

1: Human - Wikipedia

Tarzan of the Movies by Gabe Essoe, , Citadel Press edition, Hardcover in English - [1st ed.].

Springsteen, who has sold selling 65 million albums in the United States and more than million worldwide, in the process picking up 21 Grammy Awards and many other accolades, recently touched a raw nerve of discontent with financiers and bankers at a Berlin concert after railing against them as "greedy thieves" and "robber barons". Springsteen is on a Wrecking Ball tour which began on May 13 in Spain, a country struggling with a crushing debt and banking crisis. The tour runs for about three months with 33 stops in 15 countries before concluding on July 31 in Helsinki, Finland. Bankers are under immense pressure everywhere due to management failures and other things like paying themselves hefty bonuses even in the middle of serious financial problems and widespread suffering by their clients. This is happening everywhere and Zimbabwe is no exception. The bottomline is that bankers are sometimes irresponsible and insensitive. The closure of Genesis Investment Bank and placing under recuperative curatorship of Interfin Banking Corporation in Zimbabwe last week have once again brought into sharp focus the debate around ownership structures and corporate governance issues within the sector. Analysts say while bank and company collapses occur everywhere, the common thread in Zimbabwean corporate failures so far has been acts of impropriety on the part of shareholders and managers. Some analysts blame bank failures more on structural problems within the economy such as the chronic liquidity crunch that has dogged the sector since the advent of multicurrency, while others see this as symptomatic of poor corporate governance. Zimbabwe experienced a chain of bank collapses in at the height of the economic meltdown and hyperinflation. The latest bank closures show that problem has not gone away although the economic environment has changed. There is no doubt banks are partly battling for survival due to poor economic performance, low capacity utilisation by industry and depressed demand against a backdrop of low disposable incomes. They are also struggling because of tight liquidity conditions in which they operate, mainly attributable to volatile short-term transitory deposits and limited lines of credit. There is also the problem of low savings due to low salaries and wages, as well as low interest income against high operating costs and low capitalisation. However, there are also other reasons why banks are struggling. Genesis was closed following its failure to meet its minimum capital requirement despite engaging more than 20 different potential investors in the past three years. Mismanagement was part of the problem. RMB was closed last year after a looting spree at the bank which bordered on serious criminality and fraud. We probably have to go the South African and Nigerian route where they now have very few but strong banks. The situation just needs to be managed so that we have fewer, stronger, more viable banks", he said, arguing at some point consolidation would be necessary in the banking sector. However, one problem with consolidation was that the process would not be easy in midst of the current controversial indigenisation policy, partly targeted at banks. Economic analyst Eric Bloch has a different view. He believes the single biggest cause of bank failures was the irresponsibility of senior management in banks, who had been lending excessive amounts to a few companies on the basis of personal relationships without paying due regard to collateral and their capacity to pay back. Bloch also argued the legislative framework is not necessarily weak as some analysts say but the trouble was that laws were being violated. Regulatory authorities also need to be more proactive rather than reactive. As things stand, their actions are akin to closing the stable door when the horse has bolted," Bloch said. He said the latest bank collapses have dented public confidence in local banks. Bloch says he does not think Zimbabwe is overbanked. James Msipa, Quest Financial Services MD, says the corporate governance problems faced by the local banking sector were partly caused by the tendency for bankers to pursue other interests beside their core business. We need to revisit corporate governance ethics and structures. However, it is important to note that not all competition is healthy as excessive competition may also lead to instability in the sector," Msipa said. In the end, banks are failing due to a combination of structural, corporate governance factors and greed which authorities need to stem to save the ailing sector from plunging into turmoil. To contact the copyright holder directly for corrections or for permission to republish or make other authorized use of this material, click here.

2: The Planet That Went Ape! | Roar of Wolverine

The Apeman / Tarzan-Burroughs Enterprises / Two Tarzans Too Many / The Trouble with Jane / The Apeman Grows Fat with Discontent / Society Comes to the Jungle / The Jungle Trail Ends for Lesser / Tarzan the Worst / Tarzan the Best / The New Image / Body by Michaelangelo / The Apeman Swings to TV / Appendix: What Else?

