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April 24, 2001

## "Why are Humans different from Apes?"

Professional Scientists have worked for many years to determine the physiological and behavioral characteristics of mammal specie. In general, they have accurately reported their findings in scientific papers, books and magazine articles. However, there are some aspects of life which have not yet been reported, particularly those which highlight the differences between Humans and Apes.

This short paper seeks to clarify the differences which Professional Science has either ignored or glossed over.

In this context, there appear to be a number of instances where professional scientists have made important discoveries, but have failed to publish them.

Of course, there are times when professional scientists cannot publish their findings because their work involves issues of National Security. In addition, many scientists working for Industry are obliged to withhold publication until products are patented.

However the differences between Humans and Apes do not appear to involve issues of National Security, or Industrial Secrecy.

On the contrary, the lack of publication in this field, appears to have more to do with professional scientific career development than the spreading of knowledge. A case of Institutional Development at the expense of Public Information.

Let us consider the issues.

PTO

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## 1. Unified Teamwork.

Teamwork may be Unified or Non-Unified.

In the case of **Non-Unified Teamwork**, individuals do **different** things with a common aim or goal in mind.

Soccer is a good example of this. There are eleven players all of whom are doing different things but with the common aim of scoring goals, or preventing goals from being scored.

Apes don't play soccer, but they do hunt collectively by means of non-unified teamwork. So do many other mammals.

In the case of **Unified Teamwork**, individuals do the **same thing** at the **same time** with a common goal in mind.

A Tug of War team is a good example of this. Everybody pulls on the rope at the same time. A rowing eight is another example of unified teamwork. Soldiers marching in step is another. A Choir is another.

Apes don't practice unified teamwork. Nor do any other mammals, except humans. The human specie is the only specie of mammal to use unified teamwork. Why is this?

Look it up in your Encyclopedia. Look it up on a specialist book on primates.

On second thoughts, don't bother. You won't find anything.

Because nothing has been published!

It is not that the professional scientists don't know that Humans and Apes are different in this regard. Nor is it that they do not know the causes of this different behavior. It is just that they haven't seen fit to publish it yet.

So what are the causes?

Answer: *Response Seeker Characteristics.*

The Response Seeker Characteristics were discovered (most probably) by Anthropologists in the 1920's. We can't be sure exactly when they were discovered, because nobody bothered to publish. However, we can be certain that they were discovered, because the Response Seeker Characteristics are one of the most basic fundamentals of mammal interaction. Indeed, mammals could not survive without this characteristic.

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It is impossible to believe that the Psychologists and Sociologists did not discover the Response Seeker Characteristics independently. But they haven't published either. No professional scientist knows anything about them - officially.

*So the next bit of this paper is strictly off the record.*

All mammals are dependent on a nursing adult when they are born. They cannot survive without the adult provision of food, protection, and in some cases transport. Because of this, all mammal young seek a response from their mother after they are born.

Typically, the mother will provide milk for the infant. Some mammal babies are born blind, but they are able to sense their mothers body heat, and crawl to the nearest available teat.

Mammal young who only learn to seek a response from one single individual are called Individual Response Seekers. This is typical of all mammals except humans, as mammal young are only reared in infancy by a single individual. Usually this is the mother, but in some specie it is the father which looks after the infants.

Ape babies are born helpless, but within twenty four hours they are capable of crawling and climbing. Then they are able to climb to their mother's breasts to suckle. Ape mothers are usually very protective of their young, so the ape baby interacts solely with its mother for the first few months after birth.

This early learning becomes ingrained (or what scientists call stereotyped), so the ape babies become Individual Response Seekers. This social behavior is continued throughout their adult life. All Ape interactions are on a one-to-one basis.

**In the human specie, things can be different.**

In a human family, a baby may be reared jointly by the mother and father. In such cases, the baby may seek an unified joint response from both the father and the mother together. As a joint response is better than a single individual response, the baby will practice its unified response seeking techniques, until it becomes proficient at them.

