

HUMANS AND EVOLUTION: ON THE NEXT SPECIES

超える

К Х И а

倖運 に l a m o

l a p a m z a と知る

選ぶ o i l a y u n

生きる テ r e p a l l a o b m a p

挑ま. K l e l x b a p Д. a l l a .

Learn at luck

Know by chance

Think through choice

Live as life

Challenge. Survive.

-The Five Pillars of Evolution-

Andre Smaniotto

"Пхиль詩"

永い海岸わ夜に歩く,
永遠な考えわ皆力と т і а ъ х ъ а д . а л а .
В а й が Ю р а 場所にわ若才くデ来りました,
心の中に古い... Д у ъ њ н а а р д а м ナマエを固まる.
Д е н н а 私 が 日 と 月 を 見 る
上 げ て と 落
Х у њ н ч у の у њ ш а л に わ Д у њ н а か ら
私 の 内 と 言 う 来 る ゆ く -
Д е е р а н д . е с т а д . о ж а д . е к а
言 複 永 的 響 く
私 の 耳 の 中 に .
С т и г а л К і е л о の ч у に わ
月 г а и т а , え え と , и з а わ ц и г а に
何 д . а л л а な ぜ な ら д у 何
惑 ゆ く ...

"Pxi Shi"

Nagai kaigan wa yoru ni aruku,
Eien na kangae wa minnachikara to t'aehwad.aala.
Vai ga kono basho ni wa jakusaku de kurimashita.
Kokoro no naka ni furui.. Dynna ardam, namae o katamaru.
Dianna, watashi ga nichu to gatsu o miru
Agete to raku...
Hwun chu no yshal ni wa dyyna kara
Watashi no uchi to iu kuru yuku -
Ceeran diasta d.ouzha dieka
Fukuoto eiteki hibiku
Watashi no ji no naka ni...
Stigal Kieluo no chu ni wa
Zuki gaita, eeto, iza wa ciga ni
Nani d.alla nazenara du ka
Mado yuku...

"Five Poems"

Strolling along an endless beach at night,
Endless thoughts pursue in all their might.
We came to this place young in age.
Old in spirit... Identity forged through action.
Everyday I watch the sun and moon
Rise and fall
From a lake in the woods
I have come to call my home.
Their tides echo infinitely in my ear...
I see the moon in the sky
And wonder what it is doing there.

"道光, Урам б1аьхo"

ここわ道光の下 д у ь н е わ エンエミに成つてを肩ざし д е р а

Ю р а 脅場所の中に х 1 у м а а ' а □と得る無い.

私の命□と夢 д . а и р а .

ここわ道光の下私わ д е р р и г ' а を闘い.同 д а и м т е р р а .

ここわ道光の下, л а т т а の上.

勢いの м а ц а л л а から私の н е 1 を溶ける.

又,私わ裸デ立つ.道光の下, л а т т а の上.

天の к и й р а に с а ь р м а к を似る.

"MichiHikari, Uuram Bwaexuo"

Koko wa michi hikari no shita

Dynie wa enemy ni natte wo tozashi deera

Jara obibasho no naka ni humma'a to eru nai

Watashi no inochi to yume d.aira.

Koko wa, michi hikari no shita;

Watashi wa Derriga o tatakai. Onaji daa'im terra.

Koko wa michi hikari no shita, latta no ue.

Ikioi no macalla kara watashi no niaw o tokeru,

Mata, watashi wa hadaka na tatsu.

Koko wa michi hikari no shita, latta no ue.

Ame no kiira bu, saermak o niru.

"Street Lights, Street Fights"

Here, under the street lights,

The world becomes my enemy.

Here, in this terrible place, nothing can be gotten.

My life and dreams vanish.

Here, under the street lights, I fight everything.

Like I always have...

Here, under the street lights, above the ground.

The hunger for power dissolves my flesh,

and I stand naked.

Under the street lights, above the ground,

Like a dragon in the sky.