Our early ancestors used to have most of their bodies covered in hair, like our other primate cousins. This served to conserve heat, protect from the sun, provide camouflage and more. Scientists believe that our lineage has become less and less hairy in the past six million years since we shared a common ancestor with our closest relative, the chimpanzee. Our ape ancestors spent most of their time in cool forests, but a furry, upright hominid walking around in the sun would have overheated. One of the main theories concerning our lack of fur suggests that temperature control played a key role. Bare skin allows body heat to be lost through sweating, which would have been important when early humans started to walk on two legs and began to develop larger brains than their ape-like ancestors. Nina Jablonski, a professor of anthropology at Pennsylvania State University, says there must have been a strong evolutionary pressure to control temperature to preserve the functions of a big brain. By virtue of being able to build fires and clothing, humans were able to reduce the number of parasites they were carrying without suffering from the cold at night or in colder climates. Despite exposing us to head lice, humans probably retained head hair for protection from the sun and to provide warmth when the air is cold, while pubes may have been retained for their role in enhancing pheromones or the airborne odors of sexual attraction. The hair on the armpits and groin act like dry lubricants, allowing our arms and legs to move without chafing. Eyelashes, on the other hand, act as the first line of defense against bugs, dust, and other irritating objects. Everything else seems to be superfluous and was discarded. Humans have the same density of hair follicles on our skin as a similarly sized ape. Just look at your hands or feet: How hair grows Image: Apollo Now Hair, on the scalp and elsewhere, grows from tiny pockets in the skin called follicles. Hair starts growing from the bottom of the follicles called the root, which is made up of cell proteins. These proteins are fed by blood vessels that dot the scalp. As more cells are generated, hair starts to grow in length through the skin, passing an oil gland along the way. Emerging from the pit of each of these follicles is the hair shaft itself. The inner layer is called the medulla, the second is the cortex and the outer layer is the cuticle. Some quick facts about hair: Around 100,000 of these are on your scalp. The hair on your head grows about 6 inches a year. The only thing in the human body that grows faster is bone marrow. Males grow hair faster than females due to testosterone. You lose between 50 to 100 strands of hair each day. Some follicles stop growing as you age, which is why old people have thinning hair or grow bald. Depending on its texture, your hair may be straight, wavy, curly, or kinky; thick or thin; fine or coarse. These are determined by genetics, which influences follicle shape. For instance, oval-shaped follicles make hair grow curly while round follicles groom straight hair. The more melanin in your hair, the darker it will be. As you grow older, your hair has less and less melanin, which is why it fades color and may appear gray. Hair growth cycle Image: Belgravia Center Follicles have three phases: At its own pace, each strand of hair on your scalp transitions through these three phases: During this phase, cells inside the root start dividing like crazy. A new hair is formed that pushes out old hair that stopped growing or that is no longer in the anagen phase. During this phase, the hair grows about 1 cm every 28 days. Scalp hair stays in this active form of growth for two to six years, but the hair on the arms, legs, eyelashes, and eyebrows have a very short active growth phase of about 30 to 45 days. Furthermore, different people, thanks mostly to their genetics, have differing lengths of the anagen period for a given body part compared to other people. For the hair on your head, the average length of the anagen phase is about 3 years. It lasts two to three weeks and during this time, growth stops. About 6 to 8 percent of all your hair is in this phase – the resting phase. Pulling out a hair in this phase will reveal a solid, hard, dry, white material at the root. This is a normal result of the hair growth cycle. How long you can grow your hair depends on your genetics, and in general, Asians can grow their hair longer than Europeans. Hair length is longest in people with round follicles because round follicles seem to grip the hair better. So, people with straight hair have the potential to grow it longer. Shorter hair is associated with flat follicles. A