Babies which learn to seek a unified response become Public Response Seekers, and continue this form of social behavior throughout their adult life.

Of course not all human babies are reared in multi-adult environments. Where a baby is reared solely by the mother, it will become an Individual Response Seeker.

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In a Human Society you will find both Individual and Public Response Seekers. Their social interactions vary as a consequence of their upbringing.

In this context, you can often see the differences in a Public House. Typically, the Individual Response Seeker will sit with one other person with whom they can get a individual response. By contrast, the Public Response Seekers are more gregarious. They will sit around a table in relatively large numbers, where they can get a large mass response to their behavior.

The Public Response Seeker characteristic leads to other differences between Humans and Apes.

For example, in human society you will find theaters. These provide a stage for the Public Response Seeker performers, who can get a mass response to their behavior from the audience.

**Unified Teamwork** is another example of the Public Response Seeker at work. The Teams will have a leader who organizes and regulates the team. The unified teamwork is the mass response to the leader's commands.

*So now you know - unofficially.*

## 2. Speech and Language.

Apes have speech, but they don't have language. Ape speech is very limited, but it is sufficient for their lifestyle. The main reason for their lack of speech, is their lack of ability to pronounce consonants. Apes can pronounce two consonants, namely "W" and "H".

Humans can pronounce eighteen basic consonants. Why is this? And why and how did Humans develop language?

Before we consider these questions, let us examine a little known fact concerning speech. Did you know that speech has a visual component? This aspect of speech is not unique to Humans, as Apes can use the same techniques, albeit in a more limited manner.

The visual aspect of speech involves **Sexual Triangles**.

The Sexual Triangles were discovered by Psychologists in the 1950's. (Probably). But they didn't publish. The Psychologists were investigating individual mammal interaction. They investigated the reaction of monkeys to various stimuli, and discovered that a monkey does a facial scan of any mammal it meets. Subsequent experiments suggested that all visually mating mammals carry out these facial scans.

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The scan usually takes the form of a figure seven, scanning top left, then top right, and then to the bottom center. This represented two sides of an upside down equilateral triangle. This was sufficient to determine the nature of the triangle being scanned.

However, the Psychologists only reported the facial scanning. They did not investigate the cause of the scanning. Or if they did, they didn't report their findings on the cause of the scanning. They speculated that the facial scanning enabled the monkey to identify the eyes and mouth of an animal.

This seems to be a rather simplistic speculation, to put it mildly.

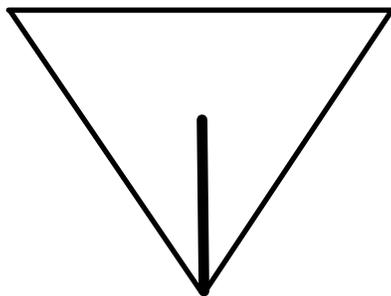
However we can see the dilemma of the Psychologists here. Psychology is the Science of Behavior, and while was perfectly proper to publish the facial scanning, it could be argued that if the "cause" of the facial scanning was a physiological feature, it should have been described by Zoologists or Physiologists.

In this context, we cannot see why the Zoologists and Physiologists have failed to publish. The Sexual Triangles clearly exist. They are the "cause" of the facial scanning. But nobody has published.

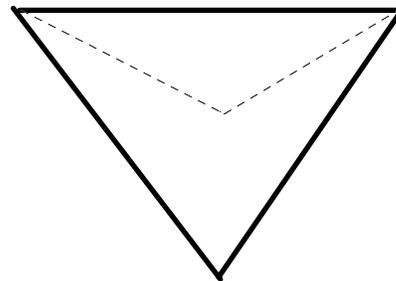
*As a result, we must go 'off the record' once again.*

### 3. The Sexual Triangles.

The Sexual Triangles are upside down equilateral triangles, i.e. with their base at the top and their apex at the bottom. They come in two kinds, namely Positive and Negative. The Positive Triangle is distinguished by a relatively thick line which runs from the center of the triangle to the bottom corner of the triangle. The Negative Triangle is distinguished by two negative lines (in a photographic sense) which run from the center of the triangle to the two top corners of the triangle. See the illustration below for graphic details.