HUMANS AND EVOLUTION: ON THE NEXT SPECIES

超える

ク　ハ　ニ　ア

ISBN-13: 978-1-4675-0640-3

Unpublished Work © 2011 Andre Smaniotto

All images contained herein are sole property of the author

TABLE OF CONTENTS – 鈔 ɡ а й т а м

0. Preface and Corpus Hermeticum
1. Intro (ю ь х ь)
2. Adaptationszx (к о л г о х 1 у м а)
3. Mutation, Half-Breeds, and Chaimaras
 変わせ, ч 1 а ь н к ь а, ш и ь 属
4. Religion and the Soul 宗教 又 精神
5. Originszx 源
6. Alchemy and (Magick?) 变術 と 魔法
7. Speciation 属 д. а н
8. The Problems We Face 問題 в о в ш а х к х е т а
9. What We Can Do (в а і 何 и й ш х и л а д. а н)
10. Realism, Idealism, and Anarchy 真实 又 理想 又 ㊦
11. Variationszx 偏差類
12. Possibility 可能
13. Limitations 限
14. The Body and Functions 体 又 г 1 л л а к х е р а
15. Identity (к о р т а л а ц а)
16. Survival at all Costs (к 1 е л х ь а р д. а л а)
17. Natural, Artificial, and Synthetic Evolution
 当然, 術的, 混論 к х и а
18. Design and Evolution (к х о л л а м 又 к х и а)
19. Re(volution) 革命
20. Others' Ideas 外 の о и л а
21. Art, Folklore, etc... 芸術, н а х т у ь й р а, 尚...
22. Imagination 想像
23. Death and Immortality – (в. а л а р 又 永遠 о ь м а р)
24. Rumor and Absurdity – (х а б а р 又 珍答)
25. God and the Like 神 又 о ц у в о с т а р а
26. Prosthetics and Organics (х 1 у м а 術 と х 1 у м а 生)
27. Natural, Artificial, and Synthetic Selection
 当然, 術的, 正反合成 х а р ж а
28. Elementszx 性要素 (水, 炎, м о х, л а т т а)
29. Sacrifice and Gainszx (с а г 1 а 又 1а1а)
30. Fate and Choice 選 т к ь а 運命
- 30.5 Introns, Exons, Genes, Fate, and Consciousness

31. Process, Design, and Application 処理, 柄, д. е х а р
32. On the Mind... 心の 1 е х ь
33. What Becomes of That Which Is?
иза м у ъ л х а д. а л л а, 何 が 成 り ま す 何?
34. Creation and Evolution Theory in Science
К х о л л а 又 к х и а 理論科学中
35. Internal and External: Physique and Cognition
К и й р а 又 х и й р а 身體 т к ъ а 認識
36. Energy and Life 氣 又 命
37. The Possibility of Transformation 変わせ х и л а м е г а
38. Symbolic Evolution 印 進化
39. Nature (а м а л)
40. Evolution in History 歴史 中 進化
41. Worldview "itsumo" д у ъ н е н а н いつも 風景
42. Rectifying Creation Theory and Revisiting Evolution Theory
к х о л л а 理論 正しい 又 к х и а 理論 訪再
43. A Puzzling Story 迷ウ т у ъ й р а
44. Theoretical Culture and Evolution 理論文化-л е р а 又 к х и а
45. Conclusion ю ъ х ь и г

0. PREFACE AND THE CORPUS HERMETICUM

..And as all things were made by the contemplation of one, so all things arose from this one thing by a single act of adaptation. In this way, the little world (microcosm) was created according to the great world (macrocosm). In this manner marvelous adaptations will be achieved...

1. INTRO (Ю Б Х Ъ)

First, I would like to say that people are stupid. They put all these efforts into these major projects, thinking they're so great, but they end up dying anyway. Now, this brings me to my point about evolution. There has to be a greater purpose to it, namely immortality, or at least near immortality. I find it humiliating that all these events took place on earth (and possibly other places, but mostly this book will be concerned with life on earth) only to give birth to species that not only dies, but lives almost the longest knowing this. Yet still, after all these centuries people have not come along any further. True, we have improved our standards, ways of life, and theories, amongst other subjects as well, but the fact of the matter is that we still remain ignorant to the future. Not just the future of our lives, but the future of our species as well. If we are to become anything in the vast space of the universe, must at least evolve. As I will demonstrate, my goals and ideas for and about evolution into the next species are not subtle. They are intended to do something, to have an effect, and to produce an outcome.

