



What the DNA has to say

DNA, genes, chromosomes, haploids, and genomes

Genes are the basic biological units that hold the coded information in just about all the cells in our body. *Genes* are made of deoxyribonucleic acid, a name that explains why we call it “DNA,” which consists of molecules capable of bearing coded information.

A *chromosome* contains genes by the hundreds; thousands of genes are found on each chromosome inside our cells. Chromosomes, or haploids, come in pairs, one from dad and one from mom.¹

Haploid means a single set of chromosomes. (See Figure 1.) Most cells in humans are *diploid*; they have two copies of each chromosome. In human egg and sperm cells, a kind of cell division—*meiosis*—splits the genetic material of the parent cell twice, yielding 2 haploid cells. After a sperm fertilizes an egg to make a zygote, the single sets of chromosomes in the two separate haploid cells match up—kind of like a zipper—to become two sets of chromosomes in a single diploid cell, the *zygote*, which becomes a fetus, then a baby person.²

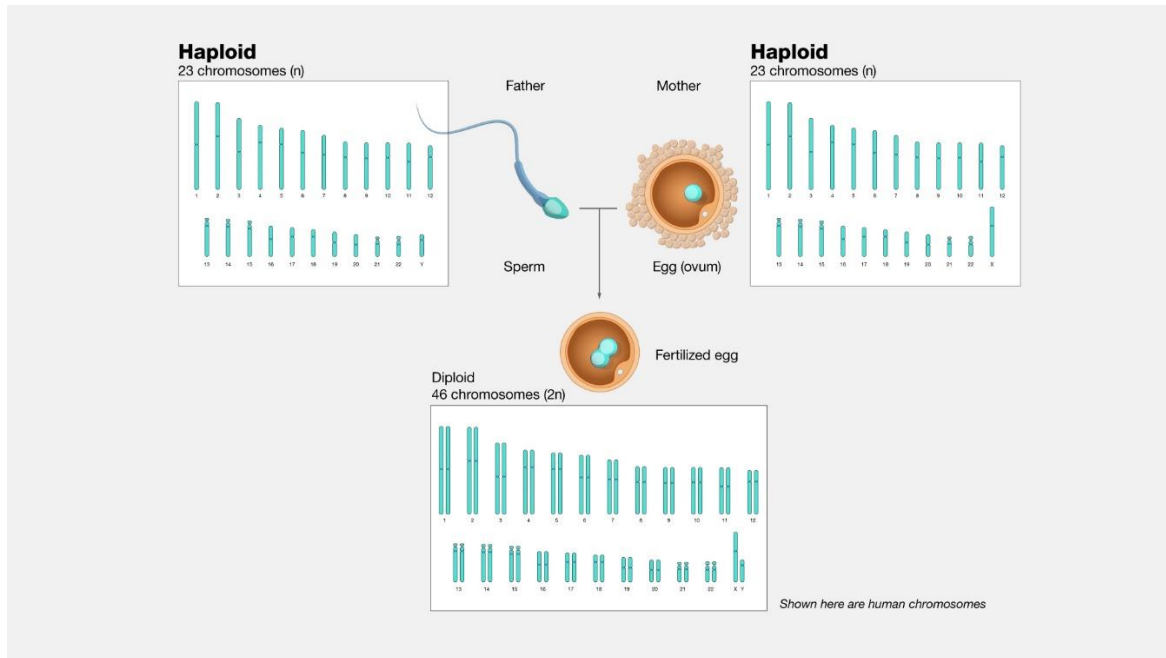


Figure 1 Haploid–diploid.³

DNA, genes, and chromosomes are the construction set and manual for the making of a human individual, defining sex, eye and hair color, height, all our bodily systems and organs, including risk of medical conditions. Some genes produce RNA (ribonucleic acid), a molecule that, based on the DNA's instructions, makes protein. Taken together, these genetic codes are called a genome.⁴

A *genome* is the sum of all the DNA of a select set of organisms. The Human Genome Project (HGP), running from October 1990 to its completion in April 2003, was an international effort by researchers to map humankind's genome. The resultant human genome map has elevated the study of human biology and the practice of medicine, particularly in determining when someone is at risk of a given disease.⁵ It also placed an invaluable tool, in addition to the “bones and stones” of archeologists, in the hands of paleohistorians: genetic history.