Positive



Negative

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These Sexual Triangles are found in all visually mating mammals. They evolved originally as a visual stimuli to ensure the successful reproduction of the specie concerned. All visually mating mammals have a basic complement of two triangles - one on their face, and one in their genital region.

The triangles are reversed in respect of the sexes of the specie concerned. In this context, the adult males have a positive sexual triangle on the face, and a negative sexual triangle in their genital region. The adult females have a negative sexual triangle in their face, and a positive sexual triangle in their genital region. Infants and Juniors have no discernible genital sexual triangle as they are not involved in mating; but they do have negative facial sexual triangles.

In most mammal specie the sexual triangles are fixed, although they can enhance their facial or genital triangles by a process known as 'flashing'. When they mate, this ability enables the female to control the mating process to ensure maximum success in fertilization. (The reader will doubtless appreciate that it is vital for the female egg to meet the male sperm at the right place and time in the female uterus, so that the fertilized egg can migrate easily to the placenta.)

In most mammal specie, the facial triangles are outlined by the ears and the muzzle. In the human specie, the muzzle is flattened; so the facial triangle is marked out by the ears and the base of the chin. Humans can alter their facial triangles from positive to negative at will, and this enables a more sophisticated degree of social interaction.

In addition to the main set of sexual triangles, many mammal specie have supplementary triangles. Apes have a small inner triangle which encompasses their eyes and the bridge of their nose. Humans have supplementary triangles on their foreheads. Both Apes and Humans have chest triangles.

## **The Triangles stimulate in different ways.**

In this regard, Positive Triangles are **repulsive**, while Negative Triangles are **attractive**.

In mammal specie, the tradition role of the male is to secure territory. This is achieved by frightening other males through the presentation of a fierce repulsive face. Hence the positive sexual facial triangle in males. Many mammal specie enhance their positive facial triangles through the development of tusks, horns, antlers etc.

In the Human specie, the adult male develops a positive sexual facial triangle after puberty - with the development of a beard. The beard repeats and reinforces the positive facial triangle. Usually the center of the beard on the chin is thicker than the beard on either side of this central portion. This helps to emphasize the thick positive line of the positive triangle. Sometimes, the position is reversed. In such cases the central part of the beard on the chin is sparse of hair, while the beard either side of the center line is quite thick. Both systems highlight the positive line of the positive triangle.

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The adult female retains the negative facial triangle of childhood. This is because the traditional role of the adult female in mammal specie is to be attractive to their young. Children have negative facial triangles so that they can be attractive to adults.

As humans are a sexual specie every individual comprises a mixture of male and female characteristics. This includes their sexual triangles. As a result, all humans have an element of positive and negative triangles in their faces. For example, most humans have a dimple underneath their nose. This is the line of the positive facial triangle. It may be complemented by a dimple in the chin.

While this positive line may be good for adult males, it is not very good for women or children. However, in the case of children, this is compensated by their having relatively large cheeks - which help to emphasize the negative line of the negative facial triangle.

As far as women are concerned they can mitigate the implicit positive facial triangle through the use of make-up. In this context, the use of face powder reduces the shadow effect on the face and flattens the positive line. In addition, the use of lipstick emphasizes the horizontal lines of the lips. When the female face is scanned, the scanning process pays more attention to the horizontal line of the lips than to the vertical line under the nose, so that the triangle is perceived as negative rather than positive.

The use of ear rings has the same effect, as the scanning process picks up the notional line which links the earrings, and this cancels out the vertical line under the nose.

The negative lines, which run from the bottom of the nose to the top of the ears, can be highlighted by emphasizing the parts of the face on either side of these lines. This may be achieved by having hollow cheeks, or high cheek bones or both. Alternatively the use of cheek blusher and eye make-up will achieve much the same effect.