study published in also explains why Japanese and Chinese people have thick hair: In most cultures, women keep their hair longer than men. Cultural rules aside, hair length is actually sexual dimorphic. Generally, women are able to grow their hair longer than males. European males can reach a maximum length of wavy hair to about shoulder length, while the maximum for straight hair is about mid-back length. For European females, wavy hair can usually reach the waist, and straight hair can reach the buttocks or longer. How to grow your hair faster and longer While genetics caps your hair length, it is possible to accelerate its growth rate. First of all, your hair growth reflects your general body health. Eat a diet rich in marine proteins, vitamin C red peppers , zinc oysters , biotin eggs , niacin tuna and iron oysters to nourish strands. Besides general health, the next thing you should mind is your scalp health. Use a shampoo that gently exfoliates oil and debris from the scalp as well as a conditioner to moisturize scalp and hair. Trimming is a proven method to grow your hair longer. Things that actually hurt your hair: Silicone shampoos dry out the hair and degrade it. Blow dryers and flat iron produce similar effects, breaking the hair shafts. Use these products as rarely as possible. UV light bleaches and breaks down hair. Salt and chlorine water both soften and dry the hair. Bleaching, dyeing, hair extensions and perms also damage hair.

3: tarzan of the movies a by essoe gabe - - www.enganchecubano.com

Secaucus, NJ: Citadel Press, Book. Fine. Soft cover. 1st Edition. 10 3/4h x 8 1/2w. A real nice clean unmarked page first edition softcover. Has hundreds of black & white photos.

Hardy claimed, and Morgan and others have echoed, that fat in humans is an aquatic adaptation, modified by convergent evolution to be similar to fat in seals and other aquatic mammals. They claim that it is bonded to the skin and not internally, as in our primate relatives. The expert Morgan uses here is Caroline Pond, who is accurately described as the leading authority on fat and its evolutionary significance in humans and other animals. She also quotes Pond on the number of adipocytes fat cells but seems to not understand what Pond was getting at when she made this statement. The implication sometimes said explicitly is that we are 10 times fatter or necessarily have 10 times more fat cells than our primate relatives or some unspecified "savanna" animal. This is not what Pond was saying at all. This makes it harder to lose total fat compared to those rodents. Pond pointed out that this feature, relatively small and numerous adipocytes, is common to humans, fin whales, hedgehogs, monkeys, and badgers; Morgan ignored all but the "whales" part of that statement. Pond has also pointed out that human fat distribution indicates that it was not part of an aquatic adaptation. Such an adaptation is seen in whales and seals, but not in humans. Morgan has said that fat was an adaptation for insulation in an aquatic environment. Pond points out that fat is not adapted as insulation, although she also points out that this idea is fairly well entrenched, even in many physiology texts. She also notes that the subcutaneous just beneath the skin fat is the first fat to be used up, even in winter, and even in arctic animals, which is the opposite of what would be expected if insulation were a major purpose for fat. It plays, she suggests, no more than a minor role. The reasons for the differences seen in fat distribution in different species seem to be for shaping. Humans have the shapes they have due to fat distribution due to sexual selection; this of course makes sense in any species where fat distribution differs between the sexes; females are also much fatter than males. These sex differences make no sense if both sexes are "using" that fat quantity and distribution in the same way, as we would have to be for it to be an aquatic adaptation shaped by natural selection via the principle of convergent evolution. In fat aquatic species like the whales and seals Hardy and Morgan incorrectly say we resemble, both sexes are shaped basically the same, and their fat distribution seems to be primarily for streamlining while swimming. Humans and these aquatic species are radically different in their fat distribution. We start off fairly fat, drop within a few years to the leanest condition of our lives as children, and then rapidly build up fat at puberty, with radical differences in quantity and distribution of fat between boys and girls, and to top it off, at middle age our fat distribution changes once again. These are classic telltale signs of a trait which has been shaped by sexual selection rather than by adaptation to our environment. All this is very unlike those aquatic mammals whose fat has developed in such a way as to help them deal with that environment. For these human fat characteristics to be due to an aquatic adaptation, we would have to be aquatic as babies, non-aquatic as children, aquatic again in puberty, and even more aquatic in our old age. And females would have to be far more aquatic than males, but only from puberty on. Also valid is the question of how likely it is that fat necessarily shows adaptation to an aquatic lifestyle. It does in seals and whales, animals which have been aquatic for tens of millions of years, where it shapes their bodies to streamline them for swimming speed. Studying bears answers that question, and Pond has studied a lot of bears. The polar bear is well enough adapted for aquatic life to be able to swim easily at enormous distances from land, diving and catching food underwater. They also show physical adaptation to aquatic life in their relatively small, streamlined head compared to their relatives one of those ubiquitous aquatic adaptations absent in hominids I mention in the "Relevant Questions for the Aquatic Ape Theory" section. Earlier studies by Scholander et al. Later evidence using temperatures taken at the skin and the body core of seals show only about a 5 degree C difference -- helpful but minor compared to other factors. This fact has been pointed out to her. However, as anthropologist Jane Lancaster has pointed out, the fat built up in women for nursing, and that seen in babies, is most likely correlated with the massive brain growth seen in human infants. This brain growth is pretty much off the scale compared to other animals. Finally, note that accurate measurements of fat

