



[www.tredition.de](http://www.tredition.de)



**Eric Markhoff**

# **Evolution, Eugenics and Transhumanism**



tredition®

[www.tredition.de](http://www.tredition.de)

© 2021 Eric Markhoff

Verlag und Druck: tredition GmbH, Halenreihe 40-44, 22359 Hamburg

ISBN

Paperback: 978-3-347-31842-7

Hardcover: 978-3-347-31843-4

e-Book: 978-3-347-31844-1

Das Werk, einschließlich seiner Teile, ist urheberrechtlich geschützt. Jede Verwertung ist ohne Zustimmung des Verlages und des Autors unzulässig. Dies gilt insbesondere für die elektronische oder sonstige Vervielfältigung, Übersetzung, Verbreitung und öffentliche Zugänglichmachung.

## INHALTSVERZEICHNIS

<b>1. Prologue</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Mechanisms of selection in economy and trade</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>2. The Evolution of species</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Darwinism and Lamarckism</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>What means successful in evolution?</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>3. Right from the beginning</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>The dawn of life</b>	<b>31</b>
Stable, self reproducing molecular structures	32
<b>First traces of life on earth</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Emergence of multicellular life</b>	<b>38</b>
The cambric explosion of life	39
Exkurs: The precambrian explosion of life	41
<b>The Chordata</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Water and Land Animals</b>	<b>43</b>
The Invention of the Egg (Amniots)	43
Exkurs: The development of the continents between the “invention“ of the egg (350 million years ago) and the extinction of the dinosaurs (66 million years ago)	44
<b>The Rise of the Mammals</b>	<b>48</b>
Exkurs: Paleocene-Eocene-Thermal-Maximum (PETM), 56 Millionen years ago	49
<b>Old and New World Monkeys</b>	<b>50</b>

<b>4. History of Human Evolution</b>	<b>52</b>
How Knowledge on the History of Human Evolution accrues	52
The (rather useless) "Missing Link" Concept	57
Splitters and Lumpers	58
The Last Common Ancestor (of human and chimpanzee)	60
<b>Exkurs: Pre-humans (before <i>Australopithecus</i>)</b>	<b>61</b>
<i>Graecopithecus freybergi</i> (Age 7,2 million years, site Greece)	61
<i>Sahelanthropus tchadensis</i> (6-7 million years, site Chad)	62
<i>Orrorin tugenensis</i> (6 million years, site Kenya)	62
<i>Ardipithecus kadabba</i> (5.6 million years, site: Afar Depression, Ethiopia)	63
<i>Ardipithecus ramidus</i> (4,4 million years, site: Afar Triangle, Ethiopia)	63
<b>Australopithecines: The Southern Apes (or rather Humans?)</b>	<b>65</b>
The Genus <i>Paranthropus</i>	66
<i>Australopithecus anamensis</i> (4.2-3.9 million years, sites: East Africa)	67
<i>Australopithecus afarensis</i> (3.8-2.9 million years, sites: East Africa)	67
<i>Australopithecus africanus</i> (3.0-2.1 million years, sites: South Africa)	69
<i>Australopithecus garhi</i> (around 2.5 million years ago, site: Ethiopia)	69
<i>Australopithecus sediba</i> (1.95-1.78 million years, site: South Africa)	70
<i>Australopithecus bahrelghazali</i> (3.5-3.0 million years, site: Chad)	70
<b>The Genus <i>Homo</i></b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Exkurs: Species of the genus <i>Homo</i>, who were not contemporaries of <i>Homo sapiens</i> (<i>Homo rudolfensis</i>, <i>Homo habilis</i>, <i>Homo ergaster</i>)</b>	<b>72</b>

<i>Homo rudolfensis</i> (2.5-1.5 million years, sites: Kenya, Ethiopia, Malawi)	72
<i>Homo habilis</i> (2.1-1.5 million years sites: Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, South Africa)	74
<i>Homo ergaster</i> (1.9-1.4 million years)	75
<i>Homo erectus</i> (1.9 million – 70.000 years ago)	76
<i>Homo naledi</i> (0.3 million years ago)	79
<i>Homo heidelbergensis</i> (0.7-0.2 million years)	79
<i>Homo antecessor</i> (780.000 years)	80