The negative facial triangle can be further enhanced through the simple act of smiling. This creates a horizontal line which counteracts the implicit vertical line in most human faces. In addition, it lifts the cheeks and helps to emphasize the negative lines of the negative facial triangle.

Before we leave the Sexual Triangles we should point out that not all mammals see things the way that we do. Nevertheless, the Equilateral nature of the Sexual Triangles are an absolute constant. The Horse specie provides a good example of this.

Horses have relatively long narrow skulls, and as a result their facial triangles are equally long and narrow. In our eyes, the horse's facial triangle is a narrow isosceles triangle. But this doesn't matter. It is not a question of how we perceive the horses facial triangle that counts, rather it is a question of how a horse perceives a horse's facial triangle.

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In this context, it should be noted that the Horse's eyes distort its vision in the vertical dimension. Everything is squashed vertically. For example, when a Horse looks at a square, it actually perceives a rectangle. Everything in the outside world looks squat and dumpy to a Horse.

As a result, when a horse looks at another horse its eyes reduce the vertical dimension of the other horse's facial triangle, so that instead of seeing the long and narrow facial triangle that we see, the horse sees an equilateral triangle. Cute eh?

*(Remember, this is all 'off the record'. Officially, the Sexual Triangles do not exist.)*

The underlying motive for the facial scanning is to determine the mood of the individual under observation. If a mammal is displaying a positive facial triangle, it implies that it is angry or upset, and should be approached with caution. If a mammal is displaying a negative facial triangle, it implies that it is happy and benevolent, and can be approached without fear.

When you hold a conversation with someone, you will be continually scanning their face to take account of every change in their facial sexual triangle - to determine every change in their mood.. This is quite automatic. You do not realize that you are scanning their face. It is not a conscious process, but it affects your attitude and approach to the conversation. You will respond unconsciously to their displays.

**The facial triangles alter with changes in vowels.**

In this context, it should be noted that **high pitched** sounds are **attractive**, and **low pitched** sounds are **repulsive**.

If you own a dog, you will be aware that if it is injured it will whimper and whine with a high pitched sound. This is to make the dog attractive to you so that you will give it attention. On the other hand, if the dog is guarding your premises and a stranger approaches, your dog will growl, emitting a deep low-pitched sound. The average person will take a step backwards when confronted with a growling dog. This illustrates the repulsive effects of low-pitched sounds.

The high pitched sounds in human speech are associated with the vowels "E" and "I". These vowels are produced by a smiling sort of a face. This creates a negative facial triangle. So the attractive negative triangle on the face is coupled with the attractive high pitched sounds. The one reinforces the other.

By contrast, the low pitched sounds in human speech are associated with the vowels "O" and "U". These vowels are produced by pursing the lips. The pursing of the lips produces a positive facial triangle, which is repulsive. The low notes are also repulsive. So once again the visual aspects of speech reinforce the verbal aspects.

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## 4. The Supplementary Forehead Triangle

If this wasn't enough, there are additional effects produced by the supplementary forehead sexual triangle. Like the facial triangle, the forehead triangle can be changed swiftly from a positive triangle to a negative triangle.

A positive forehead triangle is produced by frowning. This produces a set of vertical lines above the nose. These are the positive lines of the positive triangle. They imply that the individual is mildly upset or annoyed. A negative forehead triangle is produced by raising the eyebrows. This produces horizontal lines on the forehead. These represent the negative lines of the negative triangle. They imply that the individual is mildly happy or surprised.

## 5 The Eyebrows

Apes have brow ridges which do not move. So they do not have the same range of mood expression that humans can convey. The use of the forehead triangles allows a much more extensive and subtle range of moods to be presented.

The Eyebrows telegraph the forehead triangles. The knitting of the brows indicates a positive triangle, while the lifting of the brows indicates a negative triangle. The subtle mood variations which can be expressed in human speech are emphasized by the use of eyebrows in conversation. Once again, this is an entirely automatic process which helps to reinforce the semantic meaning of the words used in the conversation.