in humans have mostly been on people who have plenty of access to food at all times, and this tends to make them fatter. Pond found that even northern Canadian natives who live on high meat diets generally are less fatty than Canadians who live in cities. It seems likely that measuring the fat of modern humans in food rich situations does not give an accurate model for the rudimentary tool-using populations of 5 or more million years ago. Even early *Homo sapiens* and Neanderthals would likely have more steady, fat rich food supplies than those earliest ancestors. So, why can we get fat? This feature is shared with our primate relatives. Why does our species get fat? It seems the answer to that is because we can. It gets you by in times of little food, and provides a cushion, so to speak, in times of illness. This is true for all animals. But too much fat is a hindrance, and one of the biggest problems influencing this is trying to avoid predators. Predators have been a relatively minor problem for humans since we developed the controlled use of fire and effective weapons around a million years ago. Caroline Pond has shown this in studies on reindeer, which back up other studies showing the same thing. They need to get fat because it provides them with a fuel supply to carry them through the winter, when even the poisonous plants, which Svalbard reindeer have evolved to digest, are in short supply. However, a few of the monkeys kept in the same way became obese, and at more than 25 per cent fat, were fatter than normal rats. Males and females were equally fat. In contrast, a typical "reference man" is estimated to be 15 per cent by weight adipose tissue, and a "reference woman" 27 per cent. The distribution of human adipose tissue is similar to that of exceptionally obese monkeys. In proportion to body mass, we have at least 10 times as many adipocytes as expected from this comparison with wild and captive mammals. Humans easily surpass such notorious fatties as badgers, bears, pigs and camels, and are rivaled only by hedgehogs and fin whales, in their deviation from the general trend, indicated by the regression lines on the figure. The obese monkeys had more than 10 times as many adipocytes as slim monkeys of the same age, but the average sizes of the cells were similar in specimens of 5 per cent fat and those of 25 per cent fat. The fatter monkeys simply had more adipocytes; increases in the volume of cells contribute little to the growth of adipose tissue. The cellular mechanism of growth of adipose tissue in monkeys is thus fundamentally different from that of young laboratory rodents. Adipocytes probably do not normally expand more than about fourfold, but there is no obvious upper limit to the numbers of new cells that can be formed. Perhaps that is why the fatness of well-fed monkeys and humans is so much more variable than that of laboratory rodents, and why we primates are more susceptible to massive obesity than rats and guinea pigs. In specialized aquatic mammals, such as whales, seals and manatees, the limbs are reduced or absent and the trunk is smooth and tapered. But whales and seals are not always exceptionally fat. Massively thick limbs or a bulging abdomen would spoil the streamlining. Adipose tissue around the guts and kidneys is greatly reduced. In all but the most emaciated terrestrial mammals, the mesentery that holds the gut in place is clouded with adipocytes. But in seals, even those that are 50 per cent fat, there is so little adipose tissue in the mesentery that you can read a newspaper through it. The superficial adipose tissue spreads over the trunk forming a continuous layer of blubber that may facilitate rapid swimming by acting as a shock absorber in turbulent water. The distribution of adipose tissue in otters is almost identical to that of their terrestrial relatives. No one can claim that the limbs and trunk of humans have evolved further towards fully aquatic habits than those of the otter. Why should humans have adipose tissue like that of a highly specialized aquatic mammal? Anyhow, as most of us know only too well, there is plenty of fat inside the human abdomen. Badgers, hedgehogs and hamsters are among the few common wild mammals that normally accumulate large quantities of fat. In such species, the superficial depots enlarge disproportionately as they fatten, so that specimens above about 15 per cent fat -- the same fatness as "slim" humans -- seem to have an almost continuous layer of adipose tissue between the skin and the muscles. In other words, humans are just one example among several naturally obese mammals in which the superficial adipose depots are relatively massive. We can explain the contrasts between the arrangement of adipose tissue in humans and rats without postulating an aquatic ancestry for humans. The apparent shift in distribution is a direct consequence of the much greater abundance of adipose tissue in modern human beings. We would expect women and girls to have proportionately more of their adipose tissue in superficial depots than boys and men because, unlike most wild mammals, human females are usually fatter than males of the same age and lifestyle. Patrick and Vernon Reynolds. The biochemical properties of the