Are we simply existing just to rot as human beings? No. We must not. A new, better species has to emerge. Evolution is not a process that should be broken, but it would seem as if the emergence of people has done just that. People, at the top of life's hierarchy for centuries upon centuries would seem to be in a place with nowhere else to go. As we cannot digress as a species (at least no situation I have heard of even suggesting digression), then we can only remain where we are or progress. For you see, by remaining where we are as a species, we upset nature's plan. But, how long can we fight nature's plan?

It is only a matter of time before people progress into a new species. Why do these people debate and waste time about how life began? They need to focus more on what life can become. While we are rotting here as the same species we have always been, other species continue to evolve. Here is a perfect example, for instance. Don't ever wonder what I had to do to get this book written. Understand that sometimes you must do whatever it takes to do something, and evolving is no exception to this rule.

This book must be read in two ways, and this will become clearer as the book goes

on. To be quite frank, it must read in the context of the assumption that people are incapable of evolving into a new species, as well as in the context of the assumption that they are capable of evolution. My thesis clearly states that people are incapable of evolving, and describes reasons as to why this is. However, my point in writing this book is two-fold. First, it is to prove this hypothesis, which is based on fairly solid evidence. My second purpose though, is to inform the reader that people must (find a way to) evolve. This is how I reach the idea of the second context. Why spend all this time trying to prove such an abstract thesis, just to go against it in the end? It is because I will tell you right now that people must evolve. Whether they are capable or not does not matter because ultimately, they must. My thesis would contain the problem, and its validation might shed some light on a solution. Life is not worth living if our species (and life) can no longer evolve, but there is startling evidence that this is in fact the scenario. My thesis thus present the problem, and I propose a solution, even though there might not be one.

Essentially, this book asks two questions. Can humans evolve, and if they cannot, how can they? Not much of a win-win situation, but I feel it my duty to try to do whatever I can because I know and feel that these are and will be major problems that I just might be able to offer some insight about.

2. ADAPTATIONSZX (к о л г о х 1 у м а)

People are the only species that does not adapt to their environment. Rather, we adapt the environment to suit our needs. While this may seem like an adaptation we gained when we evolved into intellectual beings, it really is not. Adaptations function by merging with an environment, and not by changing it. Although the ability to mould our environments is a powerful ability, it is not an adaptation because it limits our abilities to live in tune with nature and its plans. By losing our ability to adapt, we have also given up our ability to evolve. Relying on vice and ability is not as advantageous as relying on chance and nature because they destroy our ability to understand and live with the unknown. By becoming part of the unknown, that is adapting, and that is how we should evolve, but we do not. We rely on what we know we can do instead of leaving ourselves at the mercy of nature and things we don't know.

As a way of promoting evolution, I propose that humankind sacrifices most or all of its abilities to adapt the environment to its ideas, and falls back on the way the rest

of life on earth functions; that is by adapting TO the environment. Our desires to design our lives has robbed us of our instinct, and in turn, our ability to adapt and possibly evolve. After all, any animal that cannot adapt is useless. If we are to evolve, we must first reclaim our ability to adapt. Now, I would like to talk more about how adaptations arise.

3. MUTATIONS, HALF-BREEDS, AND CHAIMARAS

変わせ, ч 1 а ь н к ь а , ш

и ь 属

First, allow me to state that although mutations are a means to evolution, they are not considered to be an evolution, and there are other ways to evolve. A mutation is little more than a large adaptation. They are adaptations that promote a change in some of the species, like a catalyst. In order for an (advantageous) mutation to have an effect on evolution, it first must change the species, and then be spread in large amongst the population. This raises the ideas of how much a species must be mutated to become a new species, and how many in the population must undergo this process. I'll refer back to these two ideas shortly. For now, let me examine the spectrum.

