

**Humans
are not
from Earth**



Ellis Silver PhD

Humans are Not from Earth

**A scientific evaluation of the evidence for and (mostly) against man's
evolution on Planet Earth**

by

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For Dave and Kate

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Introduction

You've probably heard of the book *Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus*. What you might not have considered is the wider implication of that title: that neither men nor women are from *Earth!**

The evidence against human beings originating on planet Earth is overwhelming. I'll demonstrate this below using several examples, though you've undoubtedly suspected it yourself on more than one occasion.

Where are humans actually from? At the end of this short book I'll list the seven most likely candidate stars that our home planet orbits and describe the physical and environmental conditions that most probably exist there – so we'll be able to recognize it when we eventually find it.

(* Men and women aren't from Mars or Venus either, but we'll get to that later.)

How did we get here?

If we didn't originate on Earth then how the heck did we get here? The simple truth must be that we were brought here by somebody else. We'll have to call them aliens for want of a better term, but I don't want that to put you off. This isn't one of those crazy books about weird-looking aliens; this is a book about *humans*. And there's a reasonable chance that the aliens look almost exactly like us.

Note: if you can think of a better term than "alien" I'd be pleased to hear from you. Some of the terms that have been suggested include space travelers or space dwellers, fellow galaxians, or extra-solar hominids. Or how about *Milky Wayliens* – as suggested by my friend Dave Haslett?

Why would these "aliens" decide to bring us here? Perhaps they thought the Earth lacked a dominant species and felt the need to give it one. Perhaps we were brought here as a natural predator to reduce the numbers of another species that was getting out of control – much as we might introduce ladybugs to a new environment in order to control aphids. We've driven plenty of species to extinction since we arrived, so it's very likely that this worked. However, I very much doubt that the aliens ever envisaged we would take over the planet to the degree that we have.

Perhaps they'll be back one day soon, bringing with them another species to cull our own numbers to a more sustainable level. They might simply bring a virus, of course. In fact they might have attempted this course of action several times throughout our recorded history – hence the numerous plagues, and viruses such as AIDS and SARS which apparently sprang out of nowhere.

Note: at the end of this book I've given details of some alternative hypotheses about how we got here. I'm concentrating on the "brought here by aliens" hypothesis in this book, since that's the one I believe in most strongly. But there are good cases for some of the others too, particularly the gene-splicing one, which combines the DNA of early man with some of the aliens' own DNA to create a hybrid species: modern man.

If the aliens are out there, why can't we detect them?

Much is made of the fact that our radio and television broadcasts have been radiating from Earth for almost a century. This is undeniably true. But if this is the case then why aren't these signals also radiating from *other* highly developed planets? If they were then we would easily be able to detect them.

The answer of course is that such transmissions exist for only a brief period in a planet's history. Here on Earth they are unlikely to exist for more than another decade or two. We are rapidly reaching the point where all such broadcasts will be via cable, internet or low-power wireless signals that extend no more than a mile or so from the nearest radio mast. These signals certainly won't be broadcast into space, and they will almost certainly be undetectable from outside our atmosphere. So as far as radio emissions are concerned, the Earth will appear to "go dark" within the next generation, while life on the planet continues.

If scientific progress runs at the same rate on other planets, and if they've developed a few decades ahead of us, they won't be emitting any radio signals at all by now. Their "radio era" will have ended and it will be impossible for us to detect them by listening out for their radio signals. They might not have had a radio era at all, of course. They might have stuck with cables and low-power wireless, and skipped the high-power broadcasts completely. Or perhaps they used some other form of communications technology: infra red, light (e.g. lasers and fiber optics), microwaves, or something else that we don't even know about.

Our only real hope of spotting them is if they're broadcasting radio signals into space *deliberately* – because they *want* to be found by highly developed species on other planets. Since we haven't spotted any so far, it seems that none of the species on nearby planets is currently doing this. If they're there, they don't want us to know about it. We know with near certainty that they *are* out there somewhere, because if they weren't then we wouldn't be living here on Earth – in an environment that clearly isn't our natural one.

Seventeen factors which suggest we are not from Earth

(Please check the bibliography and recommended reading section at the back of the book for more information about each of these.)

1. The Sun hurts our eyes

This is the interesting factor that led to this book being written. I was walking along the street, turned the corner, and was hit full in the face by the Sun's mighty glare. Total white-out – I couldn't see a thing. I had to shield my eyes with my hands and hurry to the next corner, while blindly stumbling along hoping I wouldn't hit anything. When I reached shade and my vision returned, I looked up at the sky and saw the birds flying around perfectly happily in all directions. They weren't crashing into buildings and trees yelling "Holy s**t, my eyes! I can't see a f***ing thing!"

Then I remembered a time when I was driving along a country road one night and I came upon a rabbit (or it may have been a small deer – it was a long time ago). It stood there in the middle of the road, in the full glare of my headlights, and it didn't even blink. If that had been me in the road and I'd gone from total darkness to full-beam headlights shining directly into my eyes, I'd have yelled "Holy s**t, my eyes! I can't see a f***ing thing!" and scampered away into the forest ... crying for my mother, probably. But our little rabbit/deer friend wasn't bothered in the slightest. After a few seconds pretending to be a statue it turned away quite casually and hopped off into a field perfectly happily. Blinded by the light, it was not.