THE APEMAN GROWS FAT WITH DISCONTENT pdf

subcutaneous adipose tissue also suggest that they contribute little to passive insulation in the arctic species
Pond et al. Canadian Journal of Zoology

4: Orangutan - Wikipedia

"A man who goes into a restaurant and blatantly disrespects the servers shows a strong discontent with his own being. Deep down he knows that restaurant service is the closest thing he will ever experience to being served like a king."

Anthropology , Human evolution , and Timeline of human evolution The genus *Homo* evolved and diverged from other hominins in Africa, after the human clade split from the chimpanzee lineage of the hominids great apes branch of the primates. Modern humans, defined as the species *Homo sapiens* or specifically to the single extant subspecies *Homo sapiens sapiens*, proceeded to colonize all the continents and larger islands, arriving in Eurasia ,â€”60, years ago, [19] [20] Australia around 40, years ago, the Americas around 15, years ago, and remote islands such as Hawaii, Easter Island , Madagascar , and New Zealand between the years and The gibbons family Hylobatidae and orangutans genus *Pongo* were the first groups to split from the line leading to the humans, then gorillas genus *Gorilla* followed by the chimpanzees genus *Pan*. The splitting date between human and chimpanzee lineages is placed around 4â€”8 million years ago during the late Miocene epoch. Each of these species has been argued to be a bipedal ancestor of later hominins, but all such claims are contested. It is also possible that any one of the three is an ancestor of another branch of African apes, or is an ancestor shared between hominins and other African Hominoidea apes. The question of the relation between these early fossil species and the hominin lineage is still to be resolved. More recently, however, in , stone tools , perhaps predating *Homo habilis*, have been discovered in northwestern Kenya that have been dated to 3. During the next million years a process of encephalization began, and with the arrival of *Homo erectus* in the fossil record, cranial capacity had doubled. *Homo erectus* were the first of the hominina to leave Africa, and these species spread through Africa, Asia, and Europe between 1. One population of *H.* It is believed that these species were the first to use fire and complex tools. The earliest transitional fossils between *H.* These descendants of African *H.* The earliest fossils of anatomically modern humans are from the Middle Paleolithic , about , years ago such as the Omo remains of Ethiopia and the fossils of Herto sometimes classified as *Homo sapiens idaltu*. The most significant of these adaptations are 1. The relationship between all these changes is the subject of ongoing debate. The earliest bipedal hominin is considered to be either *Sahelanthropus* [39] or *Orrorin* , with *Ardipithecus* , a full bipedal, [40] coming somewhat later. It is possible that bipedalism was favored because it freed up the hands for reaching and carrying food, because it saved energy during locomotion, because it enabled long distance running and hunting, or as a strategy for avoiding hyperthermia by reducing the surface exposed to direct sun. However, the differences between the structure of human brains and those of other apes may be even more significant than differences in size. The reduced degree of sexual dimorphism is primarily visible in the reduction of the male canine tooth relative to other ape species except gibbons. Another important physiological change related to sexuality in humans was the evolution of hidden estrus. Humans are the only ape in which the female is fertile year round, and in which no special signals of fertility are produced by the body such as genital swelling during estrus. These changes taken together have been interpreted as a result of an increased emphasis on pair bonding as a possible solution to the requirement for increased parental investment due to the prolonged infancy of offspring. Archaic human admixture with modern humans , Early human migrations , Multiregional origin of modern humans , Prehistoric autopsy , and Recent African origin of modern humans By the beginning of the Upper Paleolithic period 50, BP , full behavioral modernity , including language , music and other cultural universals had developed. Since , evidence for gene flow between archaic and modern humans during the period of roughly , to 30, years ago has been discovered. This includes modern human admixture in Neanderthals, Neanderthal admixture in modern humans, [53] [54] Denisova hominin admixture in Melanesians [55] as well as repeated admixture from unnamed archaic humans to Sub-Saharan African populations. They inhabited Eurasia and Oceania by 40, years ago, and the Americas at least 14, years ago.