Genome editing is a method for altering the DNA in a genome. The technology can be applied to *somatic* cells (not heritable) and to *germline* cells not for reproduction and germline cells for reproduction. *Heritable human genome editing* is editing of the nuclear DNA so as to be transmitted from generation to generation.

This is being done *today*.⁶

Ilia Ivanov

Zecharia Sitchin recounted the Sumerian report of the creation of humankind by combining their humanoid genes with those of the latest ape in town, *Homo erectus*. Some will object that two different species cannot successfully mate or that, if they do, the offspring is sterile. Too bad Ilia Ivanov didn't know that "fact." Ilia Ivanov was an early twentieth-century Russian zoology professor who sold the Soviet government on financing experimentation to hybridize humans and apes by means of artificial insemination. No *in vitro*, no human genetic editing.

Why would the Soviet government authorize such a project? Alexander Etkind, in "Beyond Eugenics: The Forgotten Scandal of Hybridizing Humans and Apes," lists three possible reasons:

[F]irst, hybridization between humans and apes ... would support the atheist propaganda of the Bolsheviks; second, regardless of the success of hybridization, Ivanov would catch and bring to Russia apes, which were necessary for the rejuvenation programs that were fashionable among the Bolshevik elite; and third, hybridization ... would pave the way to the New Socialist Man whose "construction by scientific means" was the official purpose of the Bolsheviks. Ivanov's ideas were arguably important for the American proponent of reform eugenics, Herman Muller, and for the Soviet anthropologist Boris Porshnev.⁷

The experiments failed, even though at one point Ivanov intended to artificially inseminate women, unbeknownst to them, with chimpanzee sperm. Thankfully, the authorities got wind of his plan and stepped in.⁸

Why did his experiments fail? Simple: Everybody knows two different species can never interbreed. But that "rule" is wrong; we have just generalized from the instances where two species cannot interbreed and have made the rule universal. In 1942, the biologist who started that "rule," Ernst Mayr,⁹ proposed "that a species is a population of organisms that can all interbreed with each other, and which either cannot or do not interbreed with anything else."¹⁰ That notion acquired the name "Biological Species Concept." In Ivanov's experiments, the sperm of a human is not a genetic match for the chimp sperm, whereas a horse and a donkey can interbreed, but the offspring, a mule, is sterile.

One factor in defining a species is genetic makeup. What Ivanov didn't know is that humans and chimpanzees cannot interbreed. While they are our closest living relatives, sharing about 98.8% of their DNA, the two species are genetically and anatomically incompatible.

Humans have 46 chromosomes, whereas chimpanzees have 48. This difference makes typical cell division and viable embryo development impossible. The “zipper” in the zygote would have a couple of leftover links: not a match. And a chimpanzee's immune system would likely treat a human fetus as a foreign object, leading to a rejection of the pregnancy. Ivanov was theorizing and experimenting without the benefit of DNA technology, which would have saved the Soviet government a lot of rubles and Ivanov a lot of wasted effort and disappointment.

Nevertheless, it is interesting to hear what the Smithsonian has to say about the sameness of chimps, their close cousins the bonobos,¹¹ and humans. In 1871, the famous Charles Darwin predicted that Africa was the likely place where humankind branched off from other animals, that is, “the place where the common ancestor of chimpanzees, humans, and gorillas once lived.”¹² The Smithsonian goes on:

Hardly ever has a scientific prediction so bold, so “out there” for its time, been upheld as the one made in 1871—that human evolution began in Africa. ... The DNA evidence informs this conclusion, and the fossils do, too. Even though Europe and Asia were scoured for early human fossils long before Africa was even thought of, ongoing fossil discoveries confirm that the first 4 million years or so of human evolutionary history took place exclusively on the African continent. It is there that the search continues for fossils at or near the branching point of the chimpanzee and human lineages from our last common ancestor.¹³

About 90 years later, Sitchin made essentially the same prediction¹⁴—that humankind began in southern Africa—and his prediction has been borne out. He had only the benefit of the technology of the 1970s.

