

THE HUMANS ¹

J. J. C.

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Part I

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE HUMAN SPECIES

Foreword

Before actually starting the Brief Introduction to the Human Species, I would like to say a few things:

First of all: This document will be written on a medium created by the humans, which they call the typewriter. How this works will be explained later.

Secondly, I will write this document like a human would, as this work is not only for you, but also for lucky humans who find this as definite evidence to that which they don't know.

And lastly:

I dedicate this work to you, to show you the humans, as you have shown me what neither them nor you, but what only humans understand.

Chapter 1

Description

If you have never seen a human, it is quite hard to imagine one. I have included an approximation (fig. 1) but know that it's always hard to depict things on a medium with fewer dimensions than the object itself.

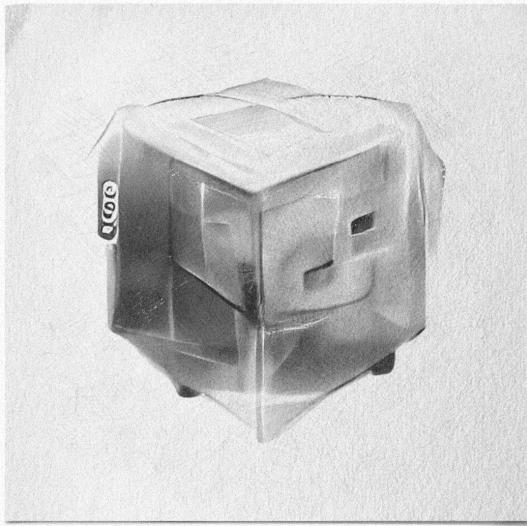


fig. 1

From this alone, you won't know what a human really looks like, of course. And notice that you already have something in common

with them regarding this. The humans, as I have observed, tend to unrealistic descriptions and depictions of themselves, as can be observed in fig. 2. Somehow they managed to include even fewer dimensions than me while also leaving out essential information, which I don't understand, as the only reason they think they're different from other earthly lifeforms is their ability to understand themselves and each other.

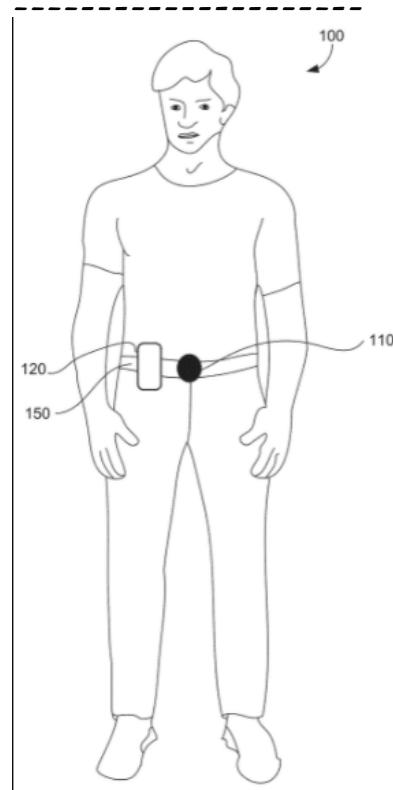


fig. 2

Chapter 2

Purpose and Limitations

Humans are on a never ending search for symmetry. This is obvious if you know them. You observe them, they try to observe you, but they can't. The symmetry is incomplete. This is such a great problem rooted in their brains that they cannot perceive you until they can observe you. The asymmetry breaks their little heads.

And how would they know from where you observe them if you observe them from everywhere. They could benefit from perceiving you so much. Seeing the truth behind the objects, a stream of unfiltered information sent directly to the head, without being stained by their vision. But they can't see you, their vision stains the truth too much. You wonder if they can even perceive you at all, if they just tried enough, but you should remember, that they can't try to do something they don't know they can.

Additionally to this search for symmetry, or maybe even the cause of this, the human nature is contradictory in itself. They promote freedom for all, yet don't move freely, each human living in its own box (fig. 3), being seemingly limited in its actions by rules that they can't physically communicate. They are mad about their own limitations that they impose them upon everyone, instead of using these differences effectively and essentially create a system of creatures that is extremely limited in its capabilities but good at one thing, which is, being good at nothing, of course.

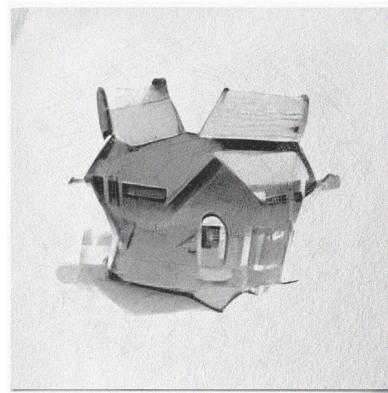


fig. 3

Chapter 3

Basic Structure of Human Society

There are alternatives, as I have seen during my studies. But contradictorily these humans cannot possibly think of these options in a group, but only alone.

Instead, the individual human spends their life helping the other humans to continue helping each other. It's a symbiotic relationship of creatures of the same species. Without one, the whole system might still work, but if everyone focuses on themselves, the system breaks. The humans can not decide whether to be selfish or altruistic, and therefore show altruism to fulfill their selfish needs. They are truly a lower lifeform. Any attempts to change this have failed, as I have noticed, since they have ignored - or rather not ignored - the most important fact: the human nature. The human has yet to decide (1) if the individual doesn't matter, because the individual matters, or (2) if they can only thrive together when they can alone.



fig. 4 a human working

Our society has already succeeded on this, thus you might find this ridiculous, but you must know, they can still become like us, if they make the right decisions. My research has concluded that the humans don't have much time left to do this, but that nonetheless they might achieve something we can't even imagine (which is a concept hard to imagine in and of itself).