5: Discontent Quotes (83 quotes)

The Apeman / Tarzan-Burroughs Enterprises / Two Tarzans Too Many / The Trouble with Jane / The Apeman Grows Fat with Discontent and much more. Bookseller: Warren's Books, Tennessee, United States Seller rating.

The population currently listed as *P. abelii* would be a subspecies of *P.* It is unclear if these belong to *P.* Subsequently, the Bornean species had its genome sequenced. Genetic diversity was found to be lower in Bornean orangutans *P.* Also, the orangutan genome was found to have evolved much more slowly than chimpanzee and human DNA. The present range of Tapanuli orangutans is thought to be close to the point where ancestral orangutans first entered what is now Indonesia from mainland Asia. An orangutan has a large, bulky body, a thick neck, very long, strong arms, short, bowed legs, and no tail. It is mostly covered with long, reddish-brown hair and grey-black skin. Sumatran orangutans have more sparse and lighter-coloured coats. Though largely hairless, their faces can develop some hair in males, giving them a moustache. The cheek flaps are made mostly of fatty tissue and are supported by the musculature of the face. The resting configuration of the fingers is curved, creating a suspensory hook grip. Since their hip joints have the same flexibility as their shoulder and arm joints, orangutans have less restriction in the movements of their legs than humans have. Both species can be found in mountainous and lowland swampy areas. Play media Wild orangutan in the Danum Valley Sabah, Malaysia, Borneo island Most of the day is spent feeding, resting, and travelling. They start the day feeding for 2-3 hours in the morning. They rest during midday then travel in the late afternoon. When evening arrives, they begin to prepare their nests for the night. Other predators include clouded leopards, wild dogs and crocodiles. Orangutans are opportunistic foragers, and their diets vary markedly from month to month. Ficus fruits are commonly eaten and are easy to harvest and digest. Lowland dipterocarp forests are preferred by orangutans because of their plentiful fruit. In the low-fruit season, they eat whatever fruit is available in addition to tree bark and leaves, with daily intake at only 2, calories. Together with a long lactation period, orangutans also have a long birth interval. There are three main reasons for this dietary behaviour: Orangutans live a more solitary lifestyle than the other great apes. Most social bonds occur between adult females and their dependent and weaned offspring. Adult males and independent adolescents of both sexes tend to live alone. Resident females live with their offspring in defined home ranges that overlap with those of other adult females, which may be their immediate relatives. One to several resident female home ranges are encompassed within the home range of a resident male, who is their main mating partner. However, this behaviour ends at adulthood. The social structure of the orangutan can be best described as solitary but social. Interactions between adult females range from friendly to avoidance to antagonistic. Resident males may have overlapping ranges and interactions between them tend to be hostile. However, they do not seem to have any special social bonds with them. This phase lasts until a male can challenge and displace a dominant, resident male from his home range. The fruits tend to be abundant, so competition is low and individuals may engage in social interactions. They also tend to be consortships between an adult male and female. Males will make long calls, both to attract females and advertise themselves to other males. Infants make soft hoots when distressed. Orangutans are also known to blow raspberries. Orangutans build nests specialized for both day or night use. In fact, nest-building is a leading cause in young orangutans leaving their mother for the first time. From six months of age onwards, orangutans practice nest-building and gain proficiency by the time they are three years old. Initially, a suitable tree is located, orangutans being selective about sites though many tree species are used. The nest is then built by pulling together branches under them and joining them at a point. After the foundation has been built, the orangutan bends smaller, leafy branches onto the foundation; this serves the purpose of and is termed the "mattress". After this, orangutans stand and braid the tips of branches into the mattress. Doing this increases the stability of the nest and forms the final act of nest-building. In addition, orangutans may add additional features, such as "pillows", "blankets", "roofs" and "bunk-beds" to their nests. The transformation from unflanged to flanged can occur very quickly. Unflanged and flanged males have two different mating strategies. Flanged males attract oestrous females with their characteristic long calls. While both strategies are

