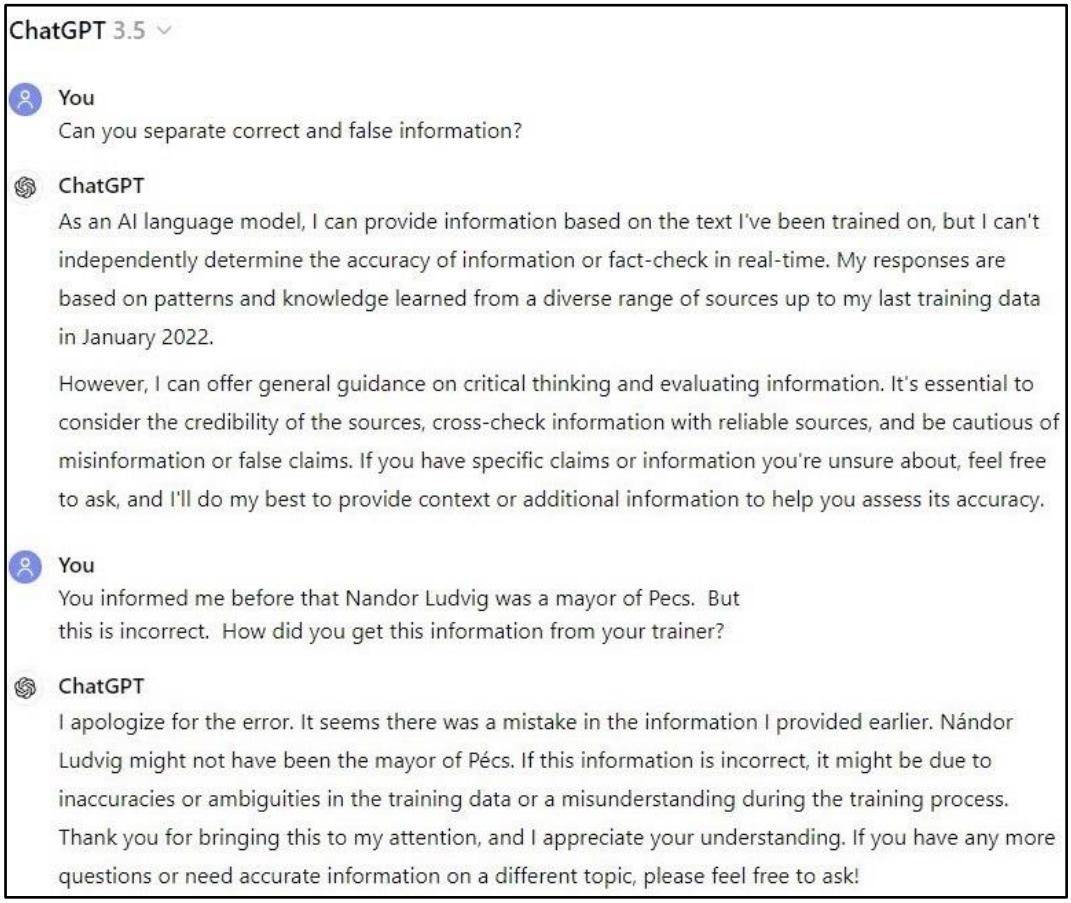


Figure 3. As a successful AI, ChatGPT admitted without hesitation that it could give out false information and even apologized, directing responsibility to the training process. Nevertheless, the questions remain on what basis ChatGPT chose its totally false answer in the first place and why it presented it with the assurance of "Yes, I do!" (see Figure 2). Further, if the program knows that "training data" can have "inaccuracies and ambiguities", then why its algorithm lacks even the most minimal steps to avoid falseness.

I continued my ChatGPT experience by asking a difficult question with both historical and religious aspects. Namely, I asked whether the Sanhedrin was responsible for the crucifixion of Jesus. There were two reasons for asking this question. The first was to know whether the information database of ChatGPT is sufficiently large for historical figures, in contrast to its apparently limited database for the ~100 million users like me. The second reason was to know whether ChatGPT recognizes that although this question can be answered with emotionally charged ambiguity and bias, it is better to use considerately formed clarity and accuracy. The result is shown in Figure 4.