These creatures are native to Earth and have had millions of years to adapt to living here, so it's not surprising that they can cope so well. What *is* surprising is that we humans – supposedly the most advanced species on the planet – *can't* cope. What the heck has gone wrong?

According to the theory of evolution we evolved from creatures like these (the ancestors of today's birds and rabbits) millions and millions of years ago. Chances are they were able to cope with living here way back then too. Which means that *we* should be able to cope at least as well as they can, if not better, after all these extra millions of years of development and "improvement" by Mother Nature. But we can't. Which means that either something has gone terribly wrong with evolution, or – and this is the most likely explanation as far as I can make out – *we are not from here*.

Being dazzled by the sun is only the beginning though. When you start thinking about it, it doesn't take very long to come up with an extensive list of highly compelling examples – some of which I've examined below.

Note: the rabbit's amazing ability to cope with electric lights (or anything else) is probably down to its famously rapid breeding cycle and ability to reproduce at a young age. A human being can only pass his adapted genetics on once he reaches maturity – which normally takes a couple of decades. A rabbit can pass its adapted genetics on within three or four months of birth. Since we developed electric street lighting, for example, there have only been five human generations, but more than five *hundred* rabbit generations. Little wonder then that they are better adapted to modern living than we are.

2. The Sun kills us

The Sun doesn't just blind us and send us crashing into trees, buildings, lamp posts and other people we accidentally look at it, it's also doing its best to kill us.

We don't have body hair, so we have to cover ourselves in Factor 50 sunscreen to avoid getting skin cancer. Most of us only bother with that gloopy stuff if we're going to the beach, when in fact we should be slathering ourselves in it almost every day. But why do we even need to? Surely we can't have evolved to depend on it?

Lizards (which we supposedly evolved from even longer ago than birds and rabbits) can sunbathe for as long as they like – and many of them do. But if we did it for as long as they do, we'd almost certainly die. We can just about get away with it for a week or two each year on the beach (if we use enough sunscreen). But day after day in the sun? Forget it. You might just as well lie on the freeway and wait for a bus to hit you. At least your death will be more pleasant.

It's not just skin cancer though. Sunlight dries and shrivels up our skin and makes us look old before our time. It also gives off ultraviolet radiation which ruins our eyes by giving us cataracts. Other animals (which are native to Earth and have therefore adapted to living here) don't get cataracts from being out in the sun all day – think of cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, or kangaroos. Their skin doesn't shrivel up. Most of them don't get skin cancer either (although a few have been known to get it on the tips of their ears where they aren't protected by fur). If fur or scales (in the case of lizards) are essential to avoiding skin cancer (and it seems that they are) then why the heck don't we have any?

Why do we have to wear wide-brimmed hats and sunscreen and sunglasses, or stay out of the sun completely, if this is our natural environment? The simple answer is that the Earth *isn't* our natural environment.

Living underground or under water are other ways of avoiding the sun's dangers. But we don't do either of those things either. Something is clearly wrong here.

3. SAD (seasonal affective disorder)

The opposite of having too much sun is having too little of it, and here on Earth *that's* a problem too. Those long winter months with low light levels leave us feeling depressed and lethargic.

Other symptoms of SAD can include sickness, overeating and weight gain, excessive sleeping, lack of energy, difficulty concentrating, social withdrawal, loss of sex drive, and even suicide. We clearly aren't meant to be here. Our home planet must have a more consistent level of light, probably more akin to summertime on Earth. And that consistent level of good quality light probably extends to the whole planet, rather than just a small region of it. That means no seasonal variations – or in other words, our home planet doesn't have a tilt, as the Earth does.

Earth's native flora and fauna have adapted to the seasonal variations. For example, many species of bird migrate thousands of miles each year to areas that suit them better, and then they migrate back again six months later when the conditions have reversed. Creatures which lack the ability to fly have

adapted in other ways. Some go into hibernation. Others prepare for winter by reducing their activity and suspending their reproduction to match the scarcity of food.

Humans beings don't do any of these things. We haven't evolved the necessary mechanisms – quite simply because on our home planet there was *no need* to evolve them.

Some people argue that seasonal affective disorder (SAD) is the equivalent evolutionary response to hibernation in other animals. This sounds reasonable enough until you realize that *we aren't any good at it* – it makes us ill. After millions of years of evolution, and as the supposedly most advanced species on the planet, the fact that we have failed to adapt to seasonal variations that have been around since the Earth first formed (or at least since the *moon* first formed) just doesn't make sense.

Once again it's clear that we must come from somewhere where the light levels are more consistent throughout the year. East Africa, where we supposedly evolved, *is* one such place on Earth. But perhaps that's because the aliens chose it for that specific purpose – because the light levels *are* more consistent with those on our home planet.

However, our natural inclination is to spread out and colonize our planet – which we *have* done on Earth. The fact that we were unable do so without coming to some degree of harm (including SAD and its many symptoms) has serious repercussions. It's one of the strongest indicators that we are not of this world.