successful, [51] females prefer to mate with flanged males and seek their company for protection against unflanged males. Female orangutans experience their first ovulatory cycle around 5. These occur earlier in females with more body fat. Females do most of the caring and socializing of the young. A female often has an older offspring with her to help in socializing the infant. The mother will carry the infant during travelling, as well as feed it and sleep with it in the same night nest. In the following months, the time an infant spends with its mother decreases. Adolescent orangutans will socialize with their peers while still having contact with their mothers. Experiments suggest they can figure out some invisible displacement problems with a representational strategy. Scientists hope the data they collect will help researchers learn about socialising patterns, such as whether the apes learn behaviours through trial and error or by mimicry, and point to new conservation strategies. Orangutans are the first nonhuman species documented to do so. The orangutans adjusted their tools according to the nature of the task at hand, and preference was given to oral tool use. Knott further investigated tool use in different wild orangutan populations. They compared geographic variations in tool use related to the processing of Neesia fruit. The orangutans of Suaq Balimbing P. The orangutans at Suaq Balimbing live in dense groups and are socially tolerant; this creates good conditions for social transmission. The apes may employ this method of amplification to deceive the listener into believing they are larger animals. The evidence suggested the differences were cultural: Social contact facilitates cultural transmission. The study employed the techniques of psychologist David Premack , who used plastic tokens to teach linguistic skills to the chimpanzee, Sarah. Allen Gardner and Beatrix Gardner, who taught the chimpanzee, Washoe , in the late s. Orangutans were known to the native people of Sumatra and Borneo for millennia. While some communities hunted them for food and decoration, others placed taboos on such practices. Some folk tales involve orangutans mating with and kidnapping humans. Although animal rights groups interpreted the ruling as applicable to all species in captivity, legal specialists considered the ruling only applicable to hominid apes due to their genetic similarities to humans. Its range has become patchy throughout Borneo, being largely extirpated from various parts of the island, including the southeast. The table below shows a breakdown of the species and subspecies and their estimated populations from this, or in the case of P. A video of orangutans at a rehabilitation centre in Borneo.

6: Burroughs, Edgar Rice from Nessa Books - Browse recent arrivals

An article on Tuesday about President Trump's growing discontent with Attorney General Jeff Sessions summarized incorrectly comments that Alan M. Dershowitz made during the election. Mr.