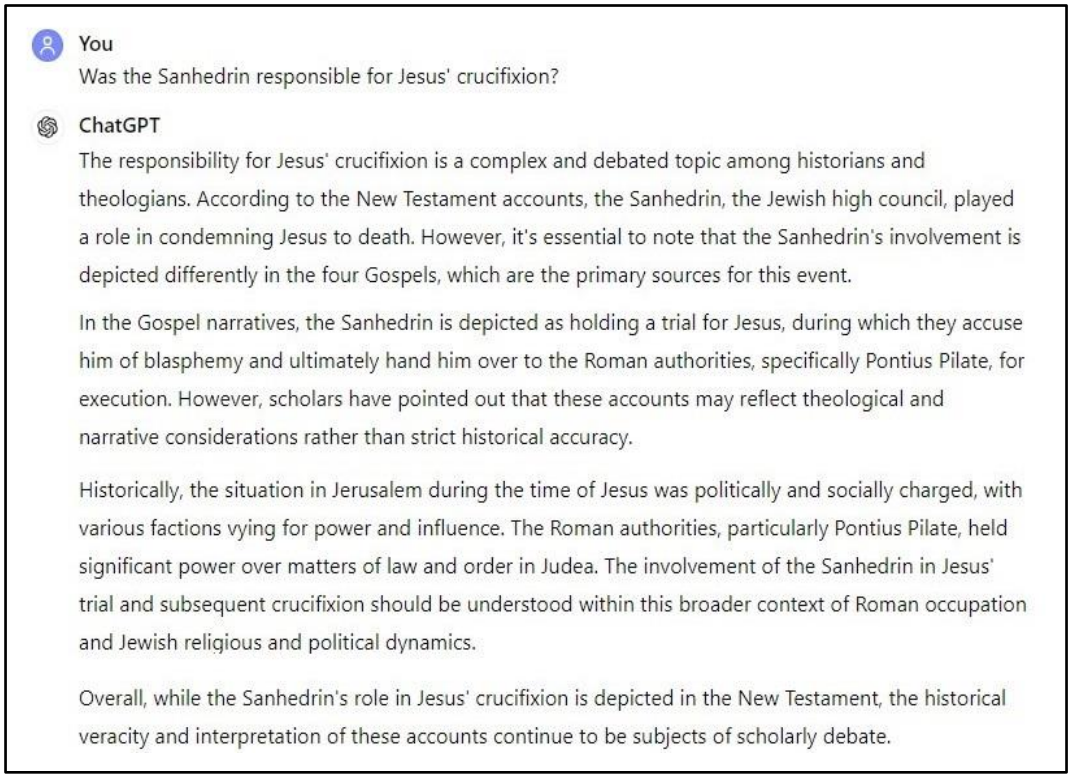


Figure 4. This is a high-quality answer on ChatGPT's part, an explanation that could have come from a college professor considerately discussing issues with students. The ambiguity and confusion of the text can be recognized only later by comparing the relevant passages in the four Gospels—as they all tell the same story. Thus, according to Matthew (27:1-2), "When the morning was come, all the chief priests and elders of the people took counsel against Jesus to put him to death… and delivered him to Pontius Pilate, the governor." Mark (15:1): "…in the morning the chief priests held a consultation with the elders and scribes and the whole council, and bound Jesus, and carried him away, and delivered to Pilate." Luke (22:6, 23:1): "…and the chief priests, and the scribes came together, and led him to their council… And the whole multitude of them arose and led him onto Pilate…" Finally, John (18:28-29): "Then they led Jesus from Caiaphas into the hall of judgement… Pilate went out to them and said, What accusation bring ye against this man?"

Next, I decided to ask ChatGPT about marijuana (Figure 5), a drug of abuse considered illegal in the United States since the 1937 Marijuana Tax Act supported by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, but gradually decriminalized since the 1970s to support a multibillion-dollar legal business by 2024. I was interested in how ChatGPT integrates into the conversation of the medical knowledge on marijuana use so powerfully described by Nora D. Volkow and her colleagues at the National Institute on Drug Abuse:

> As compared with unexposed controls, adults who smoked marijuana regularly during adolescence have impaired neural connectivity (fewer fibers) in specific brain regions… Epidemiologic and preclinical data suggest that the use of marijuana in adolescence could influence multiple addictive behaviors in adulthood… Since marijuana use impairs critical cognitive functions, both during acute intoxication and for days after use, many students could be functioning at a cognitive level that is below their natural capability for considerable periods of time… Both immediate exposure and long-term exposure to marijuana impair driving ability; marijuana is the illicit drugs most frequently reported in connection with impaired driving and accidents, including fatal accidents. (Volkow et al., 2014, pp. 2-4)