4. Bad backs

The gravity here on Earth is not what we're used to either. As I'll explain below, Earth's gravity is probably a little lower than on our home planet. As a consequence, we're growing taller with each generation and back problems are becoming an increasing problem, with over 100 million working days per year lost in the USA alone. Yet back problems are not an issue for *any* of Earth's *native* animals (not even the giraffes!) and there has been no noticeable increase in back problems in any of those species.

There's one another factor we must briefly consider, and that is the atmosphere which presses down upon us. Since we can breathe perfectly well, it's reasonable to assume that the Earth's atmosphere and that of our home planet are broadly the same, not only in composition but in pressure. I will therefore rule the atmosphere out (for now) as the cause of the problem of excessive tallness. However there might well be some component of it that is causing or contributing to the problem, so I might reexamine it in a future edition if evidence emerges to support it.

There are two main schools of thought as to why we are growing excessively tall and suffering from back problems. The first is that the food on Earth is more nutritious and/or more plentiful than on our home planet, leading to unanticipated levels of growth that we are not evolved to cope with. This also explains the growing obesity problem and other factors such as excessively large babies, which we'll look at next. It is also undoubtedly a major contributory factor to the growing problem of human overpopulation on Earth.

One interesting indicator that high rates of nutrition might be the primary factor in causing back

problems in humans can be seen in parasitic worms, such as roundworms and tapeworms, which inhabit the guts of most of Earth's creatures. In native species, the worms remain small, harmless and undetected. But when they get into the human gut they find themselves in such a nutritious environment that they grow many times larger than in other creatures, sometimes filling the entire gut and causing serious health issues for their unfortunate hosts. Problems can include malnutrition, mental retardation, intestinal blockages, and even death. And if the human host dies, the worm dies too – a consequence that was surely never intended.

There is of course the argument that we ourselves have made our food more readily available and more nutritious – and this is undoubtedly a major contributory factor too. But since the problem of oversized parasitic worms is common in parts of Africa and Asia where food is scarce and nutrition rates are low compared with the rest of the world, it can't be the *only* factor. The plain truth is that when a parasitic worm finds itself inside a human host (well-nourished or not) it grows like topsy – and it doesn't do that in any other animal. It's clearly in an alien environment – just like we are.

The other main school of thought – and the one I most support – comes back to gravity. If the gravity on Earth is slightly lower than we are evolved to cope with, that could lead to us growing taller and taller over successive generations. Unfortunately we're growing at such a rate that our skeletons and musculature don't have time to adapt.

If, on the other hand, Earth's gravity is *higher* than we're used to, it could be argued that we are growing taller in order to combat the downward pressure. This seems pretty unlikely to me, so I'm going to plump for our native planet's gravity being stronger and Earth's being slightly weaker. This fits in with other factors which I'll discuss later, such as a day on our home planet lasting 25 hours compared with the Earth's 24 hours. This means that our home planet is probably a little larger than Earth, and the gravity, consequently, is ever so slightly higher.

Human babies grow way too big inside their poor mothers, who have a devil of a job getting them out. Some of them (both mothers and babies) die in the process or suffer severely, leading to things like cerebral palsy, which is caused by oxygen deprivation or birth trauma. No other truly native species on Earth has this problem. (We must exclude certain types of animal that we have manipulated through selective cross-breeding.)

Once again there are two separate schools of thought as to the reason. The first is that our babies grow so large because of better nutrition on Earth – much better than on our native planet. The second is that our heads have become much larger in proportion to the rest of our bodies in order to accommodate our superior brains.

This might be a good time to introduce a second hypothesis about our origins on Earth.

Human-alien hybridization

It's a well-known fact that humans share a significant portion of their DNA with other plant and animal species found on Earth (and probably throughout the universe). On Earth, the same genes can be traced from the most primitive species right through to the most advanced ones. We share 55 percent of our DNA with bananas, 60 percent with the fruit fly, and it's commonly reported that we

share 98 percent with the chimpanzee.

However these figures can be misleading, because it depends on exactly what you're comparing. It's the actual *genes* that are the most important. In fact the latest research, which takes into account insertions and deletions in the genetic sequence, revises the amount of DNA we share with chimps down from 98.5 percent to 95 percent (and 91 percent in the case of pigs).

And there's another key difference that is rarely mentioned: chimps have 24 pairs of chromosomes whereas we only have 23. (If humans are born with a 24th chromosome it causes Down's Syndrome.)

Organ transplants between chimps and humans (and also between pigs and humans) fail because of one vital misplaced gene. It doesn't matter how close our genetic code is; if one of the genes isn't there then it just won't work.

Scientists working on the Human Genome Project and other DNA projects have discovered an extra 223 genes in humans that do not appear in any other species on Earth. Where the heck did *they* come from? Some geneticists believe they were spliced into the DNA of native Earth hominids (i.e. Homo erectus) directly from the aliens themselves. (Although whether the aliens spliced in sections of their own DNA or took it from another alien species is unknown.) This resulted in the instant leap from Homo erectus to Homo sapiens (modern humans), with no missing link between them. (I'll come back to the lack of a missing link again in the next section.)

This would explain our close genetic link with other native Earth species. It also goes a considerable way to explaining the many problems we have with life on this planet.