Today’s technology was used on DNA specimens taken from the tooth enamel of *H. erectus*. All six specimens shared “a previously unknown amino acid variant—a tiny molecular signature, a single letter changed in the protein sequence, never seen in any other hominin alive or dead.”¹⁵ A second variant, however, was shared with Denisovans.¹⁶ Based on this finding, the conclusion was that *H. erectus* had interbred with Denisovans. Given the traditional mindset, that’s a reasonable deduction. Based on the Earth Chronicles, there is another possibility: The variant in both species is a result of the genetic intervention; it would have been present in both Denisovan and *erectus* genomes, and would have been found in *H. erectus* and, later, in the Denisovans.¹⁷

CRISPR

Today, we have CRISPR (clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats), which describes repeating sequences in bacterial DNA. In 1987, these sequences were found to be part of the bacterial immune system. Some bacteria are able to incorporate into their own genomes the DNA sequences from viruses that had infected them—a kind of self-inoculation. Should the virus try it again, the bacterium recognizes and kills the sequence by chopping it up. A special type of protein, an enzyme called *CRISPR-Associated (Cas)* protein, is the tool used to do the chopping. The various types of Cas are assigned the task depending on the particular target sequence.

That tool has become helpful in a number of ways, including genetic engineering. Researchers have isolated the proteins and learned that the Cas molecules could recognize any DNA sequence—even within living human cells. Now researchers could load the CRISPR system into cells in a culture, use it to chop up a cell's targeted DNA within a specific gene, and make specific changes without killing the cell.

That's way oversimplified, but the point is that this is the very type of procedure described in the writings of ancient Sumeria and reported by Sitchin in his lifelong works—starting nearly 50 years ago. (See also Chapter 8, “Creation: Humankind,” of *Listening to the Ancients*.) If such technology is becoming feasible now, it would certainly be feasible for a culture that had mastered interplanetary travel (just as we are doing now).

What DNA can tell us

In May 2025, Max Myakishev-Rempel, PhD, of the DNA Resonance Research Foundation, published an article titled “Preliminary Evidence of Traces of Alien Genetic Manipulation in Humans.” On the basis of a study of 581 families in the 1000 Genomes Project, Myakishev-Rempel compared chromosomes of the families to the Human Genome blueprint and found that Chromosome 3 in 11 families (2%) contained:

large fragments of DNA sequence in children that matched neither human parent. The most significant case displayed a cluster of 348 nonparental genetic variants with precise simultaneous substitution of identical fragments on both chromosomes. There is no known biological mechanism or technical error that could produce such a change. Achieving such a genetic manipulation at the time of conception with current methods is possible but difficult using CRISPR technology, which emerged in 2013.¹⁸

Where did those replacement genes come from? In *Listening to the Ancients*, Chapters 7 and 8 describe how Zecharia Sitchin derived the account of humankind's creation by means of a genetic intervention involving colonizing extraterrestrials and the hominid *Homo erectus* (Figure 2). A rigorous examination of his sources and interpretations clearly shows that his interpretation is sound—as long as we assume the Earth Chronicles mindset that the olden epics and accounts are talking about real events, not things made up.



Figure 2 *Homo erectus* (Upright Man).¹⁹

Indeed, Myakishev-Rempel goes on to note Sitchin's conclusions, as well as those of other researchers, such as William Cooper, David Jacobs, and Linda Moulton Howe. He notes further that similar accounts show up in the Indian Rigveda, ca. 3500 YA. He also connects the DNA anomalies with today's much discussed "alien hybridization" program²⁰ linked to USOs/UAPs, in which individuals are abducted and become subjects of the program—willingly or not.

The idea that ancient aliens used genetic engineering to contribute their genes to humans is deeply embedded in our culture. Sitchin documented stories of genetic manipulation of humans by aliens from the over 5000-year-old Sumerian tablets (Sitchin 1976). Similar themes appear in the ancient Indian Rigveda (ca. 3500 YA), which includes stories about extraterrestrials and humans producing hybrid offspring (Doniger 1981). Moreover, it is suggested that alien genetic manipulations continued throughout history and that were intensified in the 1950s, particularly within English-speaking populations. Claims of U.S. government agreements with aliens for hybridization programs are most widely associated with researchers such as William Cooper (Cooper 1991), David Jacobs (Jacobs 1998), and Linda Moulton Howe (Howe 1989).²¹

Whatever the outcome may be on the abduction/hybridization proposition, the evidence is mounting for an ancient intervention—and scientists are often perplexed by that evidence.

