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Editor's Introduction

Artificial Intelligence in Warfare and Affective Computing

One can hardly overestimate the enthusiasm and ardent zeal researchers and laypersons alike have regarding matters related to artificial intelligence technology. In complete denial of this research project's military roots, researchers from all academic disciplines dissect all aspects of life united in an effort of reaching the celebrated goal of mastering the body, mind, and emotions of other humans; while simultaneously a largely unsuspecting public voluntarily delivers the research data needed for advancing this task.

Funding for it appears to be unlimited; an army of operatives is worldwide active at public and private universities, as government contractors, and in the service of high-tech monopolizing corporations. Code language is being developed not only for its legitimate application within software development, but also in publications that attempt to apply forcefully a reductionist methodological approach to the complexity of human intuition, emotion, spirituality, and freedom. Any deviation from or critique of this newly coined gospel results in the premature ending of one's career. Arguably, this language based on algorithm will work only as long as the public extends trust to these exalted experts; if that trust should ever break, the house of AI mirrors would shatter.

The essays assembled here will be accessible to readers with little or no previous knowledge of the subject matter, while at the same time offering insights and posing challenges to readers with familiarity of artificial intelligence research. Ulrich Furbach (Koblenz) describes strategies borrowed from cognitive science that can feed the data stream of neural networks to the end of simulating or effectuating artificial cognition which he subsequently compares to aspects of Karl Jaspers' logic. In contrast, Albrecht Kiel (Konstanz) argues that such models are insufficiently addressing Jaspers' understanding of consciousness and that they are also deficient with respect to considering the overall human condition. Catrin Misselhorn (Göttingen) extends a humanistic conceptual scheme to extend full agency to operatives equipped with artificial intelligence. In contrast, Jörg Noller (Munich) envisions a holistic application of artificial intelligence as a means to the end of enhancing human life.

Joseph Chapa (U.S. Air Force) discusses the proportionality principle with respect to a commander's use of artificial intelligence data regarding the situation on a battlefield. Kevin Schieman (West Point) holds that rule recognition might qualify as a sufficient condition for morally acceptable lethal autonomous weapons use. Four critics, namely, Gregory Reichberg (Oslo), Ryan Jenkins (San Luis Obispo), Patrick Bratton (U.S. Army), and George Lucas (U.S. Navy) review critically Robert Latiff's (Notre Dame) book *Future Peace*. Latiff responds to the critiques with insightful remarks that are informed by his lifelong service in the military in a variety of high-ranking functions. Latiff and his critics do agree, however, that the challenge of using artificial intelligence in the military lays not in sophisticated weaponry and equipment, but consists in unintended consequences when it is used at the level of command and control.

A discussion of these topics is posted at https://www.youtube.com/@ExistenzJournal/videos.

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