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# The competitive gene : Why some encounters in the cosmos may not be happy ones

## Abstract

Encounters in the Cosmos between different intelligent species are examined based on the Principle of Mediocrity and the model of intelligence as the result of parallel evolution on different planets. Following the theory of socio-biology : the propagation of genetic material involves ruthless competition between species and subspecies but cooperation within species or subspecies groups. This competitive genetic legacy influences behavior, resulting in murderous hostility towards other species competing directly for resources and living environments. Following Lorentz this results in restrained violence within species battling for dominance or mating privilegesbut deadly violence in battles between different species competing for shared ecological niches. These behaviors may be carried into space by intelligence species with the result that encounters with other intelligent species of completely different evolutionary legacies may result in violent completion for planets or stellar systems deemed suitable for colonization. Such "genetic legacy behaviors" may explain the possible nuclear planetary massacre found on mars, where the scenario of an advanced space faring species attacking and destroying a much more primitive species native to Mars may have occurred. If verified, such a scenario would be consistent with competitive genetically inspired behavior that is a legacy of life under much more primitive terms on the advanced race's home planet.

## INTRODUCTION THE COMPETITIVE GENE AND GLB (GENETIC LEGACY BEHAVIORS)

Every species now extant on Earth is the result of epochs of competitive selection, the survivors of a series of changing environmental challenges that produced different criteria of "fitness." Along with the genetically determined physical traits and physiology that are legacies of this evolutionary process, there exist a set of genetically determined behaviors that favored survival of the existing set of genes in past epochs. These behaviors were not necessarily appropriate for every circumstance in the past, but favor the survival of the particular gene-pool statistically. Also, the GLB (Genetic Legacy Behaviors) may be wholly inappropriate to modern circumstances1, yet they persist, because they are so prevalent in the gene pool that, barring a mass extinction event, replacing them requires many generations for new behaviors to appear and become predominate.

On Earth, intelligence is favored among predators, for the reason that predators must be smarter than their prey. Based on the Principle of Mediocrity2, the idea that humanity and the Earth with its biosphere are typical of life in the Cosmos, not exotic, we have strong reason to believe this pattern is found throughout the cosmos. On Earth, one behavior that is universally manifest among predators is deadly aggression against predators of different species competing for the same ecological niche. Because of this we see attacks by killer whales on great white sharks, both of whom eat seals and dolphins (see Figure 1)

Likewise battle between Hyenas and Lions on the African savanna are often seen. This is in contrast to battles for dominance or mating partners, where violence is ritualized and seldom deadly. Between predators of different species, especially social predators like human beings, however, the violence is often deadly3. Among human beings, who despite their thousands of years of civilization still follow legacy behaviors inherited from prehistory, conflict between different nations, ethnicities, and races is well known to be deadly, and sometimes, genocidal.

Assuming Mediocrity, the concept that earth and its

**Figure 1 : The killer whale is perhaps the second most intelligent animal on Earth and is a fierce predator**

**Figure 2 : Lions and Hyenas, though both predators, fight deadly battles over hunting territory and water holes**

inhabitants a typical of what is found in the cosmos, rather than atypical, we can make certain predictions about the behavior of different species encountering each other in the cosmos. Our discussions will assume that other intelligent species, like humanity, are the products of evolution on their respective home-worlds, and transmit both physical and behavioral traits through genetic material. We will also assume that, as on Earth other intelligent species are social predators like humans. These assumptions are just that, assumptions based on Mediocrity and earth based data, and thus may be wrong in some circumstances, however, given the vast ages of the Earth's biosphere, and the abundant instances of these assumptions being true in both modern epochs and in the fossil record, these assumptions should be correct in the vast majority of circumstances.

## BEHAVIORS OF SOCIAL PREDATORS ON EARTH

For Social predators of different species sharing the same environment, battles over hunting grounds, water holes and even individual pieces of game are inevitable and deadly. Viewed genetically, the struggle with another species of predator is viewed as strictly a "zero-sum" games, since the opponents in a violent struggle share no closely related genetic material. For instance, sparing a defeated foe of the same species, promotes propagation of the species genes, allowing the loser, a fellow member of the tribe or pack, to fight and breed another day. However, for a defeated opponent of a