## **The Contemporaries of Modern Man** 80

### ***Homo floresiensis* („Hobbit“)** 82

### ***Homo neanderthalensis* (300.000-30.000 years ago)** 84

## **What caused the disappearance of the Neanderthals?** 84

### **Twelve speculative essays to explain the extinction of the Neanderthal** 85

1. <i>Homo sapiens</i> violently replace <i>Homo neanderthalensis</i> (genocide, species-homicide)	86
2. Volcanic Eruptions	87
3. <i>Homo sapiens</i> domesticated Animals and cooperated with Wolves when hunting	88
4. <i>Homo sapiens</i> could have been more skillful Hunters	88
5. Sharing of Tasks between Sexes and Age groups may have made the Organisation of <i>Homo sapiens</i> Groups more efficient than those of the Neanderthals	89
6. Neanderthals could have had lower Cognitive Abilities	89
7. <i>Homo sapiens</i> collective Believe in Non-objectiviable Entities could have brought about an Advantage for achieving Common Goals	90
9. Weather and Climate changes in the habitats of the Neanderthals	91
10. Neanderthales could have become Victims of Plagues	92
11. Inbreeding was very common among Neanderthals and hampered Fertility	92
12. Neanderthals assimilated with <i>H. sapiens</i>	93

<b>Denisova-Man</b>	<b>94</b>
---------------------	-----------

## **5. Mechanisms of Evolution and their effects on *Homo sapiens*** **96**

<b>Different Incentive Systems for promiscutive Behaviour for Men and Women</b>	<b>96</b>
---	-----------

<b>Mechanisms of sexual Attraction sexueller Anziehung</b>	<b>98</b>
--	-----------

<b>Neurobiological Background</b>	<b>99</b>
-----------------------------------	-----------

<b>Examples of Neurobiological Mechanisms that underly Sexuality</b>	<b>100</b>
--	------------

Example 1: Control of the Mechanical Components of the Copulation Act	101
---	-----

Example 2: Assuring the intrinsic Motivation for Sexual Activity	101
--	-----

Example 3: Importance of olfactory Senses for Sexual Affinity	102
---	-----

<b>Hormons</b>	<b>103</b>
----------------	------------

<b>Sociocultural Reasons for Restrictive Sexuality</b>	<b>105</b>
--	------------

<b>Tightening of Sexual Supply as an Economic and Evolutionary Strategy</b>	<b>109</b>
---	------------

<b>Density stress endangering the Eros?</b>	<b>110</b>
---	------------

## **6. The Evolution of Hierarchies** **114**

<b>The Lobster Debate</b>	<b>115</b>
---------------------------	------------

<b>Human Hierarchies in Evolution and History</b>	<b>117</b>
---	------------

<b>An Example of a Complex Middle-Age Society</b>	<b>119</b>
---	------------

## **7. Evolution of Technologies** **124**



<b>Sedentism of man (Neolithic Revolution)</b>	<b>126</b>
Domestication of Plants (Cultivation)	127
The Domestication of animals	129
Consequences of geographically different pre-conditions for farming and cattle breeding	130
<b>The Industrial Revolution</b>	<b>137</b>
Global „The winner takes it all“ Capitalism	138
<b>The burning of Fossil Fuels</b>	<b>138</b>
Fire	139
<b>The age of fossil fuel (since Middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century)</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>8. Artificial Intelligence and Simulated Realities</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Humans Everyday Live</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Right Wrong (Human) and Wrong Right Decissions (AI)</b>	<b>154</b>
<b>And what if we live in a simulation after all?</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>9. Evolutionary Development of Competencies, mind and Intelligence</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>The 4 categories of competence acquisition (Learning) after Daniel Dennett</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>Trying to measure intelligence</b>	<b>166</b>
<b>Idiocratisation through Mechanisation</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>Idiocratisation is a combination of „Nature“ and „Nurture“</b>	<b>168</b>

