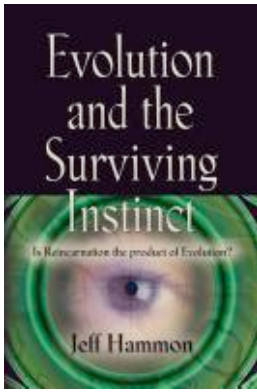


Evolution and the Surviving Instinct

Is Reincarnation the product of Evolution?

Jeff Hammon



Is reincarnation a product of evolution? In 1997, Professor Boyer and Doctor Walker received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for proving that the ATPase enzymes actually rotate. At first, it seems like a minor point, and it has certainly been treated like one. But that discovery proves that biology is not chemical reaction, it is embedded memory, and that changes almost everything we know about the fundamentals of life itself.

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ISBN 978-1-61434-535-0

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Printed in the United States of America.

BookLocker.com, Inc.
2011

First Edition

Chapter 9: ANTS!

"In 1958 Francis Crick, codiscoverer of the double-helix geometry of DNA, summarized this information flow in what he termed 'the Central Dogma of Molecular Biology'.....

....Instances of information passing from RNA back to DNA are known, but a transfer from proteins back to either of the nucleic acids would call for a major rethinking of the entire mechanisms of heredity resulting in, among other things, a revival of the now-unfashionable idea of Lamarckian inheritance, i.e., the inheritance of acquired characteristics.

Part of the tenacity with which biologists cling to the Central Dogma is surely accounted for by Crick's choice of the word "dogma", signifying a definite and authoritative doctrine. In addition, Crick's reputation (and Nobel Prize) for his DNA work no doubt also contributed its share to the dogma's entrenchment in the minds of biologists. Consequently, it's one of science's amusing ironies that Crick himself later cheerfully confessed that he had misunderstood the meaning of the word when giving the idea a name, thinking that "dogma" referred only to "an hypothesis, some arbitrary thing that was laid down for no particularly good reason." -Paradigms Lost by John L. Casti

Darwin pointed it out as his prime example, the proof of his theory, but there are certainly a lot of neo-Darwinians who probably wish that he had kept his mouth shut about the whole thing. It sounded logical in Darwin's time, but it doesn't sound logical now. In fact it is the proof that they are wrong. They know now they were wrong, but they can't back out of it without looking foolish. They could have milked it for centuries with a little bit of luck. It might have all worked if Darwin had

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just kept his damn mouth shut about those stupid ants. Oops, I'm getting ahead of myself.

Many scientists and science writers have said it before: *You can never prove that a theory is correct, you can only prove that a theory is wrong.* That is a hell of a statement, but I think anyone who studies science is well aware of just how true it is. There is nothing I can do to prove my theory is correct beyond any doubt, and I'm not even up to the fun stuff yet, but the biggest challenge to my theory is that it is in direct violation of the standard textbook neo-Darwinian view of biology. How about this - how about if I try to prove that the neo-Darwinian theory is wrong. That could be fun. Not only that, but it is an absolute must for accepting that the F1 particle is the true storehouse of biological memory.

The neo-Darwinian view is that not only your body, but your mind, as well as the brain of every living organism, is just an accidental mutation, an error in the Amalgamated Biology Production Factory. The evolution of the nematode worm, the Galapagos finch, the rabbit, and the blue whale are all the result of mutations in the chromosomes. You are an error, and that includes your body, your brain, and your conscience. You are a computer virus on the loose. It is not only the law of biology, but it has completely inundated our judicial system and the psychiatric profession. It is used to make decisions on our health, our government, and even our finances. Life is a mathematical question, so punch in the numbers and find the solution to our problems. Logic, reason, civility, and humanity have nothing to offer to a pocket calculator. If the neo-Darwinian view is correct, then all we need are cold hard decisions on every single aspect of life, and those will be the best answers. If it's wrong, then not only is our view of evolution incorrect, but our concept of life and human conscience has been drastically underrated.

Let's also not forget that other crucial element: we are the product of equal contribution. It is mentioned only as an "of course" assumption

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in biology, a "has to be" conclusion, based on the gene theory. All sexually reproducing organisms are the result of equal contributions from the male and female. Fifty percent of the world's population loves hearing it, and that includes about 85% of the scientific establishment. It sounds real good to us men, but if it is incorrect, then I would personally like to know it. Give it to me straight Doc, I can take it.

Originally, most people viewed biology from a male dominant position, which was an important element in the Bible: Eve came from Adam. The female was a byproduct of the male. It is still seen in our very language of gender: male and fe-male, man and wo-man. The female is the mirror image of the male; she is the male counterpart. Scientists then thought they were being very open-minded in deciding that the female was an equal contributor in biology. Hey, we wiped out all that sexist biblical stuff, aren't we nice. Many scientists today are even very anti-biblical, but it does not make the conclusion correct. There is nothing wrong with being an atheist in my opinion. Personally I tend to bounce from atheist to agnostic and back again. I continually change from "no" to "maybe" to "well, who knows". It all depends on how my day is going, and how big my tax return was this year. But being an atheist does not make you scientifically-oriented, and neither does being anti-religious. If it did, then the street thugs in America would be running around wearing white lab coats and discussing the theory of relativity. The modern view of equal contribution may well have been a nice little patronizing nod to women, but it is still way off the mark. That assumption originated with male ego, not scientific logic. We came to conclusions about life, evolution, health, and even our own minds, based originally on nothing more than a delusion of male equality in biology, not scientific reasoning. Not equality of the human individual, not equality in the courtroom, not equality of the sexes, but equal contribution in evolution, and that delusion has marred any attempt to understand not only evolution, but our individual selves. It was a very tragic domino effect. We are equal contributors, therefore we need to find an equal contribution mechanism in biology.

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Therefore, chromosomes control biology, therefore DNA is the key to all life, and therefore you are just a product of your DNA. Much of the fatalism and reductionist attitude in biology originated with one little error in logic.

In an effort to prove male contributions to evolution, we only diminished our view of all life forms, both male and female. We are just little rocks rolling down the hill, hoping for an accidental collision that will improve our lives. This is the miniscule and fatalistic view of neo-Darwinism, the morbid fairytale of life's lack of direction and purpose. If the F1 particle is the actual container of memory, biological or mental, then we can make sense out of both cell differentiation and instinct, and maybe more, but it all depends on one specific item that is first in line. We first have to acknowledge that the male is not an equal contributor to the offspring in any species. Okay, you can wake up now, we're going to start talking about sex.

Centuries ago, it was commonly thought that the creation of new life was sort of like mixing fluid. Body fluids mixed together during sexual intercourse, and formed a new life. Which fluids were the culprit was not always defined, but it was usually thought that it was the blood mixing together that formed new children. This was the origin of phrases like "blood-relative" - "You are a stranger, but Richard is my blood-kin". Reproduction was a blood-oriented process, or so it was thought. Your parent's blood mixed together somehow during sexual intercourse, and there you were. This was before anyone knew about the details of the egg and the sperm.