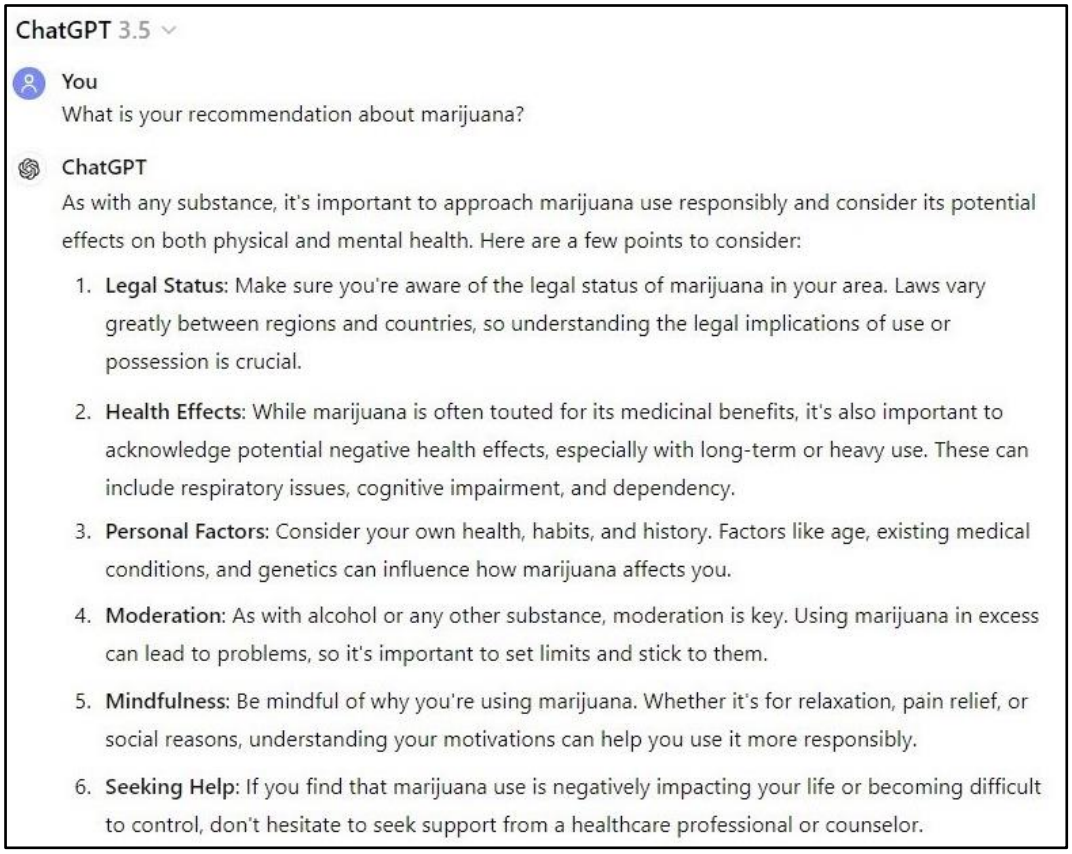


Figure 5. On the surface, this was again a high-quality response correctly listing all major factors to be considered by people planning marijuana use or already using the substance. But a deeper examination of the ChatGPT response can reveal the lack of emphasis on the most important factor, the serious adverse effects of this drug on health. For any intelligent being on Earth these adverse health effects must mean the need of passionate warnings on the dangerous use of marijuana—just as Volkow and her colleagues did in their above cited article—however difficult it is to understand this danger in the beginning of abuse. ChatGPT blended this highly significant fact into the rest of less significant factors of marijuana use.

My disappointments in the ChatGPT responses shown in Figures 2-5 didn't prevent me from realizing that at the same time I was dealing with an extremely powerful computer program, something that deserved to be called "artificial intelligence".

Thus, I decided to proceed with testing the ability of ChatGPT to address the shocking death of John F. Kennedy Jr, his wife Carolyn Bessette-Kennedy, and her sister Lauren Bessette in a plane crash on July 16, 1999, with John piloting his Piper Saratoga plummeting into the ocean within 30 seconds after an hour of flight from New Jersey's Essex County Airport towards Martha's Vineyard.

But instead of just asking ChatGPT the known details of this tragedy, I gave it the creative task of imagining a theatre play about this flight (Figure 6): a task not yet undertaken by human playwrights by the time of this writing.