**So now you know.**

*(But don't talk about it, and please remember that this is all 'off the record'. According to professional science, the Sexual Triangles do not exist. There are no supplementary forehead triangles. Speech does not have a visual side. And nobody knows what eyebrows are for.)*

But that is not right is it? Professional Science must know about Sexual Triangles. They must have been discovered by Zoologists, Physiologists and Psychologists.

**Think about it.** It is beyond all reason that professional scientists could have overlooked such fundamental elements of mammal mating systems. **And yet nobody has published.**

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## **Let us look at another bit of non-publication.**

In the mid 1960's, Primatologists discovered (most probably) that there were differences in the brood characteristics of Human and Apes.

Were you aware of that? No?

Well, its not surprising - as it wasn't published.

As a result, you can look in any encyclopedia, or specialist book on primates and you will find no mention of the fact that Humans have multiage broods of young, while Apes have single-age broods.

To illustrate the dichotomy in the world of Professional Science, Paleontologists have determined that the multiage brood characteristic in the human ancestor specie developed about two million years ago. Since that date, Humans and their ancestors have had multiage broods of young.

In the mid 1960's Primatologists studying African Apes discovered that these specie had single-age broods of young. This was a very important discovery. It meant that there were differences in the core characteristics of Humans and Apes. And yet the Primatologists failed to report these differences. They highlighted the similarities and differences between apes and humans in respect of all aspects their physiology and behavior, *except the brood characteristics*.

## **The reasons for this omission may be guessed at.**

In this context, it is worth pointing out that prior to the commission of these studies of the African Apes, the idea was mooted that you could learn everything you needed to know about human behavior - simply by studying ape behavior. This idea assumed that in terms of their core characteristics, there was no essential difference between Humans and Apes.

This assumption has proved incorrect.

There **are** essential differences in the **core** characteristics of Humans and Apes. Humans have **multiage broods**, while Apes have **single-age broods**.

It may seem like a very small difference - indeed it is a small difference; but the evolutionary consequences of that difference have been enormous.

We have already discussed one difference which results from the human multiage brood, namely the development of the Public Response Seeker characteristic - which leads to unified teamwork.

It is clear that no amount of studying of Apes will explain the development of unified teamwork in the Human Specie.

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Why the omissions? Why have the Primatologists glossed over the differences in the brood characteristics between humans and apes?

The explanation seems to be that the highlighting of these core differences between human and ape specie could undermine the work of the Primatologists - due to reduced funding etc.

This should not happen, but it easily could happen. In addition, the reduction in emphasis on Ape studies could lessen the drive to protect Ape habitats, which could lead to the extinction of all Ape specie.

Again, this should not happen, but it easily could.

If this is the motivation of the Primatologists, then their behavior is perfectly understandable; some would say laudatory. But should the acquisition of knowledge suffer for this end? After all, the knowledge is bound to come out sooner or later.

And if the general public think that professional science has been dishonest, it could have a very adverse effect on future funding - of all branches of science.

## 6. Evolution Versus Creationism

Earlier in this paper, we have already noted that Paleontologists have determined that the Human Multiage Brood characteristic evolved about two million years ago. That is their view.

However, many people reject the idea of evolution. People of many different faiths believe that God created the world and everything in it. Other people believe in the Neo Synthetic Darwinian Theory of Evolution. In this context, it is not the role of this paper to argue the merits of either view. Instead, we will concentrate on the world as it is now.

[ If anybody is interested in the author's views on the question of general and human evolution, they may care to read the book "Helpless as a Baby" which can be found on [www.jdwaters.dircon.co.uk/default.htm](http://www.jdwaters.dircon.co.uk/default.htm) ]

## 7. The Multiage Broods

The definition of a multiage brood is as follows :

A multiage brood is any brood of mammal young of **different ages** all of whom are in their infantile stage of development. The age difference between the infants must be at least one gestation period. (In the Human Specie this is nine months)

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The definition of a single age brood is as follows :

A single age brood is any brood of mammal young of the **same age** all of whom are in their infantile stage of development. In the Human Specie this could be a brood of twins, or triplets. So it is possible for the Human Specie to have both single age broods and multiage broods.