Now after having made that statement, I need to question it. Although that is the standard remark on 18th century ideologies of reproduction, personally I've always wondered just how accurate it is. The public obviously saw blood as an important element in reproduction, but males could not have been dumb enough to not know that what came out was not blood. Nothing is released outside the female's body during intercourse, but there sure is something

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released from the male. Okay, maybe they never even once masturbated, and never ever had a wet dream, even when they were fourteen years old, and they got married at 15, and their wives were always in the mood, and on and on, but let's face it, no male that has reached puberty is unaware that sperm does not look anything like blood. And that includes males that lived 200 years ago, and 2000 years ago. This is not an important element, but I always get irritated when the knowledge of the general public is grossly underestimated for the sole purpose of elitism by some scientists. We hear it continually from those who try to raise themselves above the rest of us with nothing to go on but wild accusations: "Centuries ago people thought that their heads would explode if they ate tomatoes while walking backwards", or something like that. As the saying goes - We may be dumb, but we're not that dumb.

Anyway.....with the invention of microscopes, the details finally began to come to light. Egg and sperm, there it was, the typical egg of any species about a thousand times larger than a typical spermatozoon (a single sperm), and now it could be seen what actually created new life forms, the offspring. The microscope gave the first real glimpse into reproduction - it wasn't blood, and it wasn't little people running around inside us. It was the female egg (the oocyte), the male sperm, and once the egg was fertilized, it was now called the zygote, and it began to grow and change, and eventually form into a shape similar to its parents. In mammals, this would happen inside the mother. In most other animals, the egg would be released from the mother as an only partially-developed organism, and continue its development.

Now there was an interesting period here. Microscopes were first being invented in the mid-1600's. Galileo Galilei, Antony van Leeuwenhoek, Robert Hooke, they were all peeking into little glass lenses and describing what they saw, and as the studies turned to reproduction, the disparity between the size of the egg and sperm

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were more-than-apparent. By the mid-1800's scientists had been exploring reproduction at the cellular level for over 200 years and across several continents. Yet there were no theories of how reproduction worked. It was as if everyone wanted to avoid the obvious. All we had to do was to see that every single species was the same, a very massive egg, fertilized by a minute little spermatozoon, and that started a new life. Personally I think trying to come up with an analogy would have been outrageously obvious: *sexual reproduction at the cellular level is similar to a drop of water on dry soil and its effect on the growth of the plant; water activates the soil, but it is too small and basic to contribute to the form and function of the plant, just as a single spermatozoon is too small and basic to actually contribute to the form and function of an animal. It only chemically activates the start of the new life form.*

There was no such conclusion. In fact, there didn't seem to be any conclusions of any kind. Then in 1859 a book was published that offered a number of different views on life and especially evolution, Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species*. Darwin really made an outrageous claim. He claimed that there were little packets of information inside every animal - some visible and some invisible, but there was no actual microscopic evidence of any such thing in 1859. And yet Darwin was championed by the scientific establishment with his theory of tiny invisible books of information. The scientific establishment just ate it up. The claim now is that Darwin's theory was just so logical and scientific it just *had* to be right. Tiny little packets of information that were visible in one person, then invisible in their children, then visible again in their grandchildren, was logical and scientific? Is that really the reason that the scientific establishment took to Darwin like a duck to water? Or was it because his theory was based on the idea of male domination? The discovery of chromosomes were only coming to light as Darwin was dying, so the establishment view is - see what a genius Darwin was, he knew they were there before anyone else did, long before they could be seen. With chromosomes they could only go with

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equal male contribution to the offspring, not domination, but they could still insist on the whole "male-dominates-female-makes-baby" scenario. We have already been through the carnival sideshow known as genetics, but maybe now you can clearly see just why no one can back down. Darwin, genes, the central dogma, the whole dog and pony show. One backs up the other, and if one falls, then they all fall. The only male contribution to the offspring are these little string of beads that only come in four colors, these DNA molecules of A-T-G-C, and yet they have to be in control of living organisms. Our ego cannot stand any other idea.

Darwin may have pushed Adam and Eve out of biology, but he had an extremely low opinion of females. The entire theory of natural selection is based on the activities of the males. Evolution is a process of confrontation in which the males battle to prove dominance. The female is really nothing more than a sperm bank for the dominant male. It is a biological theory that still permeates modern science. Yes, the female carries the offspring and contributes far more biological material, but both male and female contribute equal amounts of chromosomes. It has become such a basic concept in biology that it is never questioned, even by most who question natural selection, or even those who don't believe in evolution. How easily we forget that the only proof of equal contribution comes from the gene theory, and the person who nailed the gene theory to the wall of science, Francis Crick, did so only because he did not understand the meaning of the word "dogma". It's like some guy starting a new religion, and many years later after he has a number of followers, then he comes out and says he was only kidding.

Let's try proving it one way or the other. Just once, let's put the entire neo-Darwinian view to a challenge, a straightforward, and very specific challenge. It is time to draw swords and have it out. Now, in a fair duel it is the challenged opponent who is supposed to pick the weapon of choice. We could pick a number of different items and try to

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disprove the neo-Darwinian view, and I have gone over several of them already, but if we are going to really prove anything, then we need to pick a specific item, one particular point in biology to argue against the entire Darwin-chromosome-central dogma view of life. And to be fair, Darwin should be allowed to pick the weapon of choice, and he did. Ants! Darwin first brought up the subject, but as you will see, it applies even more to genetics. And just to make sure there is no question of "taking it out of context", I'm going to let Darwin explain it in his own words. Here goes:

"I may give one other case: so confidently did I expect to find gradations in important points of structure between the different castes of neuters in the same species, that I gladly availed myself of Mr. F. Smith's offer of numerous specimens from the same nest of the driver ant (Anomma) of West Africa. The reader will perhaps best appreciate the amount of difference in these workers, by my giving not the actual measurements, but a strictly accurate illustration: the difference was the same as if we were to see a set of workmen building a house of whom many were five feet four inches high, and many sixteen feet high; but we must suppose that the larger workmen had heads four instead of three times as big as those of the smaller men, and jaws nearly five times as big....."

....With these facts before me, I believe that natural selection, by acting on the fertile parents, could form a species which should regularly produce neuters, either all of large size with one form of jaw, or all of small size with jaws having a widely different structure; or lastly, and this is our climax of difficulty, one set of workers of one size and structure, and simultaneously another set of workers of a different size and structure; a graduated series having been first formed, as in the case of the driver ant, and then the extreme forms, from being the most useful to the community, having been produced in greater and greater numbers through the natural selection of the parents which

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generated them; until none with an intermediate structure were produced.