## **10. From Evolutionary Theory to Eugenics 171**

**Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859) – The Natural Geographer 173**

**Charles Darwin (1809-1882) – The Founder of Evolutionary Theory 174**

**Alfred Russel Wallace (1823-1913) – Darwins Brother in Spirit 177**

**Herbert Spencer (1820-1903) – The liberal Social Darwinist 177**

**Francis Galton (1822-1911) – The Universal Schoolar 178**

**Charles Davenport (1866-1944) – Head of the American Eugenic Movement 181**

**Margaret Sanger (1879-1966) – The Feminist 181**

**Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-1895) – Darwins Bulldog 182**

**Julian Huxley (1887-1975) –Humanist and First UNESCO-Secretary General 183**

**Aldous Huxley (1894-1963) – the Visionary Writer (Brave New World) 184**

**Ernst Haeckel (1834-1919) 186**

## **11. Eugenics in America and in National Sozialistic Germany 187**

**The National Socialists 188**

**Mein Kampf (My Struggle) 189**

**Nuremberg Laws 190**

<b>Wannsee Conference</b>	<b>190</b>
<b>Aktion T4 – Extermination of Life unworthy of Life</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>The fountain of life</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>Were Germans of my Grandparents' Generation Bad Human Beings?</b>	<b>193</b>
<b>The Hume's Paradox: How can the Few rule over the Many?</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>How Human Evolution favours Abuse of Power and Subjugation</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>The well-meaning Intentions underlying Eugenics</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>Birth Control in the 21st Century</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>12. Selective Eugenicsund Eugenics through Genetical Modifications</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Negatively Selecting Eugenics (Eugenis by Murder)</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>Positively Selecting Eugenics (Eugenics through Reproduction Support)</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>Eugenics through direct Gentechnological Optimisation of the Human Genome</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>13. Gene-technological Modification of Complex Species</b>	<b>204</b>
<b>Clonal Growth</b>	<b>204</b>
<b>Cutting and Merging DNA and RNA Strands</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>The CRISPR/Cas9 Method</b>	<b>206</b>

Twin Sisters with a targeted modification of the CCR5-Rezeptor Gene	208
Dolly (1996-2003)	209
Risks of Genome Modification for the Individual	210
Risks of Somatic (not germline effective) Genetic Modifications for Individuals	213
<b>14. Access to the Resource Genetic Optimization</b>	<b>217</b>
Linkage to a Citizenship or Nationality	220
Linkage to Racist Criteria	223
Immortality – Ray Kurzweil	225
Use of Human-Manipulation Means for Military Ends	229
<b>15. Demography and Dying Out</b>	<b>234</b>
On the extinction of <i>Homo sapiens</i>	234
Can Mankind Die Out with Dignity and Comfortably for the Individual?	242
<b>16. Can Eugenics 2.0 be Prevented or Controlled?</b>	<b>246</b>
Wie ließe sich Eugenik 2.0 regulieren?	247

<b>Could the United Nations prohibit gene-technological Modifications of Humans?</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>Eugenics for Adapting to a Rapidly Changing Biosphere</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>17. Transhumanism - The Status Quo in 2020</b>	<b>256</b>
<b>The replacement of real social space (by virtual space)</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>18. The Great Reset</b>	<b>264</b>
<b>Why is the World Economic Forum interested in the philosopher Harari?</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>Eugenical Transhumanism as a just project for all of mankind?</b>	<b>270</b>
<b>19. Epilogue</b>	<b>274</b>
<b>20. Referenzliste</b>	<b>279</b>

**Eric Markhoff**

## **Evolution, Eugenics and Transhumanis**



## **1. Prologue**

At the beginning of the 2006 American film “Idiocracy”, which was not very successful, the viewer gets to know Trevor and Carol, a couple of highly intelligent academics of the early 21<sup>st</sup> century. They state that the decision to get children is such an important one, that you must not rush into it. You have to wait for the right time, which is not now.

These two prototypes of modern academics are in the next scene compared to Clevon, whose wife Trish just states to be pregnant again, which makes Clevon curse and stamp his beer bottle on the table. He already has „too many damn kids“ and thought she was on the pill, but probably he had confounded here with Britney. In raging jealousy Trish throws the pan after him. In the corner, Clevon’s offspring are displayed in a family tree showing 4 children with Trish and one with Britney

Back to Trevor and Carol. Five years older older than before, they again calmly sit on their well maintained livingroom sofa and head-shakingly state that at the moment they can not have kids, not with the current market-situation. Meanwhile Clevon’s wife



Trish has a quarrel with her pregnant neighbour with beer bottles flying, while around them the loud chaos of the unordered lower-class family unfoulds.