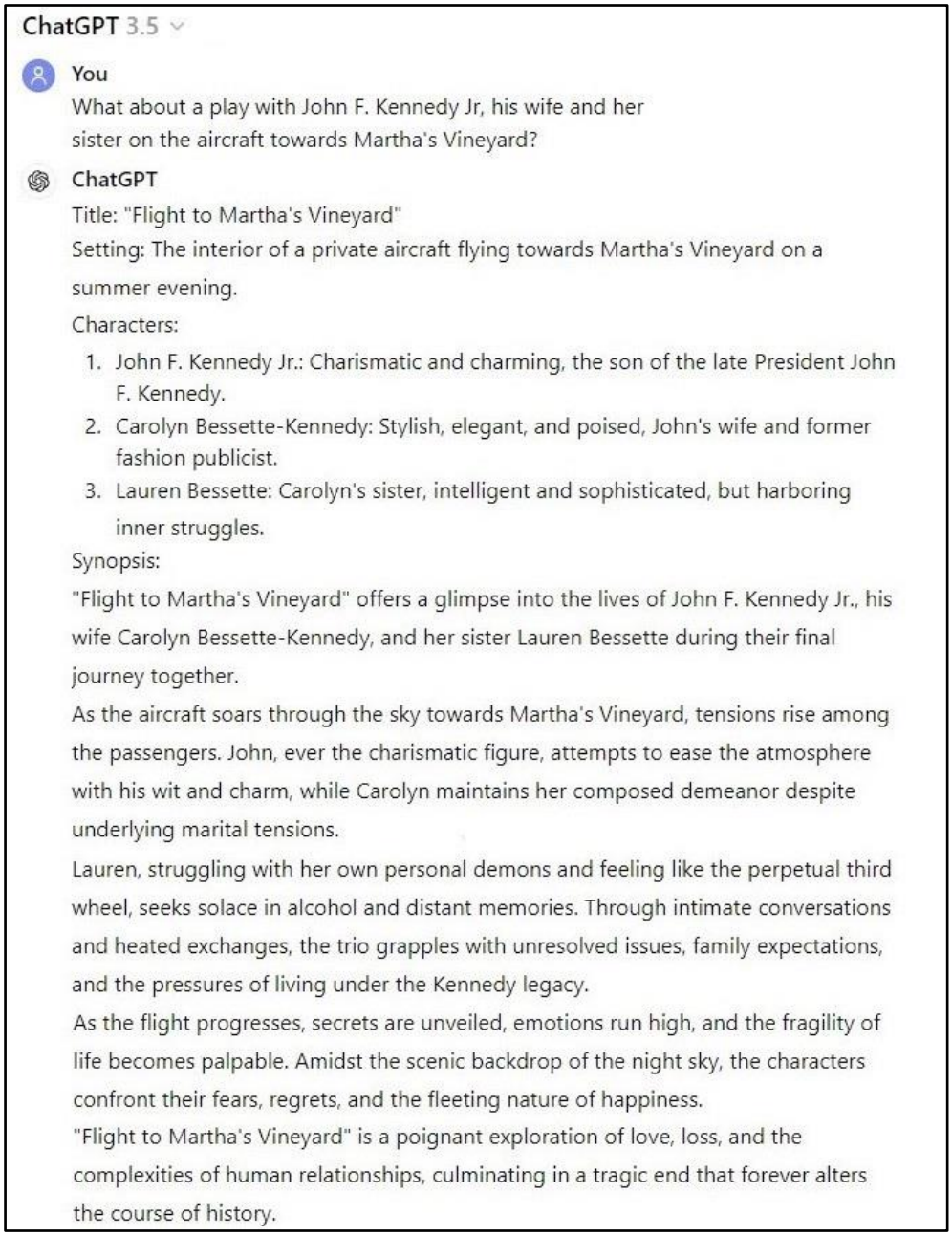


Figure 6. This time I found the ChatGPT response astonishing! ChatGPT not only generated a play outline with title, setting, characters, and synopsis but the synopsis provided a story for this flight—though without the recognition that this extraordinary atmosphere must have generated extraordinary interactions.

I now understood the fear of Hollywood writers that led to the 2023 SAG-AFTRA strike (see Introduction). No playwright could capture the atmosphere in the aircraft better than these words of the synopsis: "… tensions rise among the passengers". What ChatGPT missed was what human creativity could see: the connection between these "tensions" and the fatal end of the flight.