Thus, as I believe, the wonderful fact of two distinctly defined castes of sterile workers existing in the same nest, both widely different from each other and from their parents, has originated. We can see how useful their production may have been to a social community of insects, on the same principle that the division of labour is useful to civilised man. As ants work by inherited instincts and by inherited tools or weapons, and not by acquired knowledge and manufactured instruments, a perfect division of labour could be effected with them only by the workers being sterile; for had they been fertile, they would have intercrossed, and their instincts and structure would have become blended. And nature has, as I believe, effected this admirable division of labour in the communities of ants, by the means of natural selection. But I am bound to confess, that, with all my faith in this principle, I should never have anticipated that natural selection could have been efficient in so high a degree, had not the case of these neuter ants convinced me of the fact. I have, therefore, discussed this case, at some little but wholly insufficient length, in order to show the power of natural selection, and likewise because this is by far the most serious special difficulty, which my theory has encountered. The case, also, is very interesting, as it proves that with animals, as with plants, any amount of modification in structure can be effected by the accumulation of numerous, slight, and as we must call them accidental, variations, which are in any manner profi, without exercise or habit having come into play. For no amount of exercise, or habit, or volition, in the utterly sterile members of a community could possibly have affected the structure or instincts of the fertile members, which alone leave descendants. I am surprised that no one has advanced this demonstrative case of neuter insects, against the well-known doctrine of Lamarck." -The Origin of Species by Charles Darwin (1859) (1)

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Darwin could be rather wishy-washy much of the time. He would often throw out a concept, and then back away from it. He listed thousands of examples to illustrate his theory, but he usually acknowledged that they were not solid proof. He was seldom very firm in his statements. This could be a good example - or that could be a good example. Only once did he actually throw down the gauntlet, only once did he point at any particular organism and say "that's it, that's the proof of my theory". It was also the only time he bothered to mention Lamarck. To Darwin it was not only proof that he was right, but that Lamarck was wrong. He chose neuter ants, ants that do not reproduce, though now days we call them "worker ants". It was an excellent choice for the time period. But Darwin and his colleagues did not study ants as well as they thought they had, and Mendel studied pea plants when he should have been studying ants.

Ants are a member of the *Hymenoptera* type of organism, the social insects (such as bees, wasps, and termites). They are found in every backyard, every parking lot, and every picnic blanket. Ants, like all social insects, have a reproductive system all their own. Ants are never classified as just "male or female". Like all the social insects, they are divided into at least three groups: male, female, and workers. The worker ants are technically females, but they are not like their mother. When it is time to start a new colony, the queen ant produces at least one new queen ant and several male ants. The standard males and females are born with wings. They take off on their maiden flight, the males mate with the queen, and then the males quickly die. The queen then loses her wings, they simply drop off of her after a little while, and she begins producing offspring.

The vast majority of her offspring will also be females, but not like her. These days we refer to them as "worker ants", but in Darwin's time they were often called "neuter ants". This is because, with few exceptions, worker ants are sterile, neutered, and do not reproduce.

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There are a few exceptions to this rule in some ant species, but the vast majority of worker ants do not reproduce.

There is also another important difference between "neuter ants" and the queen ant. Queens are born with wings, though they do not keep them for long, and then they enter a mating cycle. After that, queens do little more than lay eggs. The worker ants never have wings, they are born with large side-moving mandibles, and they work their entire life - digging tunnels, gathering food, and battling other ant colonies. They do not seem to have anything in common with their mother except that they are still technically females. As Darwin pointed out, worker ants do not all fit into the same group. They are commonly divided into castes. Nowadays, they are often referred to as majors and minors. The majors are the larger worker ants, much larger than the queen ant, while the minors are much smaller than the queen. Major ants are also sometimes called "soldier ants", but most entomologists don't like that term because the minor workers also battle other colonies, they are just smaller. Darwin compared this to a human female having the capability to produce offspring that were either 5 feet 4 inches, or 16 feet tall, but both from the same mother. This would be a drastic difference in the offspring of a human, but it is standard with ant queens.

There were only a couple of things wrong with Darwin's analysis. His "either all of large size, or of small", is not correct. There are general sizes for worker ants, somewhat distinctive castes, but they are far from specific. Both the majors and minors can vary quite a lot in size. Darwin's main point was that if the offspring were the result of the activity of the parents, how could worker ants have possibly evolved. Lamarck had to be wrong, because although the male and female of the species could have evolved through the activity of their parents, the worker ants do not reproduce, so they cannot pass on any trait from their life's activity. The male's physiology and behavior could be the result of his father's activity, the female's of her mother's, but

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worker ants are born with a separate behavior and physiology from both father and mother, so it could only be the product of mutation - a useful, but accidental mutation in their evolution.

For Darwin's time, that was a very logical conclusion. Except for one thing - Darwin did not observe ants as much as he thought he had. He was considered to be an ant expert at the time, one of the first true myrmecologists (scientists who study ants), but he missed something very important. Part of the problem was something that was simply not available in Darwin's time, and yet it is supposed to be the proof of Darwin's theory: genetics. Darwin became so excited by the worker ants, he didn't pay as much attention to the male ants as he should have. Yes, the evolution of the worker ants by mutation could make sense, but how the hell did the male ants evolve? In fact let's get even more to the point, just how do male ants even exist - sexual reproduction? No. The queen ant produces both other queens, and all of the worker ants, majors and minors, from typical fertilized eggs, but she produces male ants from unfertilized eggs. Now stop and think about that for a second. The male ant comes from an unfertilized egg. We are not talking about 50% male contribution, or even just 10%. Male ants are the product of zero male contribution. Male ants do not have a dad, only a mother, and yet they are male, not female. They have male genitalia, but not a dad. The ants' animal physiology resides entirely within the females.

What if I said that I would be willing to provide all the costs of having you cloned. Would you be interested? I will pay for everything, and have the entire process taken care of. You do not have to do a single thing except send me a DNA sample - a blood sample or hair sample. That's it. I will take care of everything else. Then you can have an exact duplicate of yourself running around, a little tiny version of you. You could play with yourself in public and not get arrested! An exact duplicate of yourself, isn't that what you were thinking? That is the impression that has been given for well over fifty years, though the

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reductionists who have promoted that idea now tend to continually back away from it. There is a good reason to downplay what was once a common statement. There are continual "clones" being produced that bear little resemblance to their "original". Dolly the cloned sheep at the Roslin Institute in Scotland was sometimes shown with her surrogate mother in photographs, but never her donor mother. In fact, her donor mother was actually cremated after death. I assume that was a stipulation in her will. Some of the most interesting clones are the natural ones. What cloning actually means is that two separate organisms have the same genome, the same genes. That's all. Of course identical twins are also clones, yet they often have numerous differences, including different heights and eye color.

So, standard sexual reproduction means you have half of mom's chromosomes, and half of dad's. You are a little bit of each. If you were a clone, then you would have all of mom's chromosomes, and none of dad's, therefore you are supposed to be a duplicate of mom. Then we get to the ants. Male ants are neither half and half, or a clone, they are half a clone, because they receive only half of mom's chromosomes, and none from dad. How peculiar. The nice part of it is that there is no such thing as a paternity suit in ant colonies, because male ants never have a daddy.

Evolution has been a muddled issue from the beginning because it is the effort to try and explain the existence of every living thing on Earth, and how they got here. Considering the vast diversity of life forms on our planet, evolution is obviously not an easy little issue. However, if we can choose that one type of organism whose very existence is the most puzzling, and make sense of it, then we are certainly on the right track. Nothing could be more puzzling than the social insects, so it was a wise choice for Darwin, but he did not know that the "neuter ants" were only the beginning of the puzzle; the male ants were the real mystery. If the worker ants came from unfertilized eggs, then it would have been very solid proof of natural selection.