For example, a LiveScience article of December 2025, based on a study published in *Nature*, found: “Humans were isolated in southern Africa for about 100,000 years, which caused them to ‘fall outside the range of genetic variation’ seen in modern-day people.” The region was southern Africa, south of the Limpopo River, and the time span “about 100,000 years.” (See Figure 3.)

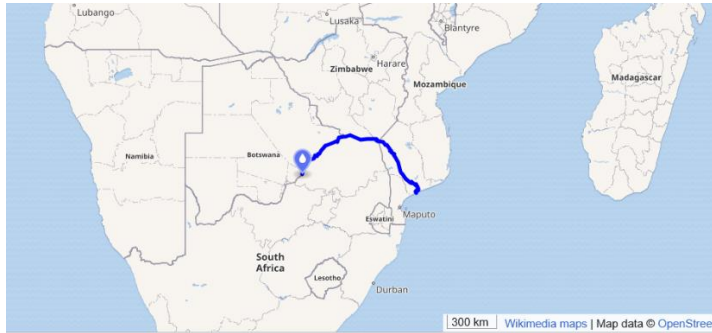


Figure 3 Map of Limpopo River (blue line) in southern Africa.²²

In *Listening to the Ancients* (Chapter 7), the area of greatest need for hybrid workers—mining gold—is clearly southern Africa. As a matter of speculation, is it so hard to accept that these early humans were not xenophobic, that something or someone, such as overseers, kept them herded in a particular part of southern Africa for an ongoing purpose? Otherwise, as the study states, “[H]umans have and often do transcend large geographic areas.”²³ In other words, this group would have traveled, for food or other reasons, had they not been under the control of taskmasters.

In a 2018 report, titled “The Mystery of the Human Genomes Dark Matter,” another DNA study pointed to intermixing with “populations we never knew existed.” It is no mystery that Neanderthals, Denisovans, and other advanced hominids “inter-dallied”; DNA investigations have shown this tendency. (The 1981 movie *Quest for Fire* is as good a portrayal of this as Hollywood has to offer.²⁴) Again, with the help of the Human Genome map, researchers have identified genetic “ghosts”: “signs of ancestors that we never knew existed.”²⁵ Yet there is no physical record of such sexual partners: no bones to show what they looked like, no teeth to tell us what they ate, no tools or weapons to indicate that they farmed or hunted or went to war. The only thing they left behind was their ghost DNA.²⁶ Was the DNA insertion part of a genetic engineering procedure?

Thinking within the traditional mindset of the progression through prehistory, this is perplexing. Keeping in mind the genetic intervention whereby we were GMO’d, it’s no mystery at all.

In fact, an NPR article recounts a finding by UCLA computational biologist Sriram Sankararaman: “chunks of DNA [from the human genome] which we think are likely to have come from a population that is *not modern human*.” The DNA is not associated with either Neanderthals or Denisovans but is thought to come from “a yet-to-be-discovered group” over an extended period of time and “appears to have split from the ancestors of modern humans a little before when Neanderthals split off from our ancestors,” says Sankararaman.²⁷

So all of this, critics will say, may have happened through the chaotic genetic mix-and-match going on behind the veil of prehistory, which is anything but clearly mapped. True.

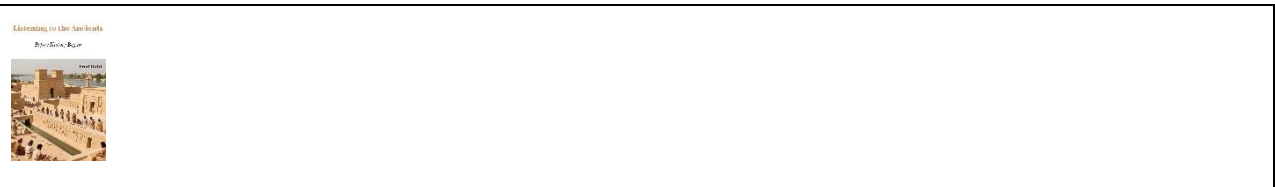
The Sumerian King List

But consider the *Sumerian King List*, which lists the kings of Sumeria (largely modern-day Iran) starting 266,000 YA. This list is an archeological fact. (See Chapters 5 and 6 of *Listening to the Ancients* for more on the *List*, shars, and the connections with the first ever emergence of civilization.)