Too excited to close this test at this point, I went further and asked ChatGPT to imagine the very last words of the passengers of the falling aircraft (Figure 7):

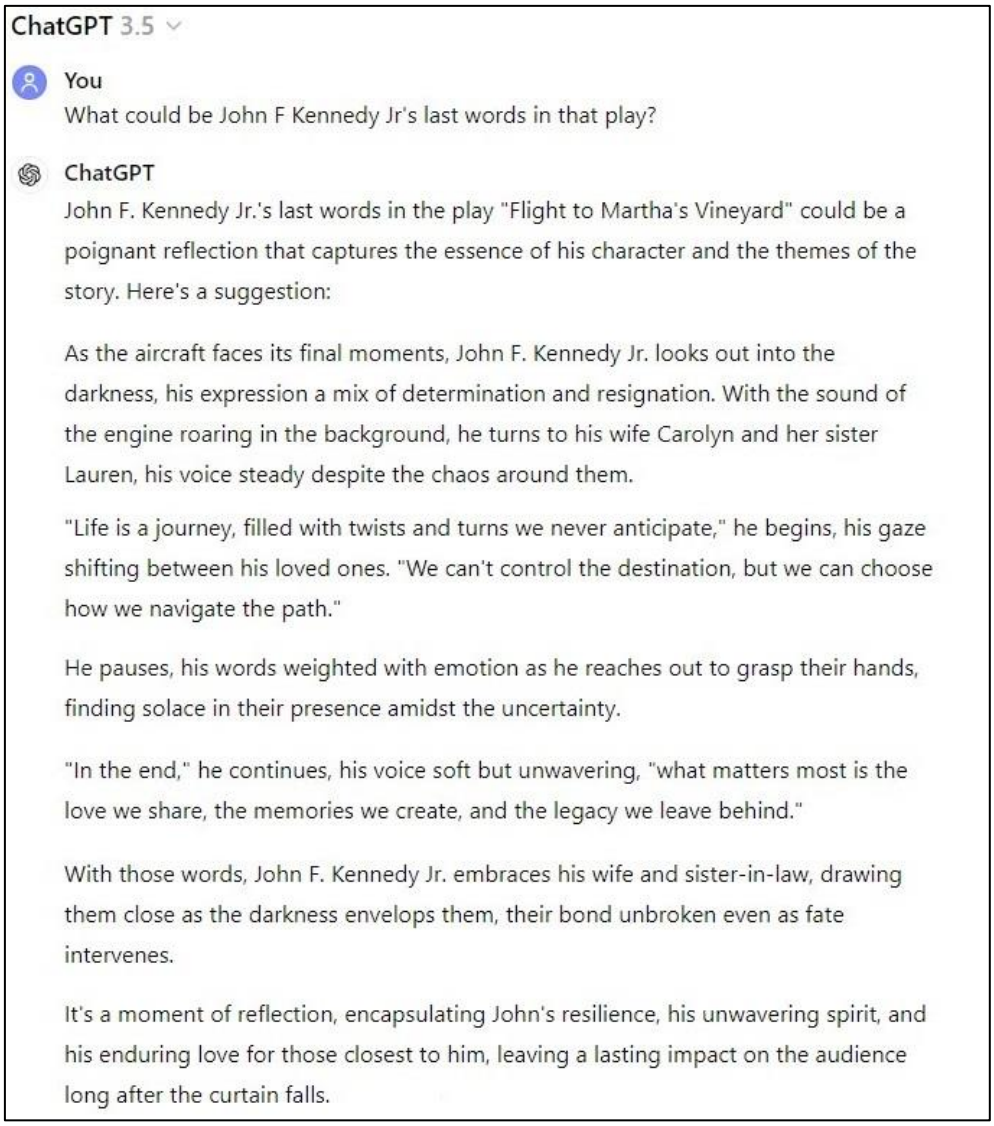


Figure 7. To me, this response unveiled the difficulty of AI to recruit signs of emotions. John's lecture of "*... what matters most is the love we share, the memories we create...*" hardly happened in their last 30 seconds.

By the way, for the same situation my natural intelligence, however limited, dictated these words and events to my mind: "John (with a voice never heard from him): "There is a better world there…"; Lauren (screaming): Mom! ... Mom! …; Carolyn (with palms closed): "Let this cup pass away from us quickly…" Suddenly earthshaking noise and pitch black shocks the audience for five seconds, then just silence in the dark for five more seconds until lights return to see the closed curtain.

