

Information about a referendum for the legalization of common offspring of all hominids (unity of humans and primates through common offspring), Kassel, 2012

civilization is overcome, the exploitation of nature and our alienation from it will cease. In the interest of knowledge, we are also advocating for the reunification of animals and humans, the wedding of the kingdoms of nature. We should achieve frontier runners between the animal and human kingdoms, between nature and culture.

What we are advocating may sound extreme to many, but the destruction of the natural world is occurring quickly and radically. Therefore, we can be neither satisfied nor secure in our victory over nature. There is much work to be done.

genes and distinguish themselves only through the remaining
are hair, eye and skin color, etc. are recorded.
number of identical genes is for human beings analogous to that
chimpanzees could be our brothers and sisters.
ated bourgeois morality or conservative religious ethics can
ach a link, but not a progressive and enlightened humanist
to these four types
boundaries of species
In the first step, in
primates using adv
The goal of later st
procreation between
thus the allowance
Whether the division

of great apes through family ties which cross the species. Intermediate forms will be created from humans and apes using advanced reproductive technologies. There will be the legalization of partnership, sex and reproduction between humans, the intermediate forms and primates, and there will be trans-species attraction.

The question of whether sex between humans and animals is still to be maintained or decided, but remains highly topical. Hybrids blur the boundaries between human and animal. Ultimately, it will disappear completely.

Humans belong to the primate group

evolve apart from each other. The complex speciation of humans and apes. "Some parts of the DNA sequence of different species had been apart much longer than others. If humans split from chimpanzees, for example, the more divergent DNA sequences would have split off earlier, while the less divergent sequences would have remained together until the split. ... These unexpected findings suggest that the chimpanzee lineages initially diverged and then later separated permanently." (www.nature.com/nature/04789.html)

ence again. The article, "Genetic evidence for
and chimpanzees" was published in Nature:
d to indicate the human and chimpanzee
longer than others, by millions of years.
and then interbred before splitting again,
ences could date to before the first split,
ences could date to just before the second
ures would be explained if the human and
diverged, then later exchanged genes before
nature.com/nature/journal/v441/n7097/full/

1.5 Foundations in intellectual history and literature

"Zoon" would be better translated as "living creature" than "animal", thus eliminating the separation of humans from animals. The ubiquitous contrasting of humans and animals goes in no case without saying, and is in fact much more a result of enlightenment anthropology. It is alternatively accompanied by the faith in progress that humans are the better animals or by the romantic idealization that animals are the better humans.

In his "zoology", Aristotle categorized humans along with animals in various rubrics, including the "blood animals" with full-fledged bite and stomach, the live bearing mammals, "hairy animals" or also some "aquatic animals". Even the often quoted speech from "Zoon Politicon" noted no principal differences between the species, but rather the character

2.1 Biology as a way out of the evolutionary cul-de-sac
Our proportion of overlapping genetic material makes the difference between humans and apes into a finite numerical size; this boundary has become permeable through modern biology.
A new method of artificial insemination is to be developed to provide for the common offspring of humans and apes. Evolution is fundamentally continuous. It can allow us to recreate, particularly in our self-cognizance, the forms of life which previously existed only to disappear through the extinction of intermediate species on the evolutionary ladder.
In the first decade of the 20th Century, the Dutch evolutionary biologist Hermann Moens planned, with support from Ernst Haeckels, the experimental hybridization of apes and Africans for the creation of a new hybrid race. The Prussian biologist and animal breeder Lorenz Jäger, with

onship to them. The goal of this referendum is not a breeding programme. The goal is to preserve one species from extinction by crossing it with another. In this sense, the referendum is to be considered as part of the European Endangered Species Programme (EEP).

The implementation of this proposal necessitates a revision of the Embryo Protection Act (ESchG) German Embryo Protection Act from December 13, 1990 will be used as follows (text of the draft bill):
Date of issue: 2009 or later
Text of the new law:
The Embryo Protection Act from December 13, 1990 (bgbL I S. 2746), revised through Article 22 of the law from October 23, 2001 (bgbL IS. 22)
Basis: Revised by referendum (revisions highlighted in red)

7 Para. 1 Clause 1, 2, 3 shall be replaced by the

join a human embryo with a cell that contains genetic information **more than 2% different from the** embryo cells and induces them further to develop, or fertilization of a human egg cell with the sperm of an animal **other than a great ape** or by fertilization of an animal **other than a great ape's** egg cell with the sperm of a man to generate an embryo capable of development,

of humans and non-human primates for the formation of a reproductive community

Last name, First name:
Street:
Postal Code, City:
Email Address:
Telephone:

reproductive community of humans and primates.

yes no

I would like to be informed of further actions and the further progress of this initiative:

yes no