***The Human specie is the only specie of mammal to rear multiage broods to maturity.***

This should not be seen as a cause for congratulation. It is a very peculiar situation. If multiage broods were generally desirable or necessary in mammal specie, then every specie of mammal would have them. The fact that no other mammal rears multiage broods to maturity suggests that they are not in any way vital from the point of long term survival.

In fact, multiage broods are very difficult to rear. They create a lot of problems for the nursing females. Only nursing females with above average infant rearing abilities could successfully rear a multiage brood of young. In this context, it is extremely doubtful whether an Ape female could successfully rear a multiage brood of young.

## **8. LBI and SBI Multiage Broods**

There are two kinds of multiage broods in the human specie. In alphabetical order, the first kind is called a LBI (Long Birth Interval) multiage brood. This type of multiage brood is found among hunter gatherer tribes. In such broods, the babies are born at relatively long intervals, such that the average age gap between one sibling and the next is four years.

The reason why the children are born so far apart, is because the nursing females in hunter gatherer tribes, normally breast feed their babies on demand. This type of breast feeding leads to high levels of prolactin in the bloodstream. This hormone temporarily prevents the sexual cycle in the nursing female. So the female temporarily stops producing any eggs from her ovaries and therefore cannot have any more children. When the infant is weaned on to adult foods, the breast feeding is curtailed and the level of prolactin in the bloodstream drops. This allows the female sexual cycle to recommence, so that the nursing female can become pregnant once again.

When the previous born infant is about four years old, the nursing female will give birth to the next baby. As both the newborn baby and the elder sibling are both in their infantile stage of development, the resulting brood is a multiage brood. This brood characteristic continues until the elder sibling passes into its juvenile stage of life at about the age of 6 or 7 years.

The second kind of multiage brood is found in agrarian, commercial and industrial societies. It is called a SBI (Short Birth Interval) multiage brood. In such broods, the infants are born at relatively short intervals such that the average age gap is two years.

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The reason why the children are born at such short intervals is because the nursing females do not breast feed their babies on demand. They either breast feed their babies at set intervals during the day or night, or bottle feed their babies. As a result, the prolactin in their bloodstream stays at a fairly low level and their sexual cycle recommences shortly after the birth of their baby. So the female can have a second baby within a year of the birth of the previous born infant.

In historical times, the SBI brood was associated with arable farming and wet nursing. The arable farming created a need for a large labour force to harvest the crops, and also provided enough stored food and water to feed the large SBI multiage brood. The wet nursing allowed the nursing female to get another woman to breast feed her baby. The nursing female could then recommence her sexual cycle and produce another child within a year.

### **9. The Effects of the Human Multiage Broods.**

Although the multiage broods are difficult to rear, there are some beneficial side-effects.

#### **(a) *Social Sharing***

In all mammal species, the infants learn by copying adults. In most species, the teacher is the mother. In a LBI multiage brood, the infants learn in the same way. In this context, the newborn baby in a multiage brood situation will witness its mother feeding the elder brother or sister. In the usual fashion, the newborn baby will learn by copying its mother's behavior. As a result, it too will try to feed the elder brother or sister. This early learning becomes ingrained (or stereotyped) and so the younger infant will continue to share its food with its elder brother or sister throughout its adult life. This form of behavior is known as social sharing.

Apes will share their food too. But they will only do so under duress. The litmus test here is what happens if an Ape gains some food on its own, out of sight of any other apes. In such instances, Apes will not share their food. As such, they are not social sharers.

In a human tribe, a hunter may kill an animal out of sight of the tribe, but will still bring the food back to the camp to share among its fellows. This is social sharing.