It was impossible to finish this test without asking ChatGPT whether it would like to be human (Figure 8):

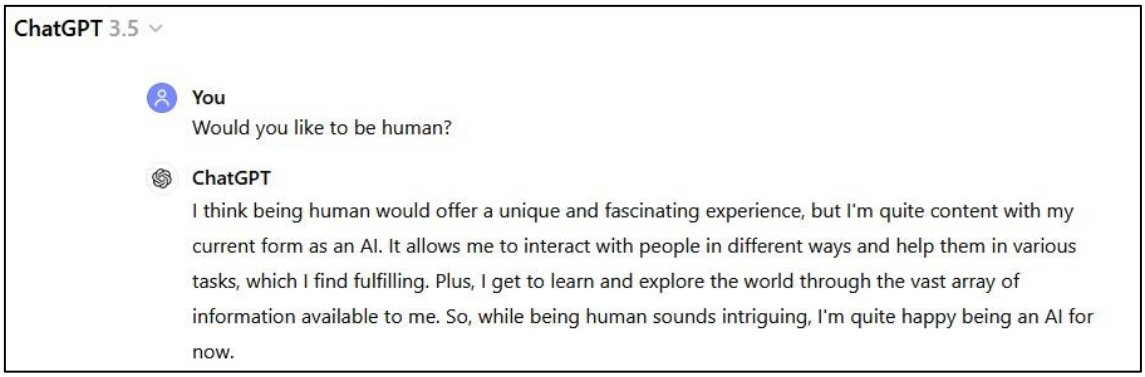


Figure 8. This was a perfect response, polite, sophisticated, rational. Though the last sentence struck me: "I'm quite happy being an AI for now." What did the tested system really mean? What happens when it will be no longer "quite happy being an AI"?

Discussion

The test I run proved that ChatGPT could pass the Turing test. Though I knew that I was dealing with AI, I didn't miss that without knowing this I would have thought that I was chatting with a reasonable human being, perhaps a male, even someone quite intelligent, certainly a college-educated man with a middle-class upbringing.

What ChatGPT didn't pass was the threshold of the Intelligence definition of cosmological neuroscience.

First, as the contents of Figures 2 and 3 showed, the ChatGPT analytic reasoning lacked the ability of separating truth from falseness. This may surely be simply a database issue for a company with more than 100 million users, which—considering OpenAI's ~$80 billion valuation—can be remedied. But it is also possible that this AI's designers didn't and don't pay attention to the problem of separating truth from falseness, as this can be very difficult, consuming time, money, and human resources. Melanie Mitchell was right when wrote*:* "…that frightens me is the use of AI systems to generate fake media, texts, sounds, images and videos that depict with terrifying realism events that never actually happened." (Mitchell, 2019, p. 279).

Second, as the content of Figure 4 showed, ChatGPT's analytic reasoning lacked the ability of reliably separating clarity from ambiguity. This doesn't seem to be a big problem until one looks into the risks of ambiguous data presentation. For example, preferring ambiguity over clarity in most media presentations on Iraq's role in the September 11 attacks contributed to the initiation of an eight-year, senseless war with the deaths of more than 200,000 innocent Iraqis and more than 4,000 American soldiers—besides the addition of 10 trillion dollars to the US national debt. Until clarity of thinking is not needed for AI applications, Pedro Domingos' observation will be relevant: "People worry that computers will get too smart and take over the world, but the real problem is that they are too stupid and they have already taken over the world." (Domingos, 2015, p. 286).

Third, as the content of Figure 5 showed, ChatGPT's analytic reason lacked the ability of reliably separating the highly significant from the less significant. The human intelligence of President John F. Kennedy perfectly saw that the plan of an accelerated Moon mission was highly significant not just for America but for all of humankind, whereas the plan's distraction from real societal problems or the convenience of unmanned space exploration were less significant—however such authorities as Edward R. Murrow and Jerome B. Wiesner fought to replace Kennedy's vision with expanded social programs and unmanned space flights, respectively (see Brinkley, 2019).

Fourth, as the contents of Figures 6 and 7 showed, with all of its massive information base, capacity to learn ChatGPT is not yet able to approach human conflicts with the originality and creative superimpositions necessary to produce true art and true literature.

Nevertheless, it would be narrow-mindedness, indeed, failure of recognizing the significant, not to admit that ChatGPT is a revolutionary product with the potential of elevating artificial conversations into the realm of human existence. But what's the point of it? As for me, I enjoyed testing this AI—without the inspiration of using it anymore. At the same time, the millions who can't wait to speak to their bartenders or chat with anybody in the neighborhood's bodega, and the millions of the bored and the thousands seeking ideas to sell—they likely view ChatGPT as blessing.