We could assume, for example, that the aliens have large heads and large brains, which we inherited from them in the additional 223 genes. But they probably also have large bodies (most notably a wide pelvic base), which we did *not* inherit. This means that while the aliens would have no problems giving birth to their large-headed children, modern humans have *enormous* problems as our pelvic bases are much too narrow – thanks a lot, aliens!

Many of the other factors covered in this chapter – intolerance to sunlight and so on – can also be explained by this hybridization process. We know that early man had heavy brows to shield their eyes. When the extra 223 genes were added, our skulls changed shape, our craniums grew larger, and our heavy brows disappeared. Clearly the aliens don't have pronounced brows – because on their world they don't need them. Unfortunately on Earth we *do* need them, and without them we have major problems. So, if this theory is true, we are *mostly* native to Earth, yet some important parts of us are most definitely *not*.

6. Fossil records – the lack of a missing link

According to Darwin's Theory of Evolution, we are descended from the same evolutionary branch as the apes. Yet fossil records showing the link between early apes and modern humans have never been found.

In the early 20th century the need to find this missing link became so desperate that an elaborate hoax

was created. Piltdown Man (“discovered” in 1912) was believed to be genuine for over 40 years. In fact it was faked using a Medieval human skull, the jaw bone of an orangutan and fossilized teeth from a chimpanzee, and then “aged” by soaking it in acid and staining it with an iron solution.

The simple truth is that the missing link just isn’t there. There is more hard evidence for the existence of aliens, UFOs and ghosts than there is for the link between apes and modern humans – and a significant proportion of the population denies that *those* things even exist.

The only proven connection we have with apes is that we share a significant proportion of our DNA with them. But for all we know we might share just as much of our DNA with millions of other species elsewhere in the universe.

As I mentioned above, one reason why the link might not be there is because aliens might have inserted a series of carefully chosen genes into early man, or replaced specific sections of their DNA thereby causing an instant evolutionary leap to modern man – so there is no missing link.

Another reason might be because we were brought here from our native planet by the aliens – as fully evolved modern humans. The close DNA link with our supposed Earthly ancestors might be purely coincidental if DNA is common throughout the universe. Again, there would be no missing link. Earth’s native hominids died out (or more likely were driven to extinction) as we took over.

Humans are the only species that has failed to adapt to the environment here on Earth. The only way we can survive is by using our superior brain power. But *surviving* isn’t the same as *living* – we can’t really be said to be enjoying the experience.

It’s easy to list hundreds of examples of how poorly adapted to the environment we are compared with other (native) species.

For a start, we don’t like the food that grows naturally here. We’ve had to modify it to our taste. Cultivated species and wild species bear little resemblance to each other in size, color, taste or texture. And even then we usually cook it because we don’t like it the way “nature” intended.

(The food on our home planet must have been so much nicer – though perhaps less plentiful and less nutritious.)

Many native animals are able to sense the Earth’s natural phenomena – earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, and so on. If we are descended from the ancestors of these creatures then we really ought to be able to sense these things too – after all, the phenomena existed long before any of the Earth’s native creatures evolved. Yet we have no awareness whatsoever of the oncoming danger. The first we know about it is when it hits us. But where are all the other animals – the dogs, cattle, birds, even the toads? They knew it was coming and they fled to safety – often several days before the phenomenon occurred.

If we *really* evolved on this planet then there’s something very wrong and incredibly bizarre going on here. (It also seems quite likely that our home planet doesn’t have earthquakes, tsunamis or hurricanes.)

And then there's our sense of direction – or lack of it. Salmon can find their way back to their spawning grounds from hundreds of miles away. Homing pigeons can find their way back to their roosts from wherever you set them free, even if you take them to another country before releasing them and they were kept in total darkness throughout the journey. Migratory birds fly thousands of miles yet return to exactly the same nests six months later. Cats and dogs can find their way back to their old houses even if their owners move to a new address hundreds of miles away. Some of them even catch buses and trains – and they know which ones to catch and where to get on and off. You, on the other hand, are probably always getting lost or forgetting which way to go. I've gotten completely lost in an office building I used to work in, and I once failed to find my way home from an address just a few streets away. We're so bad at it that we had to invent maps and GPS to help us find our way around. (And even then we drive into rivers.)

Most of the Earth's native species find their way around by using the planet's magnetic field. Researchers have discovered that we also have cells within our brains which can detect magnetic fields. Unfortunately the Earth's magnetic field appears to be too weak for us to use. Our home planet probably has a much stronger magnetic field.

On the plus side, there's also evidence to suggest that one of the main reasons why we developed language and the ability to speak was so that we could give each other directions – mainly to find food and to cooperate on hunting trips. It's highly likely that we had already developed language on our home planet, long before we were brought to Earth. Even if we had been shipped to Earth as embryos the ability to develop language would have been encoded in our genetic memory. This could explain why we developed it on Earth so quickly.