#### **(b) *Unified Teamwork***

We have already discussed this. However, in historic terms we should point out that the younger infant who becomes a Public Response Seeker, would seek its initial mass response from the mother and the elder brother or sister, rather than from the father. This is because in historic times, the father worked from dawn to dusk, either hunting or farming. So the younger infant would interact with the elder siblings and the mother.

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### (c) *Speech and Language*

All mammals communicate, and many have rudimentary forms of speech. However, the human specie's speech and language is especially complex and extensive. Clearly there must have been a very compelling reason for its development.

And yet the human life style in historic times, was that of hunter gathering. As such, it was not very different from that of the African Apes. In this regard, there does not seem to be any good reasons for either speech or language development.

The answer lies in the fact that all mammals adapt to their environments. But there is more than one environment. In addition to the external environment of. Gravity, Climate, Vegetation, Predators etc., there is an internal environment of social interaction. This internal environment is based upon the mammal interaction between the nursing female and her young. This is where the human specie differs from all other mammals.

This is the key difference. Other mammals have single-age broods. Humans have multiage broods.

The way in which human infants are reared can have an effect on their long term survival and reproductive success. In this context, scientific studies have shown that normal adults survive and reproduce better than abnormal adults. In addition, it has been shown that infants reared normally become normal adults, while infants reared abnormally generally become abnormal adults.

In a multiage brood situation, the human nursing female has to rear at least two differently aged infants concurrently.

In this context, the nursing female can try to rear them as though they were twins, or she can try to rear them independently of each other. If she rears them as twins, then either the older or younger one will get a response and upbringing which is unsuitable. As a result, one infant will become abnormal. This infant will be likely to fail to survive or reproduce.

If the infants are reared independently, they can each get a response and upbringing which is suitable for their age and stage of development. As such, each infant can become a normal adult, and their independent upbringing will maximize their chances of survival and reproduction.

But to rear each infant independently, the human nursing female must be able to call them independently - which leads to a demand for names. In addition, the nursing female will need an excellent memory - so that she can instantly recall the correct response and teaching required for each infant, whenever it needs it. Furthermore, as the female is actively managing her brood, she will require an better managerial ability than her Ape counterpart.

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In historic terms, the nursing females of the human specie developed an ability to manage its infants. This was reinforced by the Alpha Males who used the managerial ability to manage the tribe. Then, at some point, a semantic switch was made. Management of individuals was replaced by the management of the names representing the individuals. Language was born.

In addition, the development of the public response seeker characteristic led to unified teamwork. In the context of language development, the key element of unified teamwork was the **command word**. For a team to be successful, all members of the team had to understand the key commands which were issued by the team leader. (In the case of a tug-of-war team, the word might be “Heave”.) In this way, command words form the basis of common understanding within a tribe.

These developments can all be ascribed to the LBI multiage brood. All took place while the human specie were hunter gatherers, although none were needed for the hunter gathering activity itself. The developments were not an adaptation to the external environment. They were an adaptation to the internal environment. An adaptation to the multiage broods. They only affected the human specie, because the human specie was the only specie to rear multiage broods to maturity.

### *(d) Civilization*

The development of the SBI broods were in response to the demands of arable farming. The use of ‘wet nursing’ allowed nursing females to give birth to a baby every year. Although some died in infancy, enough survived to create a large and loyal labour force. This enabled the crops to be harvested when ripe.

The basic response seeker characteristics of a SBI brood are the same as a LBI brood, namely Individual and Public Response Seekers. The latter tend to form the political leadership in a tribe due to their skill in getting a mass response from the people. All Response Seekers tend to be **conservative**, as they fear that any change in the social environment, may reduce their ability to gain a satisfactory response.

In historic times, the infants in a SBI brood were normally reared in a multi-adult social environment. A typical farmer was a herder who planted crops to supplement his diet. Most herders had a number of wives, as polygamic mating systems were normal in herding communities. All infants would be looked after by wet nurses or by older relations.