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Worker ants could be the result of just a mutation, a mutation that was beneficial to the colony. But what happened with the males? They have distinctive behavior that is separate from the queen and the workers. They have wings, unlike the workers, and male genitalia, unlike the queen. Let's also not forget the male gametes, the sperm. The female queen produces males with male genitalia, sperm, and male behavior, and yet absolutely no contribution from any male. And they are fertile males, but males that produce only females! In ant colonies, females come only from male and female contribution, and males come only from 100% female contribution.

Try imagining that with a human: a human female that can not only produce offspring without sexual intercourse, but a human female that could produce a boy offspring without sexual intercourse. According to some religious beliefs, that supposedly did happen once about 2000 years ago in a little village in the Middle East, but one thing is for certain, it actually does happen with ants, day in and day out. As a matter of fact, it is the way that all male ants are produced, they are a product of only their mother. If not for the fact that it has now been tested a thousand times, we probably wouldn't believe it: male ants have only a mother not a father, yet they can produce only daughters, not sons. Queens can produce regular daughters that are like herself, or daughters that are nothing like her, or even sons, but she can only produce sons if there is no father involved. It is all like some weird story by Lewis Carroll. The time has come the Walrus said, to speak of many Things, of Cabbages and Chromosomes, of Red Ants and of Red Queens.

I said in the beginning that I wasn't going to do the usual, and go around referring to every idea as a "scientific fact", especially any idea that is not wholly accepted by the scientific community, but I'm going to have to break that promise. Sorry, it is unavoidable, so here goes: *the entire body plan of the male ant is contained within the female's body, within her gametes, her sex cells, and the F1 particles within the*

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mitochondria of her oocytes. That has to be a scientific fact, because there is simply no other logical explanation possible. The female carries the entire body plan for the male ants' head, thorax, abdomen, and every single organ that operates the body. For the male chromosomes to contribute to the production of a male offspring, without ever even entering the egg, would be true magic. Therefore, biological memory of any kind (cell differentiation or instinct) in ants is within the F1 particles, not their DNA. It is not an accepted fact, but an obvious one.

There is a web site called *Ant Hill Wood*, which another web site illustrating the known biology of ants. There is no indication of who wrote the material posted there, so it is not something that you should normally use as a quotation, but I can't help it. Ants are a common enough topic in biology, including their seemingly bizarre sexual determination system, but never have I seen anyone spell it out so pointedly as the author of that particular site: *"Drones among the social insects are truly a miracle, as one does tend to wonder just what forces of nature, or power of the universe has created the humble male ant? He has after all defied all the natural laws of creation by simply being born. Chromosomes and genetics have a lot to answer for in this case, but it is still one of the great wonders of nature that an unfertile egg can produce a being that will father many thousands or millions of daughters, as his sperm will only produce more females remember, not sons."* (2)

A male that can produce only females, and is himself the product of only a female? Yes, genetics has a hell of a lot to answer for. According to the gene theory, male ants do not exist, and yet they do. No, you can not prove beyond a doubt that any theory is correct, but you can prove that a theory is wrong, and the neo-Darwinian view is wrong. Absolutely, positively, through rain, and sleet, and snow, and gloom of night, the neo-Darwinian view of biology is wrong, and male ants should be more than enough proof. It is not that the neo-

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Darwinians have not come up with an explanation for the existence of male ants, they certainly have. It's called *haplodiploidy*, which in human-speak only means, "He doesn't have a daddy".

I'm going to extend this concept even a little more. We, as well as almost every other sexual organism, do receive a mix of chromosomes from two parents, so claiming that this next statement is a fact would be out of line, because the proof is not there. However, it is a very logical conclusion based on what we see in ant colonies. Ants are one of the few species where it becomes undeniable, but it is still the logical point of view across the board: *in all sexual species, the entire body plan of the species, male and female, is contained within the female only. Females control all evolution.* It shouldn't be that much of a surprise. We all came from mother. Not only does the female carry the offspring to term in all mammals, but the contribution of the sexes would now make sense. You received equal amounts of chromosomes, but they are just a string of compound molecules. They do not contain memory patterns of any kind, they just make proteins. They certainly affect physical phenotype, the differences in appearance between members of the same species: length, color, thickness, that's all. Do you look kind of like your dad? Maybe so; he contributed physical phenotypic traits with his share of your chromosomes, your hair color, your eye color, your skin color, your overall height, the length of your fingers, the thickness of your bones, and/or the thickness of your veins. But that's about all chromosomes can affect.

Then consider the contribution of F1 particles. You received only a handful from your father, a very small amount that was contained within the top portion of the sperm, the *acrosome*. But your mother's oocyte contained probably hundreds of billions of F1 particles. Why do the oocytes of a female of any species contain all those massive quantities of F1 particles, all those spinning little rotary machines? It was thought that they are necessary for providing the energy for cell

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differentiation and body development. Yes, of course, but in providing that growth, does not the very process of energy synthesis also contain the pattern of body growth? The world teems with billions of species of organisms that originate from a single cell at conception. They grow, divide, and change into various types of tissue cells with various set patterns of organs, bone formations, extending veins and neurons, and functions. The fish cell always becomes a fish, the rabbit cell always becomes a rabbit, and the human cell always becomes human. Those single cells never get confused as to where they are going. They have a memory chip in them somewhere that contains the most extensive blueprints on Earth. If we acknowledge that the "chip" is within the F1 particles, then biology finally makes a lot more sense. The energy machine itself contains the patterns. The generator and the memory chip are one and the same, but it comes from your mother.

Remember the chromosome abnormality of hermaphrodites? Some people are born with both male and female genitalia. The penis is usually underdeveloped, but it is there. Some hermaphrodites have XY chromosomes, which would explain why they could be born with both types of genitalia. They could have some of the X characteristics, and some of the Y. But some human hermaphrodites are born with XX chromosomes. I didn't make a big point of it then, but I'm going to punch it in the nose now. If your gender were completely dependent on your chromosomes, then hermaphrodites with XX chromosomes could not exist, but they do. They have no male chromosome, but they were born with male genitalia. It is not only one more inconsistency with genetics, but in complete contrast to the entire theory of genetics.

Chromosomes affect your gender, but they do not store the pattern. Let's come up with a new theory here that actually follows what we know about biology. The F1 particles in the female oocyte contain the entire instructions of physiology and gender. Once the egg is fertilized, the final chromosome arrangement is in place, but all it will

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do is to create a single chemical reaction, a signal to the F1 particles, which will respond with the proper patterns. If the chromosomes in the zygote end up as XY, then the F1 particles respond with a male body pattern. If the chromosomes end up as XX, then the F1 particles respond with the female pattern. The selection of chromosomes created a chemical reaction, a signal, but it is up to the F1 particles to make any kind of a pattern out of those signals. The sex chromosomes only place the order: "Give me a boy, with a side order of fries, and a large drink". Every great once in a while, the instructions will not be followed, and both types of genitalia will develop to some degree (science is 99%). The hermaphrodite with XX chromosomes has male genitalia because the chromosomes signaled "female", but that chemical signal did not properly interact with the F1 particles. They could not carry out the instructions properly, therefore, both male and female genitalia developed. The signal was sent from the sex chromosomes, but not properly received in the enzymes, so those rotating enzymes responded with a pattern of both boy parts and girl parts. "Hey, I ordered fries, not onion rings".