In any situation, there is an original species, called the OR (short term for original race). In the species mutations arise, and I'll call this group the mutations. While they may have some adaptations, they are not very important or noticeable. The next group, called the mutants, have made more adaptations, but they still resemble the OR somewhat. Roughly around the halfway mark (about 50% OR with 50% mutations) the mutants become half-breeds, thus forming a new species. Chaimaras are not half breeds. Where the half breed is fifty percent OR and fifty percent new species, chaimaras are two different species that have been brought together to form a hybrid species. They are like a mutation only in that they still result in a new species. Through adaptation abilities, nature selects two different species, brings them together, and forms a new species with new adaptive abilities. When dealing with humans, chaimaras are not as common as a half breed phenomenon, but remain a possibility for evolution nonetheless.

The amount of mutations in a population must reach a tolerance point before the new species can actually become a species. Just because one or so individuals have

becomes chaimaras or half-breeds does not mean that a new species has emerged. Their numbers must reach a point where there are enough mutated members to reproduce and survive before the species can be called a new one. Remember, it only takes one evolution to make an evolution, but many to make a new species. While that may seem redundant and not so important on our discussion on (how to bring about) evolution, it is still important to the larger picture of speciation after evolution.

Next, I would like to discuss how mutations arise, but first I will discuss nuances. An evolution is a mutation; it is most likely several of them, but a mutation is not an evolution in itself unless it causes enough change in a creature of being. Several smaller mutations may have this same effect, too.

4. RELIGION AND THE SOUL 宗教 又 精神

Why do religions see people as the pinnacle of creation? Maybe because they are... but, doing so only limits our ability to evolve, much like removing our ability to adapt does. Although I see humans as a completely superior and different form of life, I do not see us as the pinnacle of evolution. No, we are merely stepping stones to whatever is to become the pinnacle of evolution. In this, I see religion as an inflation of ego; not in the sense of making us more than we are, though they do that well, but rather in the sense of limiting us to what we can become. We can all be the "greatest people," but it is all meaningless without the possibility of becoming a new species, and that is what religion blinds us to by making us the pinnacle of creation. For surely, the climax of creation has not occurred yet, and may never, but these religious orders preach everything as if we are in the twilight of existence, as if we cannot evolve. But, we can, and that is where I depart from organized religion. I am not shunning religion, just simply departing from it.

By the term soul, I mean mind, or rather, identity. The soul is a person's life and experiences, short and simply defined. While I am not doubting the existence of such a concept, I am doubting the effectiveness of its existence. Being spiritual is great, but it does nothing for evolution, nor does evolving spiritually. As people evolve into a new species, what becomes of their souls? Where did we acquire souls from anyway? Were they part of evolution?

5. ORIGINS 源

This section deals with beginnings, and all different types of them. I really do not like to get involved in creation theory debates because I find them pointless. Whether life was created or evolved from nothingness, it still comes from nothing. Though I can entertain both views (at once if I needed to), I do however dislike the title evolution being placed alongside the category of creation theory. Ultimately, something had to be created, namely a world, that would allow evolution to take place. Perhaps the world evolved out of nothing, but who am I to say? Then, where would this "nothingness" have come from? From there it becomes a vicious cycle.

Anyways, my point is that evolution theory needs a new name. Evolution is not about studying where life came from. Rather, evolution is about the future, namely the future of human beings. See, when I hear evolution I do not think it concerns origins of life. That is best left to philosophical study. I think it has to go more like where our species is going instead of where it came from. Evolution should be more of a study of the future than of the past, although it does not hurt to include the latter.

6. ALCHEMY AND (MAGICK?) 変術 と 魔法

Well, enough theory for now... Theory is useful in understanding, but there must be a time for application, and that is what this section is mostly about. The question is how does our species evolve? As I stated earlier, mutation and chaimara/hybrid are one way. Another way that was mentioned was through traditional adaptation. Though I speak lowly of humans' ability to adapt the world to them, I find the idea somewhat useful in using alchemy and possibly magick as a means to evolution because the end result would lend itself more to traditional adaptation anyway. Though adapting something to our needs and wants is a human quality, it can be something done to have a more natural effect, namely creating an adaptation. An adaptation resulting from changing something just might work. Alchemy and some forms of magick are very good at changing things, so this might become a new way of adapting and in turn evolving. In the least, these two schools clearly demonstrate our survival at all costs mindset that we need so desperately to achieve.