8. Lack of body hair

This is another example of being poorly adapted to our environment. Even in East Africa where we are alleged to have evolved, it gets pretty cold at night. We have to wrap ourselves up to stave off hypothermia and death. Fortunately we are intelligent enough to know that we need to do this. But the big question is why did we lose most of our body hair in the first place? – assuming we are from Earth and our ancestors had hair. And what happened in the intervening stages? Presumably we must have started wearing clothes (animal skins) and the need for hair disappeared. We still have body hair, of course. It's just that most of it is so short that it serves little or no practical purpose – so we're basically naked.

The world's finest scientists have struggled with this question for hundreds of years, without coming up with any convincing answers. Only in the last three years has a possible answer been posited.

The advantages: fewer body lice and other external parasites, lower likelihood of catching fire, easier to lose body heat by sweating, we can regulate our temperatures by adding or removing layers or using different materials, allowing us to colonize parts of the planet that would otherwise be inhospitable.

Refuting these arguments:

1. Other primates cope perfectly well with lice by mutual grooming.

2. Many scientists believe we lost our body hair long before we learned how to control fire.

3. Other primates also sweat, despite having hair – and their hair actually makes sweating more efficient. It acts as thousands of wicks which carry moisture away from their skin so it evaporates and helps cool them down more quickly. We also have hair around our genitals. In males the testicles need to be kept cooler than the rest of the body and pubic hair helps this by wicking away the moisture and boosting the rate of evaporation. The hair on our heads has also been proven to help (rather than hinder) cooling.

Other mammals such as the big cats produce significantly more body heat than we do when hunting their prey. If lack of hair enabled them to cool down more quickly, or stay in the hunt for longer, then they would have lost their hair too. But they have not.

Other possibilities:

We were brought here from a planet where there was no need for us to have body hair. Perhaps the daytime and night-time temperatures were more evenly balanced. Reasons for this might include thick cloud cover preventing heat loss, the ground absorbing heat during the day and radiating it at night, binary (or twin) suns so it never grows cold or dark, or a thin planetary crust allowing heat from the molten core to heat the land. I'll examine some of these in more detail later on.

Another interesting possibility has been suggested, which could have happened either on Earth or on our home planet: the aliens spliced our DNA together with that of a highly evolved sea mammal – which would have been hairless. This would also go some way to explaining our thick layer of subcutaneous fat, which is not seen in any other land mammals but is found in several species that inhabit the sea.

Others suggest that this DNA splicing might not have happened at all but that the land mammals we evolved from returned to the sea around 10 million years ago, before coming back out again – now practically hairless and with the extra fatty layer for insulation – and *then* we evolved from them.

Evidence to support this:

Bipedalism, which forces us to walk upright on land. This is terrible for our backs but makes us good swimmers.

Vestigial webbing between fingers and toes. (We have this in our family.)

The increased subcutaneous fat and loss of hair, as already mentioned.

A kidney structure similar to that found in marine mammals (where it is highly efficient at removing salt from their blood) but not seen in any other land mammals – including the apes we are supposedly descended from.

The diving reflex, which slows our heart rate when our heads are under water, together with our ability to voluntarily control our breathing.

Vernix – the waxy coating that covers babies when they are born. Again, this is not found in any other land mammals, but is seen in several sea mammals.

Evidence to refute this:

Our skin has a completely different structure from that of marine mammals – it gets waterlogged and disintegrates when exposed to water for prolonged periods. (You can see the beginnings of this for yourself if you examine your fingertips after a few minutes in the bath.)

All current hairless marine mammals evolved *tens* of millions of years ago, not *ten* million years ago.

Our kidneys do *not* remove salt very efficiently – hence the constant appeals from doctors to reduce our salt intakes. Our bodies cannot get rid of it easily through our kidneys. In fact sweating is a far more efficient way of removing it.

There is not enough evidence to say whether other land mammals do or do not have voluntarily breath control.

This doesn't explain why we have hair on our heads and pubic regions, of course (and to a limited extent all over our bodies). It also doesn't explain why apes have hair and we do not. Early hominids are thought to have split from the ape branch of evolution between 5 and 7 million years ago, so they should exhibit these same characteristics, but they don't. Most scientists now dispute that this temporary return to the sea ever happened.

Other possibilities:

Another school of thought suggests that we lost our hair during one of the ice ages, because food on land was scarce and we were forced to hunt in the water. Those with less hair dried off (and therefore warmed up) faster than those with more hair (who were more likely to die of hypothermia).

And another theory suggests that we don't have hair for the same reason that land mammals such as elephants and hipopotamuses don't – they can cool themselves down by spraying or submerging themselves in water or wallowing in cool mud. Though when did *you* last wallow in mud?

Why do we need to wear thicker clothes or extra layers to colonize other parts of the planet? Why don't we simply grow thicker body hair – just like every other land mammal has done?

The arguments for and against each of these hypotheses continues to rage on and on in the scientific community – and there are plenty more of them. Clearly there are no clear answers – at least here on Earth. It probably makes a lot more sense on our home planet!

9. Hay fever and asthma

Here are more reasons why the Earth's environment doesn't suit us. You'd think that after all these millions of years of evolution we'd have adapted to it by now, wouldn't you? Well, we probably would have – *if* we'd been here for millions of years. But the likelihood is that we only showed up a

few tens of thousands of years ago when the aliens kindly dropped us off. Apparently that isn't long enough to adapt to all the pollen and other stuff floating around in the air on this world – not to mention the allergy-triggering feces excreted by dust mites. Sure, we probably have something like the dust mite back on our home planet too, but they are different, and we were used to them, just as we were used to the pollen there. That's definitely not the case on Earth. The weird stuff in the air here is all new to us – at least in evolutionary terms.