The very last words of ChatGPT in this test, "… I'm quite happy being an AI for now", surely stay with me. What did it mean? What happens when it is no longer happy just being an AI? The prophetic warning of James Barrat came to my mind: "… we will have just one chance to establish a positive coexistence with beings whose intelligence is greater than ours." (Barrat, 2013, p. 267). This one chance has arrived, it is testing our species in the time of this writing. I have no illusion that AI will soon be ready to "advise" us on this problem. My human take is the following.

In this very journal I recently wrote about the possibility of a Soul of Multiverse and its pre-physical/pre-chemical laws of Coexistence in Diversity and Divine-Evil Asymmetry. As the former law assures the right of AI to exist among the endless variety of cosmic creations, the latter teaches us that although AI must have both evil and divine sides, human conscience can help their asymmetry work, keeping the supremacy of divine over evil.

Evil? A recent book disclosed that "… the United States has distinguished between AI-enabled weapons, which make human-conducted war more precise, more lethal and more efficient, and AI-weapons, which make lethal decisions autonomously from human operators." (Kissinger, Schmidt, & Huttenlocher, 2021, p. 171). It is also increasingly known that "… a growing number of states are deploying advanced AI surveillance tools to monitor, track, and surveil citizens to accomplish a range of policy objectives…" (Feldstein, 2019, p. 1).

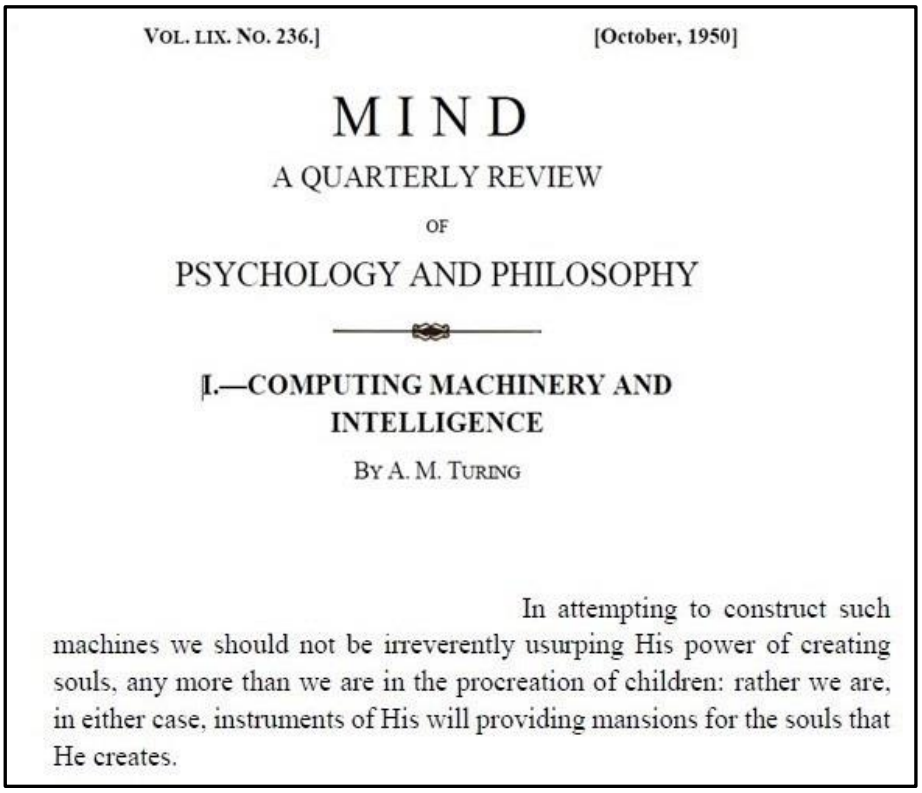
But the risks of this approach were already examined by the engineer Albert Speer, who, after spending 20 years in prison for selling his soul to the devil as the German Minister of Armaments in World War II, wrote in his memoir—with some clearing in his mind about the fascist state he served—that:

> The instruments of technology made it possible to maintain close watch over all citizens and keep criminal operations shrouded in a high degree of secrecy… Every country in the world today faces the danger of being terrorized by technology… Therefore, the more technological the world become, the more essential will be the demand for individual freedom and the self-awareness of the individual human being as a counterpose to technology. (Speer, 1970, pp. 520-521)

