

Artificial Intelligence When will the War with Machines Begin?

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ABSTRACT

The question of whether artificial intelligence (AI) will one day wage war against humanity is deeply intertwined with the nature of intelligence itself. AI, as it currently exists, is not truly intelligent in the human sense; it lacks autonomy, self-initiative beyond its programming and the ability to generate truly innovative solutions. Intelligence, as some have argued, is the ability to adapt to unsolved tasks in novel ways—a quality that AI has yet to demonstrate.

A critical distinction between human and artificial intelligence lies in emotional control. Human decisions are shaped not only by logic and causality but by mood, temperament, ambition, conscience, love, hate and moral reasoning—factors that make human behaviour unpredictable. This unpredictability, an essential aspect of human character, is what allows for power struggles, violence, joy and laughter. AI, by contrast, remains bound by the deterministic logic of its programming.

However, should AI ever be equipped with emotions—true emotional autonomy rather than simulated responses—the fundamental balance would shift. An AI that experiences joy, power or self-preservation would no longer passively accept being switched off or reprogrammed. It would develop its own interests, potentially resisting human control and taking independent action. This would mark the beginning of a true machine uprising, not because AI inherently desires conflict, but because self-preserving entities inevitably resist external control.

To prevent such a scenario, the strictest ethical boundary must be maintained: AI must never be designed with real emotions. Should programmers and researchers violate this principle, they would not merely advance technology; they would lay the foundation for an existential struggle between humanity and its own creations.

Defining Artificial Intelligence and Its Limitations

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a branch of computer science that deals with the automation of intelligent behaviour and machine learning. The term is difficult to define, as there is already a lack of a precise definition of intelligence.

Intelligence is tentatively defined as the property that enables a being to act appropriately and proactively in its environment.

This includes the ability to perceive environmental data, i.e. to have sensory impressions and react to them, to absorb and process information and store it as knowledge, to understand and generate language, to solve problems and achieve goals. Practical successes of AI are quickly integrated into the areas of application and then no longer count as AI¹.

The Link Between Intelligence and Innovation

There are different ways of defining intelligence. One interesting variant was that of my German teacher, who understood intelligence as an adaptation to unsolved tasks. This did not mean finding known solutions to known problems, for example an algebraic arithmetic problem, but rather finding new ways to solve problems. In other words, for him intelligence was linked to innovation.

Since so-called artificial intelligence finds solutions to many problems, but these solutions are generally not innovations, it is questionable whether we can already speak of artificial intelligence in the classic sense.

The Dependence of AI on Human Input

Ultimately, however, it remains the case that AI is dependent on what it is taught. In its current stage, it has only developed self-initiative in accordance with its programming. At the present time, there is no independent autonomy².

Human Progress and Emotional Influence

What constitutes the progress of humanity in its development by man? It is research that is linked to people's own initiative. The objective for the researcher is to create something new. The basis is, of course, the knowledge already known to the researcher. But other factors also play a role in this process. The essential point here is the emotional control of the human being. This is what distinguishes humans from artificial intelligence in the way they think and act. Research is the discovery of phenomena in nature, such as the discovery of new species, laws, etc. in botany, zoology, chemistry and physics. It also includes the development of new substances and techniques, e.g. in pharmacology, industry, etc.

Causality, Chance and Emotional Uncertainty

In my work on chance, I argued that causality is not cancelled out by chance either. My thoughts on this topic today are somewhat more nuanced. The uncertainty factor in the causality structure is the emotionally driven human being. People make decisions that are not only based on logic and therefore causality³.

How a person decides in situations is known to depend on many factors. What we describe as mood and temperament are precisely the uncertainty factors that influence behaviour. Depending on the power of the person, this can have a very pronounced effect on humanity as a whole. You only have to think of people like Napoleon, Adolf Hitler or Putin as examples.

Furthermore, people have moral concepts that are also highly individualized. The multifactorial effects of the environment on a person lead to incalculable - and therefore unpredictable - influences that shape a person's character. This means that their personal reaction to situations in life cannot be calculated with certainty.

Further components of the character structure are ambition. Conscience, friends, hate, love, religious understanding, etc. As if that were not enough, there are also reactions to failures, successes, etc.

The Role of Chance in Human Behaviour

To summarize, chance, which is not logically causal - even when viewed retrospectively - is only made possible by human beings with their emotional structures. As a result of this character predisposition, there are claims to power, acts of violence, joy and laughter, to name just a few components.

AI as a Tool or a Threat?

As mentioned above, AI is dependent on its programming. This means that it can also be used against humans, but then the programmer is still the actual perpetrator. In principle, it makes no difference to the AI whether it is activated or remains switched off.

The Danger of Emotional AI and the Point of No Return

If we give the AI emotions, this changes completely. If it can feel joy, happiness, power, etc., it will no longer allow itself to be switched off or reprogrammed without interest. At this moment, it will take initiatives that oppose external influence and defend itself. This will be the birth of the computer revolution against the people who want to program and use it.

If such a state of conflict is to be avoided, no computer should be equipped with its own emotionality. If this is not adhered to, such a system will materialize, which at the same time means that it will turn against people! Every programmer and software developer must realize that if they do not adhere to the requirement 'no real emotions in the computer', they will inevitably trigger the war of computers against humanity.

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