And let's not forget about all of the various organisms that have far more chromosomes than we do. Now it makes a little more sense. Those chromosomes may only be limiting their phenotype capabilities, not expanding them. Human beings have 46 chromosomes, but coffee beans have 44, dogs have 78, turkeys have 82, and the fern plant has 1260. Either the entire theory of genetics is full of holes, or fern plants have some very incredible untapped potential. Oh, I almost forgot, that overly complicated organism known as the banana can have as many as 88 chromosomes, almost twice as many as you. If the theory of genetics were correct, then we will have to consider the term "banana head" as a huge compliment. The banana can have as many as 88 chromosomes, and you have only 46. But bananas are always yellow, while your skin pigmentation may be any number of different colors, your hair any number of colors, as well as your eyes. Sugar cane has 80 chromosomes, and the butterfly *Lysandra atlantica* has 446. A

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study of the number of F1 particles in these organisms would probably be quite revealing.

Male ants should not exist - absolutely, positively, no way in hell should they exist - unless biological form is the product of the F1 particles, the actual motion of the enzymes, unless biology is analog not digital. If we can correct one simple little incorrect assumption which has never been based on anything more than male ego, if we can acknowledge that evolution is controlled by the female of every species, not the product of equal contribution, then and only then can male ants exist. Only then can an unfertilized egg from the female lead to a male. And they certainly do. So either the female of the species controls physiology and evolution, or male ants are the product of witchcraft. Take your pick.

As much discussion as there has been on evolution over the years, one element of evolution is typically missing. No, not sexual reproduction, that's always a common topic. What is almost always missing is the topic of explaining the evolution of sexual reproduction. The first life forms were non-sexual, technically known as asexual. They were bacteria, and they reproduced by simply splitting in half, binary fission. Eventually, the annelids, like worms, and other similar organisms developed. They were, and still are, hermaphrodites. Their bodies contain both male and female sex organs, but they don't have sex with themselves. Their male and female sex organs are at different ends of the body. Hermaphrodites typically still have sexual intercourse with another of their species, but instead of sexual intercourse involving a single sex act, with worms there are two actual sex acts taking place at the same time. Sort of a "you do me and I'll do you" scenario. Then we end up with the true sexual organisms like fish and all the species that came after. However, in most fish and amphibians, the eggs are released from the body first, and then the male ejaculates sperm onto the eggs. Not much fun.

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Sexual evolution went through a number of different steps - from asexual, to hermaphrodite, to sexual - and from external fertilization to internal. Male and female sex organs developed simultaneously within a single organism. Somehow many of those early species began producing two separate body forms, male and female. The reproduction capabilities were already there, but then those organs were divided. You take one, I'll take the other. That's fair.

We can probably get a rough idea of when it happened by looking at some other species. The worms are hermaphrodites who have both male and female sex organs. Amphibians, like frogs and turtles, are male and female, but many turtles do not become male and female until their development is well under way. Their sex is determined by the temperature of the egg. The egg obviously contains both male and female body plans, but the surrounding temperature makes the decision of which plan is chosen. The move from asexual to hermaphrodite to amphibian to mammal was a very long process. Simple cell division led to compatible sex organs within a single organism. Then organisms manifested separate sex organs with the capability to choose which ones to develop even after conception. Finally, the mammalian form of separated sex organs came into being.

In many species, the sex is determined by the ambient temperature of the egg or embryo no matter which genes are in the organism. In other lower species, the females often just change to males when there are not enough males around to do the job. And, of course, the ants, where the male ant is produced strictly by the egg of the female. Only one thing is consistent in all these species: sex is determined within the egg, the embryo, which came from the female. We can consider a lot of different possibilities, but let's never ignore the obvious.

It is very common to read discussions in biology books on the "why" of sexual reproduction. "What good does it do for some animals to reproduce sexually?" Yet, that is a strictly Darwinian question. What

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was the advantage of the mutation to sexual organisms? You can find that topic in hundreds of books, but personally I've never been very interested in it. The "why" does not interest me even half as much as the "how". That is the real question, and that throws the ball right back into the Margulis court. The spermatozoon entering the oocyte, and becoming the zygote, two equals one, endosymbiosis. What we really need to address is not just the question of how those earliest sexual species came about, but even more specifically, just how could they continue to evolve species after species. There are four main items to consider: body form compatibility, genitalia compatibility, gamete (egg and sperm) compatibility, as well as timing and hormone compatibility. It requires all four to produce fertile offspring.

There is an item you can find across the western United States, usually sitting on a shelf in small town restaurants, and it's called a jackalope. It appears to be a jackrabbit with pronghorn antelope antlers coming out of its head. As the visitor inquisitively asks, "but how do they mate", the response is then, "they used a ladder". It was kind of funny decades ago, though it has lost most of its punch, which is why not too many people still go around attaching antelope antlers to the heads of stuffed jackrabbits. It is, however, a good illustration of the importance of body form compatibility in evolution. Darwin's theory of accidental mutations included volumes of discussion on sexual dominance and competition, but failed to ever address a far more fundamental problem. The male and female must have compatible body forms in every single change in evolution. The male must be able to mount the female easily (without a ladder), or they both have to go home and watch TV.

One of the other compatibility problems is in genitalia, and it is even more specific. The penis must fit snugly into the vagina. If not, then the movement of the penis cannot create arousal for either gender, and the sex act would probably not carry on to completion. Sex would be sort of like sticking your finger into her bellybutton. It

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might be slightly arousing at first, but probably not something you would want to keep doing for a half an hour. The penis must be able to fit into the diameter of the vagina, and yet extend in far enough to deposit sperm that will stay there after copulation. Yes, the female vagina in mammals tends to be rather adaptable to various penis sizes, partially because of the outer folds of the labium minor which fold in naturally. But that principle only goes so far. One of the many tragedies of child rape is that when young girls are raped, the adult male penis tends to cause severe damage to the child's reproductive capabilities when they get older. Many girls who were raped when they were young do not have the capability to ever have children. While fish and amphibians reproduce by a process of the female dropping the eggs out into the water, and the male spraying sperm on to the eggs, many animals, especially mammals, reproduce by sexual intercourse. Problems with sexual intercourse occur when copulation cannot physically take place, there is an absence of arousal, or the female loses reproductive capability. Any one of these three will result in extinction of the species.

Item number three is gamete compatibility, the egg and the sperm. The accepted definition of species is really very simple: any male and female members of the same species can create offspring that are also fertile. We consider the horse and donkey to be different species, and no one disagrees. Why? They are both 4-legged herbivores, very similar in appearance, and they can mate and produce offspring, mules. But mules cannot reproduce, therefore the horse and donkey are separate species. Some people have even mated horses with zebras in the past, an animal even more similar to the horse. This has produced offspring, but as with the mule, they cannot reproduce. Just the existence of egg and sperm is meaningless. No one really knows what the precise differences are in horse and zebra sperm, or donkey and horse oocytes, but there is obviously a chemical difference preventing the potential for reproduction capabilities. Even though many animals may seem to be very similar in their general

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appearance, there are chemical differences in their gametes that we can only guess at.