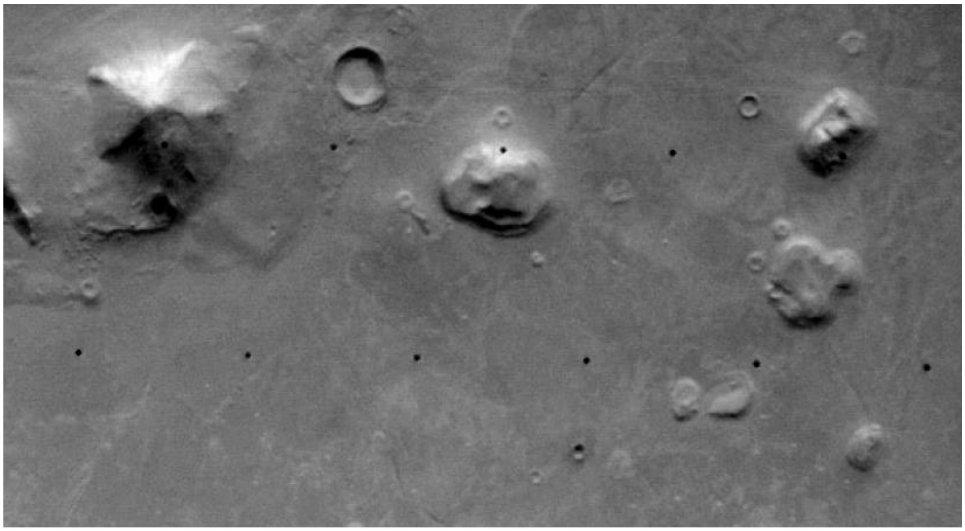

**Figure 3 : Viking image 70A13 showing the face and D&M pyramid at Cydonia Mensa on Mars**

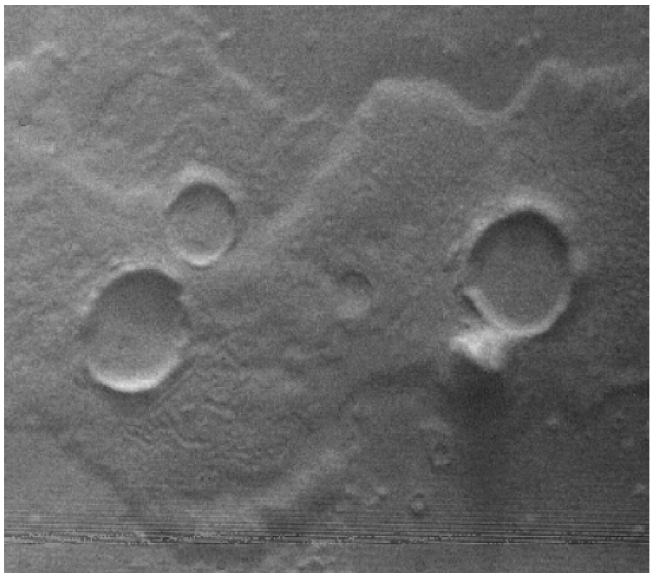

**Figure 5 : Pyramidal object beside a crater on Mars at DeuteronilusMensa, near Cydonia**

different species, killing him favors the survival of the victor's genes because the loser will no longer compete with the victors gene pool for game, water and living space, nor will he breed more competitors to the victors gene-pool. Sadly, this behavior extends in the wild even to the young of competing species, who are usually killed whenever found by adults of competing species. Thus, the scheme of "ruthless competition"4 is played out in encounters of social predators of differing species on Earth, leading to deadly violence when difference species of social predator encounter each other.

## COSMIC ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN DIFFERENT INTELLIGENT SPECIES

If we assume Mediocrity and the genetic transmutation of traits for intelligent species in the cosmos regardless of the planet of origin then this deadly pattern of violent encounters may be common in the cosmos. This also assumes that behavior of the intelligent species is driven by GLB rather than enlightened views driven by modern technology, which can make even empty space a good place to live, and views all intelligent life as kindred. Of course, specific circumstances will rule each encounter. If the two species, even if driven by GLB, are equally matched in terms of technology and armament, deterrence will dictate a peaceful encounter more often than not. So also, an enlightened culture shared by both species, who would view that the universe is vast and fertile, with plenty of space for everyone. However, in the case of gross inequality of technologies, the instinct to eradicate the weaker species and occupy its living space,may be irresistible.

## THE PROBLEM OF MARS

At Mars the evidence suggest that the Martian Civilization was primitive, possessing no roads or airports, and carving large monuments. In particular, the absence of a 'coastal highway' connecting Cydonia and Duetronilus, two apparent centers of the Martian civilization5 sharing the same coastal area, suggests a primarily maritime transportation system with little use for the wheel.