Back to Trevor and Carol. Again, five years older older than before, they again calmly sit on their well maintained livingroom sofa and Carol states that they finally decided to have kids, however this does not seem to work out well, probably due to the low quality of Trevor's sperms. Trevor apologetically shrugs and complainingly asks if Carol's remark is helping.

Finally, a visibly aged Carol has a sad solo-appearance, in which she announces that Trevor has passed away from a heart attack while masturbating for in vitro fertilization. However, she has some eggs frozen away and as soon the right man comes along.....fingers crossed. By now, the family tree of Clevon's offspring covers the entire cinema screen.

This 2-minute sequence at the beginning of the film Idiocracy shall illustrate, that human evolution does not automatically reward intelligence. Without natural selection pressure, evolution simply rewards thos who reproduce most, which makes the intelligent become a rare species. After the monstrous crimes that social Darwinism and eugenics had caused in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it is however utterly delicate to point out that mechanisms of natural selection also act on *Homos sapiens*.

Switching off natural selection or modifying selection criteria (in the case of Idiocracy favouring those with reduced cognitive capabilities who reproduce most) may not remain without consequences over generations. Should mankind then try to intervene into its own evolution?

## **Mechanisms of selection in economy and trade**

The mechanisms of natural selection in evolutionary biology find their correspondence in economy in competitive selection of business enterprises. Single actors in a competition-based economy carry a high risk to fail, which however minimizes the risk of failure for the corresponding branch of the economy. For systems which are not fragile, Nassim Taleb coined the term “antifragile”. Gastronomy may serve as an example for an antifragile branch of the economy. A single restaurant enterprise is fragile and may quickly fail if it fails to attract clients. At the same time, one finds a good overall supply of restaurants in cities such as Hamburg. These compete with each other, which leads to a broad spectrum of restaurants with diverse kind of food and atmosphere. Although the single individual restaurant enterprise is fragile and might fail, the entity of restaurants, the “restaurant system”, appears very antifragile (1).

Market and market mechanisms with their selection mechanisms are thus an essential element of human trade interactions.

Entirely free and uncontrolled markets (unleashed markets) however are also free of any ethical or moral judgement. If 2 market players compete, the one who makes more profit will prevail.

If the product brought to the market is good or bad for society in principle does not play a role. The economist Catherine Austin Fitts gave an illustrative example by comparing 2 tradesmen in America in the late 1940s. Both are expecting the arrival of a delivery at the docks of New Orleans. Sam trades sugar from Latin America that he refines and sells to wholesale merchants with 30% profit. After subtracting costs for farming, transport and processing, Sam makes 10% profit. Dave works with a different agricultural product, for which he also imports raw materials, processes them and sells them to wholesale merchants. Dave, however, earns 50-times more für his upgraded product, cocaine. Certainly, Dave also has expenses for farming, transport, bribes and radar-equipment for circumventing coast guards. After subtracting costs from gains, Dave earns around 100-times more than Sam with each delivery. To get a feeling for the implications of these profit differences, one only has to answer to the following questions just using common sense:

Who is better in business? Sam or Dave?

Who is favoured by local banks? Sam or Dave?

Who donates more to politicians and welfare? Sam or Dave?

Who can afford better lawyers? Sam or Dave?

Who could some day buy the company of the other? Sam or Dave?

Who could count on support from bankers and politicians when swallowing the other's company? Sam or Dave?

Who pays more salaries of experts, opinion-makers and media-representatives? Sam or Dave?

Which business will thrive, if such developments act over dependencies with compound interest effects and which business will consequently gain more influence on society? Catherine Austin Fitts, who came up with this example, explicitly appeals not to seek guidance from experts or the media when answering these questions, but only to follow your own intuition (2).

Which motivation states and governments have to forbid drugs, could also cater for an interesting discussion, however this would lead us too far away from the actual topic of this book. Here, we make do with pointing out the role opium played in the colonial suppression of China under the British Crown, or the British East India Company, to be more precise. In Bengal (India) opium was grown on large scale using slave labour and exported to China by the English in order to buy Chinese silk, spices and tea. As long as opium was not more than a normal mean of payment or a bartering good, prices for opium remained on a normal level. Opium drove a lot of Chinese people into addiction and the Chinese