Then we have the other little problems. You see, human females have a menstrual cycle (as if you didn't know). Human females have a regular cycle of an oocyte moving down the uterus where it will be in a position to be fertilized if she happens to have sexual intercourse. But other mammals have no such system. Only primate females have a menstrual cycle. Deer, pronghorn, rabbits, bears, and all the others have an *oestrous* cycle. It can last for anywhere from about 5 days, to maybe 2 months, but it only happens once a year. Women may or may not be receptive to men sexually, it can depend on a lot of different factors, but it is never overwhelming to a woman, no matter which part of the menstrual cycle they are in at the time.

When other female mammals hit their cycle, they develop a very strong urge to mate, and with almost any male. Human males have always wished that women had an *oestrous* cycle, a two month period when they would dive into bed if you just stood next to them, but no such luck. Of course, there is a down side to this for the males of other species. The females only have that one period when they are receptive, just one. When it's over, it's over. On the other hand, human females can be "in the mood" at anytime of the year, or they can be out of the mood just as easily. The important point is that women can get pregnant throughout the year, not just during "the mating season" common to other animals, and women do not have an overpowering drive to mate at a specific time of year, but other female mammals do.

For every other animal, the mating seasons have to match. If male jackrabbits want to mate only in May, and the female jackrabbits only want to mate in September, then the entire jackrabbit population will come to an end pretty damn quick. Either that, or you will see a whole lot of male jackrabbits getting very friendly with the antelopes, with or without a ladder.

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Now let's consider just mammalian evolution with this point in mind. Mammals are usually considered to be the descendants of the *therapsids*, a sort of mammal-like reptile that became extinct many millennia ago. There are now thousands and thousands of individual mammalian species, all with compatible body form, genitalia, gametes, and oestrous cycles. With all the random mutations it would have taken to supposedly result in all these different species, we also have to remember that there needed to be 4 very set and specific mutations that had to mutate in complete unison. And yet, every single alteration in history from one species to another has always resulted in a parallel evolution for both genders. Any single failure in parallel mutation in any one of the four in either male or female, and at exactly the same time, results in extinction. Frankly, the theory of the Bermuda Triangle involves fewer supernatural probabilities.

Somehow a simple organism with both male and female genitalia managed to split into producing two body forms, and the genitalia split with the body form. We don't know how, but it had to happen somewhere along the line. Let's consider one possibility that could explain the continual alterations in male and female forms and chemistry throughout evolution, and could also explain those male ants. One little change in our viewpoint that can explain several puzzles all at the same time.

Whenever you pull apart two pieces of clay, you can fit them back against each other, and of course they fit. You can do it with two pieces of wood, or two pieces of just about anything. The easiest way for us, or nature, to ensure that any two pieces of anything will fit together, is to break them apart from one piece. Now, I'm not trying to suggest that males and females are actually snapped apart from each other in any species. I'm only trying to get the proper image in our heads of how separate sexual organisms evolved - one separated into two. There is obviously a lot more to it than a simple snapped twig, but still, separation of a single organism into two organisms is the key.

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Let's never forget that life is a cell. Every organism still begins as a cell, and identical twins actually start out as just one cell, even if they are boy and girl. Somewhere along the line, a simple hermaphrodite probably produced an offspring that split during cell differentiation. Instead of two completely identical offspring, the reproductive organs split with cell division.

That is a rather hazy idea, I agree, but let's follow it out and see where it goes. The first point is that whichever of the two had the capability to give additional offspring was what we now would call female. Point number two is even more important: whichever of the two produced the offspring would also have to carry the biological pattern to produce both "types". This could not be a single set of body plans, such as male fish and female fish. If it were, then it would have to mutate magically species after species, and in perfect unison with each other. Far more easier for nature would be for one of the "types" to carry a pattern of split genitalia, a single pattern of somewhat combined genitalia that changes with evolution, and a single pattern of dividing the genitalia. Whatever the dividing pattern is, it has become permanent, while the details of the actual form of the female/male body changes with evolution. Most people are probably unaware of it, but scientists are not. Male and female genitalia are products of the same original physiology. We already know that there is no real visible difference between boys and girls until about four months after conception. In boys, the sex organs move outward, while in girls they fold inwards. This is also true for other species as well. The genitalia are the same until after the body has become fairly well developed. It is somewhat like your bellybutton. You may have an "inny" or an "outy", but they are products of the same type and form of tissue, the remnants of the umbilical cord. Genitalia is far more involved than a bellybutton, but you can see the basic idea.

Let's also consider those little knobs on men's chests. We all have them, but they serve no purpose at all, except for becoming very

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sensitive when we get too cold. They are called nipples, and though they are essential for females to nurse their offspring, they are a real waste on men. Evolution is not some perfect exercise, and occasionally certain traits are going to be inherited that serve no purpose. Since the female form is the most important for reproduction, males have the strongest possibility of inheriting a useless trait, and we certainly did.

I'm probably not telling even first year biology students anything they didn't already know here. I am trying to suggest that we are ignoring an important element in development. If the sex chromosomes were the pattern for genitalia, then why would every species ignore their chromosomes until they reach a certain age? Isn't that against the law? Why would the male and female sex organs continue to be strikingly similar in every species, and neither male or female, until the organisms' age began to finish the process?

If the female is the main component of any species, and if the female body contains the entire body plan for both types of offspring, then the evolution of male/female organisms becomes a little clearer. Remember, you got 23 chromosomes from dad, and a few F1 particles. You got 23 chromosomes from mom, but literally billions of F1 particles. Not dead chemistry, but little rotating machines, billions and billions and billions of them. Not my theory, but known science. Hundreds of billions of little analog machines producing energy for your growth, and almost certainly following a long pattern of body growth. You received more than a thousand times the amount of cellular material from your mother as you did from your father. We have ignored that fact for centuries, ever since the invention of the first microscopes about 350 years ago, but we need to bring those microscopes into unbiased focus just once.

I am not trying to suggest that females should dominate males. It has nothing to do with the judicial system, romance, child custody, or any other social issue. We screwed up understanding biology because

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of twisted social views; there is no reason to continue it. It is not a legal issue, but a biological one. The female of the species contains the body form for both male and female, and therefore controls any change in evolution for the species. It may be a bit of slap to the male ego, but it's not that hard of a slap. I think we can take it.

Where is body form contained within the zygote? Within the F1 particles of the oocyte mitochondria. Why are humans born occasionally with XX chromosomes, but male genitalia? Because the chromosomes only signal gender, they do not produce it. How can some simple organisms switch themselves from male to female? Because the female of all sexually reproducing species contain the full body plan for both genders. How does cell differentiation work from chromosomes, when the chromosomes do not divide with the cell division, but the capability of cell division does? Because cell differentiation is within the F1 particles of the oocyte, and inherited from the mother. Now how about those male ants, how do they exist? Because like all species, the female queen ant carries the body plan for both male and female of her species, again, within the F1 particles of her oocytes. She is the main component of the species.

Darwin is sometimes credited with bringing equality to biology, but that is inaccurate. Anyone who has actually read *The Origin of Species* is well aware of Darwin's view of women, and *The Descent of Man* is even worse. He was not trying to equalize women, he was trying to augment the contribution of men, and he was dead wrong. Ironically, the Bible actually had it much closer, well, except for one big mistake. They had the genders flopped. Man came from woman, Adam came from Eve. It is the same in all species. The female is the species, the male is the counterpart, the mirror image. We can deny it, but then biology makes no sense at all, neither does evolution, and those damn male ants have to be placed in the same category as leprechauns, because they don't really exist. It is too bad that there are so many of

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them, or we could just treat them like the Loch Ness Monster. "Mysterious male ant sighted in Scotland - Scientists say: baloney!"