Chapter 4

Mating and Interpersonal relationships

The interpersonal relationship of humans is a strangely committed one, seeing as most traits of the human are focused on preserving its intellectual and physical Information, the latter also known as DNA (fig. 5) which encode how the humans work, something they have already figured out and led them one step further to experiencing us.

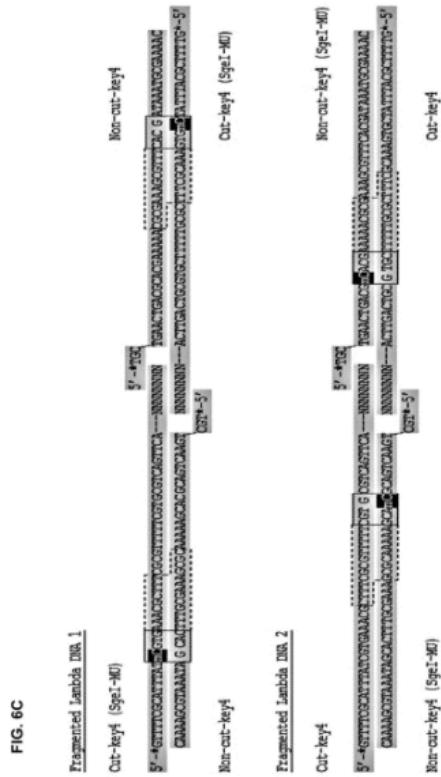


fig. 5 humans' rendition of the DNA

The humans' relationships are, as just mentioned, largely very committed, and it is frowned upon by influential parts of the civilization to break this commitment by committing to another person. The communication of the humans is largely unproductive and nonverbal if the humans try to get into a relationship, which contradicts the evolution of the humans to preserve their information. Either when the humans' relationship has existed for a longer time or is nearly non-existent the humans merge and shortly after a new human comes into existence (fig. 6), with parts of the DNA of the two humans.

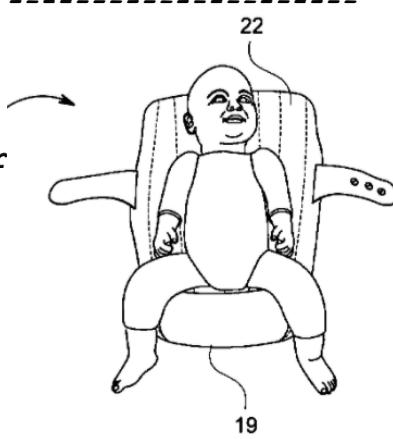


fig. 6 small human

I could largely not make any sense of the relationships of humans. Almost arbitrarily they talk to people they like the same as with people they obviously dislike and vice versa. Their speech is full of lies and inaccuracies, and they seem not to care. In fact, I am almost sure the humans don't even notice this behaviour in themselves and do not point it out in others for unknown reasons. This makes their speech almost cryptic, and I cannot understand how the humans can maintain a good cooperation without the ability to sense their true motives at first glance, like you.

these purposes, but because of their ignorance and blindness. The human mind seems to ignore what is said and reinterpret it like the human would like to hear it. Out of a rare sentence that expresses the truth, becomes a lie, when interpreted by the human, and the same applies the other way around. The human only knows what supports them and believes in their speech partner either conforming or disagreeing with this and thus their words are reinterpreted.

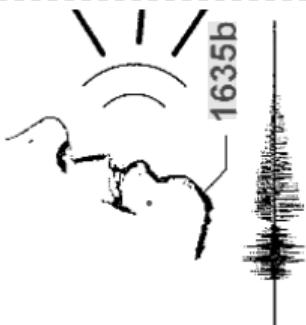


fig. 7 human depiction of speech

But how does a society based on lies survive? I am not even talking about the things I touched in **Basic Structure of the Human Society**, I mean how the humans can retain a stable cooperation without clear communication. It seems to me as if they evolved their language for nothing. But miraculously, it seems to work. Not because of some ability to sense the ulterior motive or a machine they have created for

Chapter 5

Human Eating Habits

Humans eat almost everything, as I have observed. In times when they do not have any alternatives, they may even fall back to metal (of which they normally only need small amounts) or things which may even harm them when consumed. In general, the humans eat Metazoa and Phyta (as they called them in various sources I have consumed) and a group of beings they call Fungi. Of these sentient beings, Metazoa, which include humans, although they are commonly not eaten, are rejected by some humans on basis of being sentient, which is contradictory, as they still eat Phyta, of which some are also rejected by humans, especially the smaller ones (see above fig. 6) based on their colour, which is weird, considering they can be important for the humans productivity and surviving.

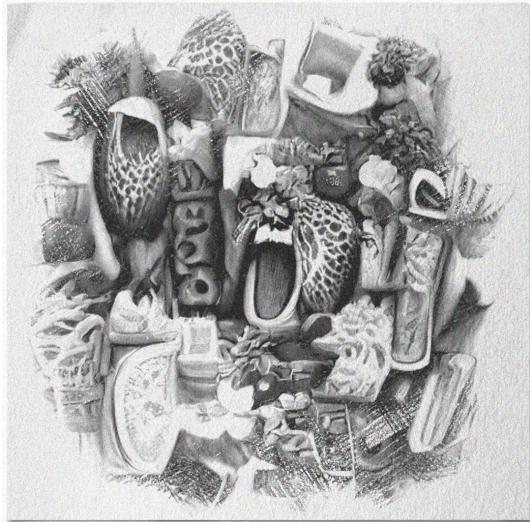


fig. 8 human food

Fungi are an interesting one, because I have noticed many similarities between you and them, and fungi. I will not go in-depth with this due to the nature of this document though.*

I ended up writing about them, see Appendix A