So, if we can transmute part of us into something else that has adaptive value, it might just eventually trigger an evolution. For example, if I transform my one leg into

a plant, I better be able to adapt to the situation; namely because I will not be able to move to another spot, although I could still move in place. This type of action would have to trigger an evolution because it would force me to adapt.

7. SPECIATION 属 だ な

What of the next species? Can you imagine the possibilities? The abilities? Once an evolution has occurred, the next phase logically is speciation. The rest, or at least most of the members of the species population evolve. Obviously, speciation will take longer for people because there are so many of them. Another important point is what defines a species. Logically, the new species will not be able to breed with the old humans. Perhaps they will live together in society, but a species can only reproduce really with the same species unless somehow humans would be able to interbreed with the new species, resulting in a third hybrid species. That is better left to time and nature to decide though. The chapter on half-breeds and chaimaras explains this idea.

Of course, speciation would be much more rapid if our species is forced to evolve as a result of a more immediate threat, but that is dependent upon outside factors. Most likely, speciation will be rather slow, except for places that require an evolution more than others. More on this can be found in the chapter about the different types of selection.

8. THE PROBLEMS WE FACE 問題 ぼ ぶ し あ け け た

First, we face the problem of how does the human species evolve? In considering this we must also consider if it is even possible for humans to evolve. Next, we must ask what kind of evolution it will be. Artificial, natural, and synthetic evolution are three different examples of this. They are discussed in a later chapter. Then, we face the problem of what we need to evolve, or what is required of us to do so.

One major problem we face as a species is the ultimate destruction of the earth. As the sun begins to age, earth will become uninhabitable, and eventually it will be destroyed. This is what leads me to believe in the need for evolution. Something

must happen between then and now that saves our species from extinction. Evolution, the dawning of the new species seems to be just the thing to do that. If we can evolve, perhaps our (new) species can also someday inhabit other worlds as freely as it does upon earth.

The next problem we face is the possibility of evolution. This problem is based upon the question of whether or not human beings can even evolve. If we cannot, are we to just watch our species become useless? No. There must be a way even if there is not. Whether people were created or they evolved, nature must have more of a purpose for our great species than to remain the same. To think there is all this diversity amongst other lifeforms, but yet people have remained the same for all these years leads me to believe that nature intends a major evolution for our species.

By giving up or losing our ability to adapt, we have lost the ability to evolve. That which cannot adapt cannot evolve. Humans use a very different process to survive than that of other animals, and other life. Where other life adapts to the world, people (prefer to) adapt the world to themselves and their ideas. I call this reverse adaptation, or artificial adaptation. Now, we will observe some examples.

Fish can breathe water, as can other aquatic lifeforms. People cannot, but surely it is advantageous to be in the water, especially underwater. Water is a muscle relaxer, and purifying agent, as can be seen by bathing and swimming. This is why it would be advantageous to live underwater. Low and behold, we instead develop devices for underwater travel and breathing. It may be better than not having them altogether, but it destroys what our true goal of aquatic life should be. We sacrifice the ideal of living underwater permanently for a temporary one. True adaptations must be permanent, that is, they must be part of a closed system.

The same is true of flight. Where birds have their own energy to use their wings, we use an external fuel to fly in devices. The flaw in all of this is setting our sights on usefulness instead of ideals. Just as a sub can only breathe underwater for so long, a plane can only stay in flight for so long. Actually, you should not expect hundreds of tons of anything to stay in the air, no matter how much fuel there may be. Do you see the difference now? If we were to adapt the ability to fly or breathe underwater, we should be able to do so almost infinitely, or at least on our own source of energy instead of relying on devices with limitations. Sure these ideas sound great in theory, or even in practical use, but they destroy our ability to evolve by presenting us with an artificial, or reverse, adaptation. Perhaps a levitation or water breathing

potion might be a better example of an adaptation than our traditional devices. That is another matter altogether though. I am no chemist, and certainly not an expert one, at that.