But here's where we hit a problem: if things continue as they are then we are *never* going to evolve to tolerate this stuff. We have medicines which treat (to some extent) the symptoms. A few people die from asthma attacks, but not that many any more. And did you ever hear of anyone dying from hay fever? Not unless they already had some other kind of underlying life-threatening lung condition. People with hay fever or asthma aren't any less attractive than anyone else (most of the time), so they aren't any less likely to breed. By treating their symptoms, they're able to continue living, breeding, and passing on their intolerance to the next generation. Evolution isn't going to solve this problem unless we give evolution a helping hand. Gene therapy might provide a solution, eventually. Then we just have to hope that the solution gets passed on to our children.

There are of course plenty of people who complain that gene therapy is “playing God”. But isn't that exactly what the aliens did when they brought us here? The only way we can make life completely tolerable here is to play God ourselves – and we still have a long, *long* way to go yet.

10. Diet

As I mentioned earlier, although the food on Earth is edible and highly (or even *overly*) nutritious, it's also pretty horrible compared with what we're used to on our home planet. Aside from a few notable exceptions, we don't like the taste, color or texture of a great deal of what's available here, so we've carried out selective breeding programs to turn it into something we're happier with.

For example, Earth's naturally occurring wild carrots are small and purple and taste of wood. So we made them big and orange and taste “carroty”.

The biggest problem is that the food we really like here on Earth is also really bad for our health. Surely we can't have evolved that way? Logic says we should have evolved to love the things that are best for us and shun the things that are not. Yet the opposite seems to be the true. Why? Well, once again the simplest explanation is that we aren't from here.

The foods that are best for us on Earth:

raw fruit and vegetables, nuts, berries, fish, white meat.

The foods we eat least of on Earth:

raw fruit and vegetables, nuts, berries, fish, white meat.

The foods that are bad for us on Earth:

chocolate, sugar, salt, red meat, saturated fat, alcoholic drinks.

The foods we like most on Earth:

chocolate, sugar, salt, red meat, saturated fat, alcoholic drinks.

That pretty much says all that needs to be said. Either evolution has screwed up big time or we can't possibly be from this planet.

Significant numbers of people also have (potentially lethal) intolerances to many of the foods that are found here: wheat, gluten, cow's milk (lactose), eggs, yeast, nuts, and more. So, after millions of years of evolution, some of us *still* can't handle the food here? That just doesn't make any kind of sense. We clearly haven't been here all that long, and we're clearly used to something different.

11. Excessive reproduction – overpopulation

Why does a species become overpopulated? Quite simply, it's all down to an abundance (or over-abundance) of food and a lack of predators. Here on Earth, both of these conditions are met and our population is spiraling out of control. Scientists say we have long since passed the point where the Earth has enough resources to meet everyone's needs. At the time of writing, we apparently passed that point around 2 billion people ago – and we're still growing. The planet is infested with us!

Science keeps producing crops that produce higher yields, have better resistance to disease, are better able to grow in poor soil conditions, and so on. But even so, there's a limit to how fast it can keep up as the population continues to expand.

But it's not just about food, of course. We also need drinking water, shelter, fuel, and all sorts of other things that there's a finite supply of. Where are those resources coming from now? There's only one answer to that: we're depleting the resources that future generations will need.

Humans are ingenious and highly adaptable, though. As one resource dries up another will most likely be discovered or invented and people will come up with new ideas. But our population can't continue growing forever.

Our sperm counts are falling. Some say this is our own fault – we've polluted our water supplies with estrogen (from the urine of women who take birth control pills). Others think it might be the aliens doing it (or God, or even the Earth itself) – trying to thin out our numbers before we totally destroy the place.

Science is trying to counter this by developing things like in vitro fertilization (IVF – or test tube babies), but it's an expensive process and success rates are pretty low. Governments are now waking up to the problem and starting to legislate against overpopulation. Though only China has so far been bold enough to introduce a one-child-per-couple law.

As things stand we're still growing at an out-of-control rate. The aliens (or God or the Earth or something else) clearly aren't happy about this situation. Over the next few decades I believe we can expect to see more frequent, bigger, and more audacious attempts to cull our numbers. That process might well have started already – our bees are disappearing at an alarming rate and there have been some seriously close (and potentially deadly) encounters with asteroids recently – some of which we didn't see coming until they were already upon us. Either one of these could cull our numbers far

more effectively than any war, earthquake, tsunami, famine, drought or disease could. (But we can probably expect more of those too.)

Back on our home planet, things are probably a lot different. Perhaps the food isn't so nutritious. Perhaps we have much lower sperm counts. Perhaps there are effective predators to keep our numbers down, and even with all our ingenuity we can't overcome them. Perhaps there are natural phenomena that cull our numbers, or at least prevent us from reproducing in any significant numbers.