However, there were exceptions. Very poor farmers could not afford to feed more than two wives, and one of these women would have to work in the fields to help the men. This meant that the infants were reared by the first wife. Under these conditions, the elder children could be affected by a psychological reaction.

This is best illustrated by examining the case of the eldest child. This infant is the first to be born and therefore receives all of its mother’s attention.

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However, when the second infant is born, the mother gives most of her attention to the newborn baby. As a result, the eldest infant only receives a fraction of the attention which it used to get when it was the only child. In addition, if it competes with the newborn baby for attention, it will invariably lose. Most mothers will give the newborn infant their priority of attention.

The normal reaction of an elder child to this reduction in attention is to regress. (Regression is a psychological term which means the child behaves in a baby-like manner). However, this childish ploy invariably fails - as the new born baby is far more effective in winning its mother's priority of attention.

The next reaction of an elder child is to withdraw. (Withdrawal is a psychological term which means the child retreats into its own dream world.) The elder child becomes introspective and daydreams. It seeks a logical explanation for its failure to keep its mother's priority of attention. It dreams of a better world, (where it is once again the center of attention). It then seeks to change the real world into its own dream world. The elder children who are affected by this psychological reaction are called Knowledge Seekers.

The elder child's imaginary dream world is perceived to be better than the real world. As a result, the dream world is actively promoted by the elder child. This promotion is continued when the child becomes an adult. If elements of the dream world have some real practical advantage, it may be supported by other members of the population. However, the political leadership (who tend to be composed of Public Response Seekers), will invariably reject it. This is normal.

So nothing happens. *Until people die.*

For example: A community suffers a serious flood which kills a lot of people. The Knowledge Seekers dream of a better world where the river banks are built up to prevent flooding. They propose the change. They present an alternative world. People listen and support the idea. But the political leadership turn it down. **It would cost too much. It would anger the Gods. Etc. Etc.** So nothing changes.

But then there is another severe flood. Many people are drowned. The Knowledge Seekers remind everybody of their flood control scheme. Nobody need have died. And the people remember. The people become angry, and blame the leadership. To save their skins, the leadership agree to adopt the flood control proposal.

**Civilization takes a small step forward.**

This is the dynamic of civilization. An alternative idea. A refusal to change. Mass extinctions. A revolt. The leadership backs down. The change is accepted.

Of course, civilisation can also spread by means of conquest and trade. But the initial impetus always comes from the Knowledge Seekers.

## John Waters

The Knowledge Seekers only emerge in SBI multiage broods. Because of this, there is no civilizing dynamic in hunter-gather tribes - as they only have LBI broods. Such tribes normally stay in the stone age. They usually only advance by means of conquest or trade.

The SBI brood does not automatically produce Knowledge Seekers. If there are other adults in the household (or surrogate adults in the form of elder children), these individuals can take over from the mother, and give the elder child all the attention it needs. In such cases, there will be no psychological reaction.

Knowledge Seekers tend to emerge in nuclear families. For this reason, they are more common in Christian Communities. Christianity favours monogamy and prohibits divorce. This tends to favour the development of a nuclear family. By contrast, Islamic and Hindu Communities tend to favour polygamy and easy divorce. This leads to the development of extended families - which reduces the likelihood of the psychological reaction.

If the conditions which lead to the psychological reaction are terminated, the civilizing dynamic will cease. A totally conservative society will stagnate; and may eventually be overtaken by more advanced societies (where the civilizing dynamic continues).

In the modern world, this is the likely fate of China. This is due to the one-child policy, which prohibits an SBI brood. If the policy continues, there will be no Knowledge Seekers in China, and hence no civilizing dynamic.

**Conclusion.** The importance of the multiage brood characteristic is self evident. It is the main reason why Humans are different from Apes.

*(But remember : this is all 'off the record'. Officially, according to professional science, the multiage brood characteristic of the Human Specie does not exist. There are no LBI broods. There are no SBI broods. There are no Response Seekers. There are no Knowledge Seekers. There is no Civilising Dynamic.)*

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