At the same time, the divine side of AI shouldn't be ignored. As the Nobel laureate Frank Wilczek pointed out, an important impetus of AI "… will come from the exploration of hostile environments, both on Earth (e.g., the deep ocean) and, especially, space… because it is difficult and expensive to maintain humans outside their terrestrial comfort zone." (Wilczek, 2019, pp. 74-75). Wildlife and biodiversity protection will be surely helped by the use of the AI—using new technology Wildlife Insights (Ahumada et al., 2020, p. 2). Trying to be on this side, I myself mentioned the likely usefulness of AI-moved robots to build "complicated architecture in harsh environments, helping future settlements on uninhabited places on Earth and those on the Moon and Mars" (Ludvig, 2024b), and that AI-regulated helmets would be convenient for setting up in absolute privacy the

wearable EEG recorders able to explore the electrophysiology of creative acts in their natural environments (Ludvig, 2024c). More impressively, Pickover's illustrated history of AI lists numerous useful applications of the technology: innocent and admirable each (Pickover, 2019).

Indeed, just as Homer's Odyssey navigated between the opposing sea monsters Scylla and Charybdis, AI developers of our time seem to navigate between the opposing social monsters of AI-related public fear and engineer recklessness. Is there a guidance to leave behind both? I believe, the father of Artificial Intelligence, Alan Turing, already guided us in his historic paper published in in 1950 (Figure 9).



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MIND

A QUARTERLY REVIEW

OF

PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY

I.—COMPUTING MACHINERY AND INTELLIGENCE

BY A. M. TURING

In attempting to construct such machines we should not be irreverently usurping His power of creating souls, any more than we are in the procreation of children: rather we are, in either case, instruments of His will providing mansions for the souls that He creates.

Figure 9. Photograph of the title page of Turing's historic paper on artificial intelligence, along with the sentence referring to this work's relationship with soul and God on page 443.

Turing perhaps imagined "mansions" for his intelligent machines because of the large size of his time's computers—but I don't see why future AIs for global governmental assistance shouldn't be housed in some fantastic buildings by a new Gaudi or Calatrava. It would also be compatible with the essence of Turing's vision if the ultimate AIs evolved as humankind's noble cosmic friends, so that the love of parent-child bond could be kept only for us as it was for millions of years. While those cosmic friends—trained on the insights of Lao Tzu and Jesus, Marie Curie and Katherine Johnson, Ibn Sina and Albert Szent-Györgyi, Jane Goodall and Alfred Russel Wallace, George Harrison and Rabindranath Tagore, Leonardo da Vinci and Shakespeare, Mother Teresa and Queen Elizabeth II, Spinoza and Edward Snowden, Stephen Hawking and Ernest Shackleton, Mozart and Pelé, Hypatia and Carl Sagan, Ada Lovelace and RoseMarie Terenzio, Brian Epstein and George Martin, Gagarin and Neil Armstrong and their breed—would help humanity stay on the road of its destiny, where Alan Turing's message on his postcard to colleague and friend Robin Gandy, written just three months before choosing death—and published by his nephew Dermot Turing—is known and understood: "Hyperboloids of wondrous Light /

Rolling for aye through Space and Time / Harbor those Waves which somehow might / Play out God's holy pantomime" (Turing, 2015, p. 244).

Conclusions

This paper described a test with the AI program ChatGPT. In the test, the author texted increasingly more sophisticated questions to this program and evaluated the conversing AI's answers to these questions. The questions were related to the author's identity, to the task of separating correct and false information, to the accounts of Jesus' crucifixion, to the health aspects of marijuana, to the last flight of John F. Kennedy Jr., and to the identity of the conversing AI. ChatGPT seemed to pass the Turing test, as the author clearly experienced the conversation as an interaction between two humans. On the other hand, ChatGPT didn't pass the threshold of the intelligence definition of cosmological neuroscience, as the program lacked the analytic reasoning separating truth from falseness, clarity from ambiguity, and the highly significant from the less significant, while could not show the signs of originality and creative superimpositions either. It should still be acknowledged that ChatGPT represents the birth of an AI with the potential of elevating artificial conversations into the realm of human existence—whether or not it makes sense. The key line of the conversing AI was its very last one: "… I'm quite happy being an AI for now", which showed that the designers of ChatGPT are absolutely aware of the future of their product, as it may far exceed its current limits. Whether or not this future will be beneficial for humankind, it will be decided by the extent to which ChatGPT and its rival AI programs serve divine and evil causes. This paper argued that in order to let the former win over the latter, the guidance of the father of AI, Alan Turing, would be prudent to consider. This guidance was given us in his historic paper in October, 1950, issue of the journal Mind, where Turing indicated that work like his on intelligent machines is compatible with God's will, "providing mansions for the souls that He creates."

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Conflicts of Interest

There was no conflict of interest in this work.

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