

HOMO PREDATOR

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There's a young, strong, and very skilful predatory animal that lives in a large area with limited prey, and for which contact with anything outside this area is not possible. When it makes a kill it protects this kill from other predators, fatally wounding many in the process. Because the animal is strong it is able to consume the whole prey, sharing it with the females. Afterwards it kills another and continues to thrive, while many other predators go hungry, have difficulty reproducing and gradually become weaker, unable to hunt, thus making life easier for our predatory animal. Eventually most of the other predators die of hunger and our predator is left virtually alone to dominate its territory.

This scene just described has played itself out many times; in fact it is part of normal Darwinian evolution - the strongest survive, ensuring the continuation of their species, and the less-adapted succumb. The species improves its survival prospects while the poorly-endowed die off.

This behaviour is based on three premises: prey are scarce; predators are unable to control their own numbers; and predators are even incapable of varying the numbers of prey.

Mankind, on the whole, behaves exactly like the predator described in the above example. Humans tend to hoard prey (craving for money) and eliminate competitors, either killing or enslaving them (craving for power). We can see an example of this in our own backyard: consider organized crime bosses, who behave in this manner and are therefore - not from an ethical point of view but from a Darwinian one - the most adapted for survival.

But hoarding only makes sense in a Darwinian environment, and not where the amount of available prey can be controlled by the predators, as can the numbers of predators themselves. This is the situation in which humanity currently finds itself:

- 1) It is becoming capable of extensively controlling the production of resources and their recycling.
- 2) It is capable of controlling its own numbers by controlling the number of births.
- 3) Furthermore, it is becoming capable of controlling its own genetic evolution without submitting to the rules of Darwinian evolution with its extremely long time requirements.

Basically, it is coming of age, capable of steering its own destiny. Evidently the current social model, with its animal-like Darwinian principles, is inadequate and even suicidal, but if mankind doesn't realize this and makes some quick changes, unanimously adopting one in which it is disadvantageous to exploit others, things will go from bad to worse.

It's time to finally deserve the hitherto proclaimed title of Homo Sapiens.