What if the only thing wrong with Lamarck's theory is that he also failed to acknowledge the difference in contribution? What if acquired traits is one of the basics of physical evolution, but only the acquired traits of the mother, not the father? Interestingly, the few attempts to prove Lamarck have almost always been centered on male organisms or plants. We have never looked at it that way, but maybe we should.

In the 1920's, Paul Kammerer, an Austrian biologist, set out on a research experiment to try and prove Lamarck's theory of acquired traits. He used a species known as midwife toads. While most amphibians mate in the water, midwife toads mate on land. Most frogs have a very rough patch of skin on their front feet to grasp the female when mating in the water, but since the midwife toads don't mate in water, the males do not have the rough patch on their feet. Kammerer tried forcing midwife toads to mate in the water, hopefully forcing a change in the male's feet. He only tried it for a few generations, but thought he had accomplished something. One single midwife toad appeared to have the rough patch trait. It is still a mystery today as to exactly what happened, but most investigators have decided that it was a hoax perpetrated by one of Kammerer's students. However it happened, the rough patch on the toad's feet were not rough patches at all, but were actually ink stains applied to the toad's feet. Kammerer had already announced his findings, and instantly became the subject of ridicule. He walked out into the forest and shot himself.

It was not only a very tragic incident for what seemed to be a serious scientist, but it was a major setback for anyone trying to study Lamarck's theory. But there were a couple of problems with the test anyway. Would the passing of only a few generations actually be enough to make a change? The biggest question could actually be on the details of the test. If the female controls evolutionary changes, then the tests must be centered on the activities of the female of the

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species, and it is within the female that the first signs of change would probably take place. Kammerer's test was not too far off the mark, but he also seemed to ensure that the toads did mate, which may preclude the necessity of any change in the male. If a Lamarck-female theory is correct, then the female's activities must change. The actual process of intercourse was probably not a good activity to test with. The Darwinians love the story about Kammerer. It is a nice little bit of failed science, and it fell right on Lamarck's doorstep. However, the Darwinians don't like mentioning that all they have to prove their theory is that one little piece of corn, and that change in corn is a change in phenotype only, not real evolution, and they are not too sure about it anyway.

The entire physiology of the human form is maternally inherited: two arms, two legs, a heart, two lungs, and so on. You may be a man who people often comment "look just like your dad", but its not that your mother looks like a different species. Just like dad, the front of her face has two eyes, one nose, and one mouth. So, unless your mother has eyes in the back of her head (which I used to wonder about with my mother when I was a kid), she has the same physiology as dad, the human form. A lizard has a lizard body because it inherited its mother's mitochondria, an elephant looks like an elephant because it inherited its mother's mitochondria.

Gender is typically determined by the father's chromosomes, as we all know, but just not quite in the same way that we thought. Dad's chromosomes determine gender, but they do not produce it, they can only signal it. The F1 particles in mom's oocyte have the patterns for both male and female genitalia. Mom had the plans for both "how to build a boy", and "how to build a girl". All dad's chromosomes did was to choose which plan to go with. If dad gave you an X chromosome, then the F1 particles knew to go with the girl plan. If it was a Y chromosome, then the boy plan was chosen. Both boy and girl physiology were in the oocyte before it was fertilized. The

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chromosomes made the selection of which plan to use, but the F1 particles actually contain the plans.

The F1 particles are the only part of living organisms that can contain information, plans, or physical memory. Chromosomes can create chemical signaling, choices in the body, but not plans. Your genes may very well be able to choose between any plan A, plan B, or plan C in living organisms, but they cannot contain the plans; they only choose which one to go with. The genes interact with the body through a one time signal, a signal brought about by the very existence of the genes and their chemistry - not any secret signaling that continues on during the life of the organism, because there is none.

Your genes have a one-time selection of plans, one and one only. Chemical number 1 mixed with chemical number 2 will result in reaction -A; however, chemical number 1 mixed with chemical number 3 will result in reaction -B. That is the only chemical reaction that is possible with DNA. What's more, that is exactly what we see happening in genetics. It's like going to one of those multi-screen movie theatres. The genes can pick which movie we are going to see, but they have no control over the film once it starts, because the F1 particles are the projector.

When the first life form developed about 3.8 billion years ago, it had some type of metabolic process to provide itself with energy. Since the original cells had to consume and divide, and keep on doing so, it had to have some type of energy flow through a medium process as a part of its metabolism in order to "remind" itself to consume and divide. Any action those early cells took were possible only because of its metabolism, and the metabolic structures documented the actions. It quickly became one of the most important patterns in life: metabolic structures allow action, and action records itself into the structures of metabolism. A never-ending cyclical pathway of directional energy. The first life had formed, and it was no longer just a glob of chemistry,

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but a self-replicating pattern of lipid membrane, with an interior of enzymes producing energy.

Somewhere along the way, a large bacteria cell absorbed a small bacteria cell, and amazing things began to happen. The first eukaryote life forms were begun, and that quickly led to the multi-celled organisms. Over time, cell division became cell differentiation. The minor mutations of cell division would repeat themselves because they had to. A pattern had developed, and it had to be followed. The earliest embryonic forms were developing from cell divisions in little clumps. Instead of twenty little bacterial cells drifting off in their own little way, they were sometimes clumped together, and any alteration in one of the cells would then continue a process of repeating the same alteration into a particular cell line. Cells were beginning to form what we now call tissue, cells combined together, and with an alteration in structure from the preexisting cells. Even with the variance in cell type, the original cell form was still recorded in the F1 particles of the cell membrane.

The activity in any organism, no matter how accidental to start, was now becoming a part of the organism's repetitive nature. Every activity created a little pathway, and if the activity was repeated, the pathway in the F1 particles became more solidified and directional. From cell division to swimming through the sea, each activity was establishing a pattern.

By the time insects first began to evolve, the mitochondria which contained the patterns of body movement were becoming somewhat centralized into groups in the interior of the body (the brain and nervous system). Unlike our brains, these were large organs spread out over a wide portion of the body. This is still seen in modern insects and arachnids, where instead of cephalization (a centralizing of the nervous system), their brain may stretch halfway down their body. As these cells combined into groups with action memory, the development of the neuron was beginning. Just as the first endosymbiotic

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relationship with an outside cell, mitochondria had allowed the eukaryotic cell to specialize its nature, so the interior eukaryotic cells were now freed from physical tasks to do nothing more than record and transmit electro-chemical signals, the synapse, through the body. Any cell in the interior of an organism that was not engaged in producing physical activity would still be connected to the other cells. F1 particles that were not storing specific memories of activity would now store the memory of vision and sound, as well as the *overall* memory of activity and its consequences.