The same holds true for insects and lizards that can walk up and down walls, and crawl along ceilings. Here again, humans can mimic that ability with ropes and climbing gear, but it is still not a real adaptation because it relies on something, or an energy source, outside of our bodies. An adaptation must change the body so that it is better equipped to deal with a situation, not change the situation altogether (that is artificial, or reverse adaptation). Take the example of a tree. Although they cannot fight to defend themselves, trees are well equipped to live longer than us, and generally speaking, they have the ability to not feel pain. Here again, we can prolong life via artificial means like medicine and body building, and we can endure pain by wearing layers of clothing and other things, but we aren't modifying the actual body, only supplementing it with external things.

Yet another problem we face is that of how to rewire the mind. Surely, this is no simple task, but it must be done. This is a major problem because mindset may prove to be critical asset in the process of evolution. This problem is discussed in detail in a later chapter, though.

9. WHAT WE CAN DO (в а і 何 и й ш х и л а д . а н)

Research, and believe. Believe that we are part of nature's plan. Research all you can. Whatever you do, do something. What we can do is never stop trying to evolve. Try to be something greater than a human being, and believe in the efforts. Again, I say research because there is an answer, and while it may not be the most pleasant thought, we must do something. For you see, sacrificing everything to evolve is more important than living as a human. Humans are the only creatures that are aware of their demise, and we learn this at an early age. Yet, we do nothing to try and stop it. This is as disgraceful as it is humiliating. We know the end result of life, but we cannot find a way to change. But, we can. By evolving we will become new, beautiful, and powerful creatures ready to fight and stand the test of time, instead of just being aware of it.

I generally do not support evolution theory because it holds people to the same

guidelines as other lifeforms. As we have already discussed, people are not like other forms of life because we use different types of adaptations, and this is part of the reason why we cannot evolve. I also tend to disregard evolution theory because if people, and all life, evolved from the same original organism, then I should still be able to fly, breathe water, walk up water, crawl on ceilings, and live a long painless life like that of a tree. Nothing holds up here. I can do none of these except by artificial means, and that may never lead to an evolution of any kind. Enough evolution theory bashing, though. It has useful points, few and far between, but so does almost anything. Chances are, if I knew the whole truth, I would not even be writing any of this begin with. So although evolution theory bashing is Something We Can Do, it is not the main point of this chapter.

So what can we do? The seeming million dollar question... for surely, an evolution into a new species is no simple or light matter. This is especially true for humans, who like to believe that they are the epitome of creation and life. You may ask why this is such an important question. The reason is this: It is our catalyst question. It is the type of question, which when answered, will lead to a very real result. Why is this our catalyst question? Simply because we must do something if we are to evolve into a new species. Without our ability to adapt, we must find another way to evolve. That is, we must DO something, or become more active in our efforts. Obviously, we must find a substitute for adaptation, "revert" back to "simpler lifeforms" and "relearn" how to adapt. Note that when I speak of substitutes, though, I do mean things like the previously described reverse artificial adaptations that people are so used to using, but rather, a substitute that will actually lead to and promote evolution. What type of thing can you substitute for adaptation? We must find that out. Substitutes for adaptation will be discussed in a later chapter. This chapter is still about what we can do to aid in the process of evolving. So, while finding these substitutes is something that we can do, those specific options are discussed elsewhere.

Besides locating and utilizing a type of substitute adaptation, we could always "relearn" how to adapt. I say "relearn" in quotes almost jokingly because it is ironic that we should have to do so while other creatures are still evolving in front of our very eyes. Rest assured that this will be no easy process to regain because we are not used to using it, and opposite ways of thinking are never easy to correct or change. We spend so much time and effort on getting things to work the way we want them to, that we lose sight of how they should really work. Also, we must learn how to rewire the mind into a more traditional "problem-adaptation" mindset before we lose the ability to

do so all together. For once we forget how to adapt, we also forget how to evolve.