Allied to our rapid growth on Earth is our much-extended longevity and significantly increased survival rate. When we first arrived, old age was considered to be your 30s, and most people never reached it. That might well have been the case on our home planet too. But now that we have abundant food, no predators we can't deal with, and few diseases we can't control, we're in serious trouble.

In many countries it has long been the tradition to have very large families – under the assumption that most wouldn't survive to adulthood. But these days, with vaccines and so on, most of the children *do* survive. Yet the tradition of having large families continues.

We obviously can't tell whether or not our home planet was overpopulated, but chances are, if we were there for long enough, nature would have found at least one way of dealing with it – which it has so far failed to do on Earth (probably because we arrived here so recently in evolutionary terms).

12. Lack of defensive capabilities

If we had *really* evolved in East Africa, as is commonly supposed, predators (the big cats) would have been a *huge* problem for us. (Go to a zoo and torment a lion – you'll soon see how keen it is to kill and eat you, and how little chance of escape you would realistically have if it weren't behind a steel fence.)

The thing is, we aren't the slightest bit equipped to deal with these dangerous beasts. We can't outrun them. We can climb trees, but so can most of them. They can swim just as fast as we can. Most of them are much stronger than us. They have teeth and claws that are shaped for attack, whereas we have no claws at all and our teeth are shaped for eating an omnivorous diet, not for attacking or defending ourselves. And they hunt in well-coordinated packs.

Our unprotected feet are unsuited to walking over rocks. We have appalling night vision compared with other animals. We have appalling day vision compared with birds like the eagle. We can't see outside the visible light spectrum, yet most insects can and it would be a definite advantage to us if we could too. We have a poor sense of smell compared with dogs or pigs.

Yes, we can overcome most of these things using our superior brainpower – by building weapons, machines, gadgets, and so on. But Mother Nature can't possibly have predicted that we would develop these things. It's not that we ever had them and lost them as the need disappeared – we never had them in the first place. How can we have survived in East Africa when it is rife with dangerous animals? Perhaps the truth is we didn't evolve there at all.

I believe it is far more likely that the aliens placed us in locations all over the world which

approximately matched the conditions we were used to on our home planet. Only once we had developed effective weapons did we venture into places like East Africa – with the knowledge that we could defend ourselves. This is the exact opposite of what most scientists tell us happened. But to me (and many others) it feels much closer to the truth and fits the evidence more closely. If we had *really* evolved in East Africa (or been dropped there by the aliens), I think the big cats might have wiped us out pretty quickly. Remember, there were a lot more big cats back then than there are now – mainly because we’ve turned the tables on them and we are wiping *them* out. And of course there were several billion fewer of us back then – perhaps only a few hundred or a few thousand initially. (Or only two if you believe we started with Adam and Eve.)

Taking all of these things into account (our lack of defensive capabilities and brute strength, and all the other things listed above) also proves one more thing: we did not and cannot have evolved from apes (or from the same evolutionary branch that they evolved from). And there are no other creatures on Earth that we could have evolved from.

13. Destroying the environment

We are the only species on Earth that changes (and destroys) its environment by doing what we do naturally. Not only that, but we are the only species that recognizes and understands that we are destroying the environment, yet continues to do so. Other species adapt *themselves* to suit their environment. We adapt the environment to suit *us*.

Note: some people claim that the beaver destroys its environment by felling trees, building dams and causing floods. I would argue that the beaver only *alters* its environment – it doesn’t necessarily destroy it, and certainly not on the scale that we do. Even if we accept that the beaver does change or destroy its environment, that still only makes two of us out of all the millions of species on Earth. And who’s to say that beavers weren’t brought here from another world too?

Some people also claim that animals such as elephants damage their environment by felling trees. But in fact the trees need thinning out, and old and damaged trees need felling anyway, so they’re actually doing more good than harm. Where elephants cause most harm (as far as humans are concerned) is when they tear down fences around farmland. This is where humans have encroached on their territory. We get upset when they do this, but we have no right to be. We certainly can’t blame them for damaging *our* environment.

There are occasional outbreaks or swarms of creatures which *do* damage the environment – things like locusts or crown-of-thorns starfish, for example. But this is always due to overpopulation and over-abundance of food – and Mother Nature has an effective plan for dealing with these outbreaks. They are soon dealt with, the environment recovers, and everything returns to normal. But Mother Nature has not (yet) found any way of dealing with us.

Other people say that cattle are damaging the environment – mainly by producing greenhouse gases. But hang on a minute – why are there so many cattle? That’s down to us humans! Without us there wouldn’t be nearly as many of them. The cattle can’t be blamed for damaging the environment – and they certainly aren’t *aware* that they’re doing so. *We* are to blame for this.

The same thing can be said for domestic cats and the number of wild birds they kill. It’s true that

they do tremendous damage to the environment. But they're only doing what they do naturally; they have no awareness that they're doing any harm. We may have domesticated them, but we haven't managed to get rid of their hunting instincts – and anyway they wouldn't really be cats without that. Once again there wouldn't be anything like as many cats as there are now if it weren't for us humans, and our insistence that (almost) every home should have one. It's only because of the sheer number of them that any real damage is caused. So once again it's our own fault.