In stunning contrast, the nuclear evidence suggests that Mars was destroyed by the detonation of two massive nuclear weapons dropped from space so as to burst in mid-air. Thus, we have evidence for the scenario that an advanced space-faring race arrived at Mars, detected its primitive culture, and destroyed it with the entire planetary biosphere. This behavior can be understood as a worst case of a GLB being acted out by the ad-

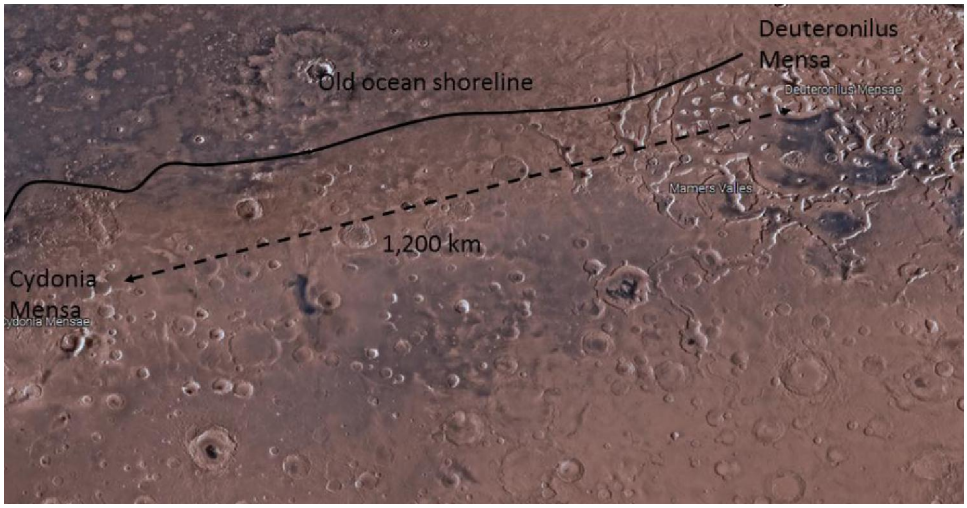


**Figure 5 : Map of the Northern shoreline of the Cydonia area of Mars showing the relative locations of both Cydonia Mensa and Deutronilus Mensa**

vanced race. A less extreme case would have been the conquest and enslavement of the inhabitant of Mars, but for some reason this policy was not pursued, instead the policy of completely sterilizing Mars was done instead. Here, the motive may have been to avoid future competition with the Martian species, making the 'Mars massacre6' and act of extreme insecurity by the advanced race. Evidence of such massacres on Earth7 during the Stone Age makes Mars, unfortunately, part of a pattern of intelligent behavior.

The universe is vast and full of both energy and the stuff of life. New technologies of energy, synthesis of foodstuffs, population control, and creation of living spaces even in space itself, far from any planet, would appear to mitigate any need for fierce competition for resources by intelligent species in the cosmos, at least for those whose behavior is driven by wisdom and not instinct. It would appear a policy of 'live and let live' would be the most appropriate one to follow for the human race as it expands into the cosmos.

## SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION: BUILDING A COSMIC COMMUNITY

On Mars, we see that the demons of our racial past haunt not only us but also other intelligent species in the cosmos. This is important knowledge, and we must act on it by increasing our abilities and technologies to become fully space faring and always providing for space defense. However, we ourselves,need not be slaves to our instincts, but rather we should harness them for good. The instinct to explore and settle in unoccupied places is a legacy instinct of our racial youth. These instincts have led, directly or indirectly, to a much improved life for most of our people, and should continue. In fact, the story evident on Mars requires us to advance rapidly as the best insurance for the future of the human race.

The instinct to hate and fear our neighbors and to try to displace or destroy them, however, is an old legacy instinct from our past that we must suppress and forbid. When we encounter other intelligent species in the cosmos, as is inevitable, we should strive mightily to avoid the legacies of Earth's past and instead create a new legacy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. Accordingly, we should strive to be good neighbors and expand the human sphere peacefully in the cosmos, remembering that it is vast and resource rich and should provide 'many dwelling places' for all peoples"

In summary, our evolutionary past teaches us to harsh and to understand evidence of that same evolutionary harshness in the cosmos when we have encountered it on Mars. However, we must reject that past legacy for ourselves and strive to help build a community of peoples in the Cosmos based on peaceful coexistence and mutual respect. Let a crime such we have found evidence of on Mars, never be part of the human legacy in the cosmos. Also however, we must constantly remember and be prepared for others in the cosmos to behave differently. For some in the cosmos, existence will always be a fiercely competitive zero-sum game, as if they were an isolated savage tribe in a harsh desert, at war with everyone they encounter. We must strive therefore, to be always prepared for such encounters, but also to reject the cosmic view that it represents, in favor of becoming part of enlightened an peaceful community of peoples in the cosmos.

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