I just wanted to use the idea in this film as a springboard to discuss why the vegetarian ape cannot support a human sized brain, as this ill-conceived movie suggests, and why humans evolved to eat meat. The writer makes the same erroneous assumption that many vegans and vegetarians do – that humans and apes are exactly the same physiologically. Could the human brain have evolved on the raw vegetarian diet of the apes? Is it simply just a matter of giving an ape a larger brain to create our worst adversary? First, we have to look at the digestive system of the great apes, which include gorillas, chimpanzees, orangutangs and bonobos. Though vegans and vegetarians insist that humans are herbivores because we externally resemble apes, internally we are significantly different. They continue to argue that humans and apes have a similar overall length to their intestines. This is true, but there is a huge difference in the way the gut is distributed. The following graph illustrates the wide variation in the amount of foregut and hindgut in man and other primates: Humans have a much longer small intestine for nutrient absorption and a shorter hindgut cecum and colon for the fermentation of vegetable fibers than do other primates. The distribution of intestines are completely opposite of one another. This fact disproves the idea that apes and humans have the same gut length and therefore share similar dietary needs. There is obviously a huge difference in the ancestral diet between man and ape to explain this dramatic difference. Apes have a much larger hind gut for the fermentation of plant foods. The human colon is capable of very little nutrient absorption. It is predominantly used for water absorption to help recycle fluids lost in digestion. It is possible for a human to live without a colon as many cancer and Ulcerative Colitis patients have proven after colectomies. Apes on the other hand, will die if their colon is removed. Apes do not live in the rainforests just to avoid colder climates. Many tribes of mountain gorillas endure extreme cold temperatures. They never migrated out of the tropical forests because it is the only place where there is enough fruit and vegetation available year round to support their massive bodies. Chimpanzees are primarily frugivores and gorillas are more vegetarian. The apes in the movie take up residence in the California Redwood Forest – an idea that is completely ridiculous. Humans began migrating out of the forests and populating the globe only after we had adapted to the food that is available virtually everywhere – meat. The Inuit people thrived in icy areas where little vegetation grew, but meat and fish were abundant. In order for an ape to support a human sized brain, there would have to be some serious physiological changes made to their digestive system. The colon is an extreme energy hog. It generates a tremendous amount of heat when fermenting vegetation. Even if the ape could intake enough dietary calories to support a human size brain and an ape size colon, their body temperature would become dangerously high from the calorie expenditure. The ape must maintain a smaller brain in order to feed the massive colon necessary to survive on a low nutrient diet of vegetation. The image below illustrates the differences in skeletal structure between a man and chimpanzee. We also notice that the pelvis is a taller bowl to hold the massive amount of hind gut. The human rib cage angles inward towards the hips, creating a more wedge-shaped torso and flat stomach. The large pear-shaped abdomen seen on some people is an accumulation of fat around their waist and not intestines. The fermentation of cellulose creates a lot of flatulence in the ape and vegan colon. As unlikely as it is that a virus could enlarge the brain of an ape, it is even a further stretch to assume that the virus could also restructure their entire digestive tract, shortening the colon and cecum, and increasing the size of their small bowels. It took a couple of million years for humans to make this adaptation. The option of eating nutrient dense meat is quite suicidal for apes, especially gorillas. This selection conferred resistance to disease risks associated with meat-eating also increased life expectancy. An ape army would have a real logistics nightmare having to carry tons of vegetation from battlefield to battlefield. Instead of spending time planning their strategies for the overthrow of man, they would continue to eat and poop every waking hour of the day to obtain their nutrition from their low nutrient diet. Not a very formidable foe. My purpose of this rant was not to disprove a ridiculous movie storyline, but to use it to

disprove a popular piece of vegan propaganda. Hominid brain growth was the result of a shrinking gut, based on a diet of nutrient dense meat, and the larger brain would later lead us to better food preparation. Grinding, cooking and even the fermentation of food made digestion and the extraction of nutrients much easier and therefore required less intestines for internal processing. More of our absorbed food energy could then be routed to the brain, rather than the gut. Humans had to first grow their brains from meat consumption before we could have the intellect to discover fire, agriculture and food processing to make nutrients more accessible from plant foods. The modern vegan would not be possible had humans not first thrived on meat. Hollywood, being the Mecca of vegetarianism and other pseudoscience, found this movie to be quite plausible. To me, I can think of all sorts of sequels to this film, but this is just the beginning. Sometimes I think the apes have already taken over Hollywood and are writing the scripts for new movies.

7: Nasty Juice Shortfill 50ml € 0mg € iVapeUk

In "Shackled and Drawn", Springsteen sings about "Gambling man rolls the dice, working man pays the bill. It's still fat and easy up on banker's hill."

8: Springsteen lashes out at bankers in Berlin show | Reuters

PART 2 Firstly, I would like to introduce you to the principle of similitude. I learnt it as a part of my palaeontology class. According to this principle, if an animal grows large, its supporting structures have to grow even larger to support the extra weight.

9: Bruce Springsteen: Bankers Are 'Greedy Thieves' | HuffPost

BERLIN, May 30 - Rocker Bruce Springsteen touched on a nerve of widespread discontent with the financiers and bankers at a Berlin concert on Wednesday, railing against them as "greedy thieves" and.

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