The insect has millions of more F1 particles in just the mitochondria of its female oocyte to produce not just cell division, but cell differentiation. The insect has more than enough F1 particles with little patterns to build a specialized body from the zygote. A body with an abdomen, thorax, legs, antennae, mouth, and so on. Each is the product of simple patterns upon patterns evolved over hundreds of millions of years. For example, consider a simple oblong pattern that evolves into connected oblong patterns, with overlapping spherical and pointed patterns. This pattern is also known as a leg!

During the first cell divisions, the stem cells are formed, all with the potential of forming another complete organism. The chromosomes are still the same, and so is the mitochondria which houses the patterns of development, but once the stem cells have divided, though the chromosomes are still similar, the mitochondria has begun to differentiate. This is the actual reason that anything beyond stem cells cannot form another organism. They have the same chromosomes, but not all of the F1 particles necessary for full body development.

Each species evolved, at least partially, because of its specific activity. The first ant tunnels were almost certainly small accidental holes used for shelter, then each time an ant pulled a single pebble from the hole, that activity was imbedded in its F1 particles. It was the ant-like species that started out removing a pebble that was the true form of natural selection. They removed one or two pebbles from the

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hole, then their progeny were born with the imbedded activity of removing a pebble or two. Generation after generation, it was the imbedded memory of removing pebbles that gave them the drive and direction to remove more pebbles. It is in the F1 particles in their brain. From the instant of their birth, they require energy, and that energy is coming from those little rotating gizmos throughout their body. It became automatic: remove pebbles. As they accidentally formed the first tunnel, the first egg chamber, the first water trap, each activity became a part of their very being, producing further activity, motion, form, and direction. Each one of these actions gradually had an effect on the body. The more the insect grasps a tree, the more its legs develop the ability to grasp. The more it uses its head to feel around in its environment, the more likely sensitive protrusions are to develop on the head: antennae. Antennae, large jaws, eight legs, spinning webs, making traps, or the ability to fly are all the product of energy being used in a repeated pattern. This is the scientific concept of cause and effect, resulting in literally millions of outrageous insect and arachnid forms competing with each other for generations. These forms have only become more diverse through the use of directional energy.

So what are all the elements of evolution? If you know that, then you are well ahead of everyone else. All I can do is give you my opinion.

Common Descent: all life forms on Earth are descended from a single prokaryote cell that formed about 3.8 billion years ago. Accepted by Charles Darwin, but a concept that was promoted by Lamarck and many others before Darwin was even born.

Typical Gradualism: evolution is typically a gradual process, but there are continual and rapid alterations in species; the fossil record implies it for many animals, and endosymbiosis confirms it in many others.

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Habit: first proposed by Jean-Baptiste de Lamarck in 1809, the repeated activities of the organism creating directional energy, whereas changes in habit create alterations from species to species, and the lack of changes in habit result in stability in the species. There were a few main items missing from the importance of habit in the organism; one was its mechanism, but that mechanism is the F1 particle, so habit creates changes in the organism by the process of metabolism. That has been the continual mistake in trying to assess Lamarck's theory. No one seems to have realized that metabolism was the explanation for the theory all along. The other item just happens to be the next on the agenda.

Female Control: Female control is the main missing element in all discussions and theories of evolution. In sexually reproducing organisms, all evolution initiates with the female of the species. This is the only way that evolution can alter the male and female in unison. The female changes first, then passes those changes to her offspring of both genders. I think you will find that it is the only logical conclusion.

Endosymbiosis: the necessity of cooperation in all cellular life, from the basics of developing skin tissues on your arm out of individual epithelial cells, to the introduction of both organelles within the cell and organs in the body. A basic logical concept in biology, and one that can be witnessed today in every life form on Earth, both plant and animal. Many biologists sought greater acceptance for endosymbiosis, though none fought harder than Professor Lynn Margulis.

And let's not forget *environment*, the wild card, the true natural selection. Environment is like the electron cloud surrounding atoms. It is the fuzzy, poorly defined element that blurs any attempt to mathematize life. Its effect can be as enormous as the meteorite that is thought to have obliterated the habitat of the dinosaurs; or it can be as minute as a leaf falling from a tree onto an ant hill, which leads to a single nest of ants to start consuming leaves for the first time, which

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then leads to a change in the habits of a small nest of ants, and eventually a new species of ants.

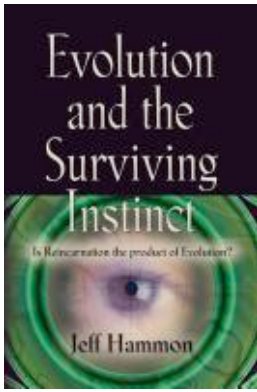
I'm going to throw one more item in here: *Random Mutation*. Yes, I will give a nod to Darwin for this, or should I say, a partial nod. One of the best examples is worker ants, neuter ants. Yes, I think Darwin was half right about worker ants, but at the same time let's not forget that they are genetic clones of their mother, so whatever mechanisms create useful mutation, it's not in the genes. Let me also point out that I don't mean to imply Darwin's process of natural selection, but only true random mutation. Males butting heads does not accomplish much in nature. Natural selection is a strictly male-ego delusion, not a process of evolution. Random mutation is just that, random. And since any change in body form has to take place in the female for it to be inherited by the male offspring, then even random mutation is a strictly female-oriented process. If the female of the species happens to be born with a random mutation that is beneficial, or detrimental, then she will pass it to all of her offspring. If it is beneficial, then that portion of the species just may survive a little better, but outside of the hymenoptera insects, it is almost impossible to find any organism that has a helpful mutation.

The front cover of the April 2011 edition of *Scientific American* magazine carries a story on the big bang theory, and includes the caption: *Why our best explanation of how the universe evolved must be fixed - or replaced*. Twenty years ago that kind of statement was considered pure sacrilege. You could lose your Bunsen burner for making comments like that. Now of course, the evidence of weaknesses in the big bang theory has finally accumulated enough to allow other opinions. When deciding what makes evolution work, let's also have enough perception to realize how little we really know about the universe around us. We typically have too many conclusions and not enough questions, but I'm going to leave room for the questions that are still to come. They are the unknown factors in all science.

Jeff Hammon

There are almost certainly other elements to evolution that no one has even hinted at yet, but they will pop up some day. Only an idiot would ever claim that we know all there is to know about anything. We know damn little about the universe - except that it's rather big. We always need to leave room for the unknown factors.

Almost all of these factors have differing effects on different types of organisms. Endosymbiosis and random mutation may be fairly universal, but the environment has only a minor effect on animals, and a major effect on plant life. Since habit as an evolutionary mechanism is the result of imprinted physical activity from metabolism, its biggest effect will be on the animals with high metabolism - mammals and birds. There is no single magical element in evolution. Seven plus seven does not equal platypus. Evolution is obviously the result of various forces, and none of them really simple. Just the various workings of a single eukaryote cell is so involved that it takes students years to memorize all the reactions of cell respiration. Living organisms are the most complicated structure in the universe, and we will never make sense of life by trying to classify biology as a mathematical equation.



Is reincarnation a product of evolution? In 1997, Professor Boyer and Doctor Walker received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for proving that the ATPase enzymes actually rotate. At first, it seems like a minor point, and it has certainly been treated like one. But that discovery proves that biology is not chemical reaction, it is embedded memory, and that changes almost everything we know about the fundamentals of life itself.

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