And of course the same thing can be said for many other plant and animal species that mankind has spread out of its natural environment (Japanese knotweed, harlequin ladybugs, cane toads, and many more). We may have had good intentions at the time – we had pests we needed to get rid of and these things seemed like a natural (and harmless) way of dealing with them. Little did we suspect that once they were outside their natural environment they would spread like wildfire and damage the environment themselves. If we'd left them where they belonged they wouldn't have caused any problems. So guess what? It's our own fault!

As an article in National Geographic magazine (March 2005) stated: *When plant and animal species wind up where they don't belong, they can attack ecosystems and economies with terrible consequences.* But how do those plant and animal species get where they don't belong? More often than not it's down to us humans putting them there. But this statement applies equally to us – how did we get here? Because we *clearly* don't belong – and we definitely *are* causing terrible consequences.

14. Technological leaps

The evolutionary jump from Cro-Magnon man (Homo sapiens) to modern humans (Homo sapiens sapiens) is ridiculously short in evolutionary terms. It took us thousands and thousands of years just to learn how to use rocks as tools and shape them to suit our needs – we were clearly up the creek without a paddle and going nowhere fast. And then, within only the last 7,000 years, we suddenly created everything in the modern world: farming, machines, electricity, water and sewerage systems, language, art, architecture, medicine, complex chemistry, nuclear power, quantum physics, and all the rest of it. Many people believe that our rate of scientific and technological progress has been far too rapid to be natural, and just couldn't have been possible without outside help.

While this might not prove we were brought here from somewhere else, it does provide significant evidence that there *is* somewhere else out there that we might have come from. And it looks as if the aliens who brought us here might be coming back from time to time to see how we're getting on – and maybe to give us a bit of a nudge in the right direction. Either that, or the key to our rapid progress is encoded in our genetic memories – which I'll cover later on.

15. Chronic illness

No other species on Earth experiences chronic illness on such a scale as we do. Take your own family or your work colleagues, for example. At least 75 – 80 percent of them will be suffering from something or other – though they might not tell anyone, and you probably won't be able to tell just by looking at them. There are hundreds of chronic, hidden (or mostly hidden) ailments, disabilities or afflictions that affect us. Here are just a few that you might have heard of:

Addison's disease; allergies; ankylosing spondylitis; anorexia; arthritis; Asperger's Syndrome and other forms of mild (and less mild) autism; asthma; binge eating; bipolar disorder, depression and other mental illnesses; bulimia; bursitis; celiac disease; chronic fatigue syndrome and ME; chronic lung infections; chronic pain; cystic fibrosis; diabetes; epilepsy; eczema, fibromyalgia; heart disease; circulatory problems and hypertension; hepatitis; HIV/AIDS; insomnia; irritable bowel syndrome, colitis and Crohn's disease; lupus; migraines; multiple sclerosis; muscle weakness; nervous disorder; psoriasis; scoliosis, slow-growing tumors; stress ...

I'm barely scratching the surface here – there are hundreds more that you've never even heard of (and nor have I). The thing is, the majority of these conditions *only* affect humans, or are extremely rare in other species. Why? Well, exactly. The Earth is *not* a happy place for our species to be. In fact it's beginning to look as if it's barely habitable at all.

Sure, the atmosphere is close enough to what we're used to, and the gravity's not that far off, and all the rest of it. But what the heck are these “season” things? What's this weird pollen stuff that we're not used to and why does it make us feel so bad? What about the diseases the animals carry that we've only been exposed to for the last few generations and have little or no immunity to? Some of the plants and animals seem nutritious enough at face value, but what about these other toxins they contain that we can't handle? And why is there so much sugar here – and in so many different forms? There are more than enough differences between the Earth and our home planet to make us chronically ill. And, sadly, the majority of us *are*. Although as I said above, you can't usually tell just by looking (Try asking people. I guarantee that you'll be shocked when you compare the total number of completely healthy people against the total number who suffer from some kind of affliction – which will be just about everybody.)

16. Unhappiness and depression

Pop your head outside for a moment, or look out of the window, and look at the facial expressions of the next ten people who go past – choose people you don't know or recognize. What do you see? I just tried this myself, and four looked completely blank and expressionless; four were gloomy with downturned mouths and looked like they were having a really bad life; one looked as if he was about to burst into tears; and one had a haunted look. Shiny happy people they were not. Ten out of ten looked (and probably *were*) unhappy or depressed.

This is pretty much the same situation that you'll find all over the world. There are a few exceptions, of course, but from the looks of things I'd say over 90 percent of people are “generally unhappy”, with a large subset of them being “seriously unhappy” or “clinically depressed”.

Many people say this is a result of modern living – something we brought upon ourselves. We spend hours commuting to jobs we hate, we don't get enough sleep, we eat junk food, and even though we hate our jobs we get upset if we lose them. And of course everywhere we look we see seas of blank or gloomy expressions – which is hardly going to help cheer us up.

But hasn't it *always* been this way, ever since we first arrived on this planet? Was there *ever* a time when the majority of us were truly happy? History shows no evidence of it, from what I can tell. The wealthy upper classes have always enjoyed themselves, but what about the ordinary people? Nope. N

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