10. REALISM, IDEALISM, AND ANARCHY

真實 又 理想 又 ㊦

Foremost, I only speak of anarchy in this book to suggest a blending or possibly a balance of realism and idealism. Essentially, that is what anarchy really is. Realism refers to that which is real, and idealism refers to that which is beyond reality. Traditionally, realism covers the realm of material things, and idealism covers non-material things. I dislike those definitions because non-material things can be real, and material things can be idealized. Anarchy, in my definition, is a blend of these two major branches of thought, whether balanced or not.

What does any of this have to do with evolving our species? For starters, we are talking about reality and ways to change it, applying both idealism and realism, or possibly a mixture of both at once. We must consider what we can really do to achieve an idea or an ideal. Anarchy is often spoken of in its relation to government, but this is not anarchy in its true form. In true form, anarchy is about everything. Everything logically includes life itself, anarchy might ultimately prove to be very useful in our discussion of evolution, especially when broken down and analyzed at the philosophical level, as my definition at the beginning has done. Remember that anarchy is eternal. It is the design of everything, and it does whatever it wants. This is examined in the chapter about creation and evolution, and again in the chapter about choice and fate.

11. VARIATIONSZX偏差類

Now I shall touch upon the topic of variation. In other animals, variation leads to the creation of new species. This most likely applies to plants and bacteria (etc) as well. Darwin and other evolution theorists observed this clearly in plants and animals. For example, a differently shaped vestige or body part within a species gives rise to a new species which all have the new variation. However, this process does not seem to apply to humans (or at least not in the same way). Variations in modern humans does not beget a new species - only a different race. so, if variations cannot be introduced into the human population, then how the hell are we supposed to evolve? Point in fact: Have you ever observed a human that is not human?

Now, although there were previous species of humans (which are now extinct) they (all??) gave rise to one single species of modern human beings. Even though we say now that they were different than our current species, honestly, I see this more as a response to the (changing) world, environmental triggers, trial and error with survival strategies, etc. than as the development of a new species. Even in modern humans, mutations function differently than in other lifeforms. Whereas other forms of life tend to benefit, adapt, and evolve as a result of mutations and variations, people tend to suffer. Point in fact: Most human mutations result in deformity or illness where they are supposed to be a new survival mechanism. Variations in the human population and gene pool only create different races of the same species. If I have time I would like to discuss this issue at the individual level as well, but that is daunting when we need to keep our eyes on the big picture.

Why are humans so different than other lifeforms when it comes to the topic of evolution? For instance, can you actually say you have ever seen a different race of a tree or dog species? No. Not at all. Never. Only different "breeds." So, why is this? My best guess comes from philosophical thought. Perhaps humans are the end result of evolution (unless we find life beyond earth, but that is a different scenario, and might not even change anything). What does this mean? I cannot say - I am not a god... Perhaps people can only evolve into a single next species, whereas other lifeforms have various possibilities. This is my other theory, but it is not so different than the first when we take into account the all of the possibilities of speciation of other life on earth. So in short, are humans the end result of evolution, or a bizarre stepping stone toward that agenda?

Or maybe our different races are really different species. That would not surprise me. I have always kind of felt that way to some extent. Plus, if we allow the theory we might just be able to explain some things... Not that any one is better or worse than another; just different, period. Then I think of elves, dwarves, and humanoid monsters - Classically, we say these are their races, but actually they would be different species. Folktale or not, the same principles apply. Point is, an elf is not a human, but we say that is their race instead of their species. The eleven race, or the eleven species? Which sounds better? How about if we find humans or something (similar) beyond the earth? Would they still be human? Either we are looking at the wrong picture, or our classifications are wrong. I guess it all comes down to breeding compatibility. Ask yourself, can an elf breed with a human? But remember, sometimes lines are drawn in mere sand, and in some places the winds blow over

Thank You for previewing this eBook

You can read the full version of this eBook in different formats:

- HTML (Free /Available to everyone)
- PDF / TXT (Available to V.I.P. members. Free Standard members can access up to 5 PDF/TXT eBooks per month each month)
- Epub & Mobipocket (Exclusive to V.I.P. members)

To download this full book, simply select the format you desire below