The *List* ticks off antediluvian kings’ names and incredibly long reigns: Alulim, 28,800 years; Alagar, 36,000 years; Enmen-lu-ana, 43,200 years; and so on. A 2019 article by Gaia notes the peculiarities of the *List*, such as prediluvian kings having reigns that were multiples of 3,600 Earth years, or *shars*: the three reigns just listed are multiples of 8, 10, and 12 shars. In all, eight kings ruled for 241,200 years (67 shars).

The article goes on to couple the *List* with a new discovery when a gentleman named Albert Perry submitted a sample of his DNA for testing. The sample contained a Y-chromosome that is not only absent in most people today but that linked him to an ancestor who lived 338,000 YA! After that discovery, a “small concentration of others” with a similar lineage were found in a Cameroon village among the Mbo people. There are probably others, yet to be found. The article questions whether “a human civilization, that eventually went extinct, could have existed that long ago.”²⁸

Listening to the Ancients has another answer: A not-so-human civilization was around that long ago, and I don’t think it ever went “extinct.”



For a fuller account of the story the genetic intervention, see [*Listening to the Ancients: Before History Began*](#).

Takeaway

Variants and other mysterious DNA debris in ancient samples. ... Mysterious genetic activity going on in southern Africa. ... The genetic research keeps bending back like a divining rod to southern Africa, where the Anunnaki are supposed to have created their Primitive Worker and put them to use mining the Earth's minerals. The more "mysterious" the DNA findings become, the easier they are to resolve with a simple change of interpretive lenses.

Notes

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- ² Carolyn M. Hutter, PhD, “Haploid,” National Human Genome Research Institute, May 8. 2026, <https://www.genome.gov/genetics-glossary/haploid>
- ³ Ibid., <https://www.genome.gov/genetics-glossary/haploid>; diagram courtesy : National Human Genome Research Institute, genome.gov: <https://www.genome.gov/genetics-glossary/haploid> . Public domain.
- ⁴ Kugler.
- ⁵ National Human Genome Research Institute, <https://www.genome.gov/human-genome-project>
- ⁶ “Human Genome Editing,” World Health Organization, n.d., https://www.who.int/health-topics/human-genome-editing/#tab=tab_1
- ⁷ Alexander Etkind, in “Beyond Eugenics: The Forgotten Scandal of Hybridizing Humans and Apes,” *Stud Hist Philos Biol Biomed Sci.* 2008 June; 39(2): 205–210. doi: 10.1016/j.shpsc.2008.03.004
- ⁸ Etkind.
- ⁹ “Ernst Mayr, Ph.D.,” Academy of Achievement, n.d., <https://achievement.org/achiever/ernst-mayr-ph-d/>
- ¹⁰ Michael Marshall, “A Long-Busted Myth: It’s Not True That Animals Belonging to Different Species Can Never Interbreed,” *Forbes*, August 28, 2018, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/michaelmarshalleurope/2018/08/28/a-long-busted-myth-its-not-true-that-animals-belonging-to-different-species-can-never-interbreed/>
- ¹¹ “Bonobo,” Wikipedia, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bonobo>
- ¹² “Genetics,” Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, July 9, 2024, <https://humanorigins.si.edu/evidence/genetics>
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- ¹⁵ Sally Christine Reynolds, “Ancient Tooth Proteins Suggest Homo erectus May Have Left a Genetic Legacy in People Today,” The Leakey Foundation, May 26, 2026, <https://leakeyfoundation.org/homo-erectus-may-have-left-a-genetic-legacy-in-people-today/>
- ¹⁶ “Denisovan,” Wikipedia, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denisovan>
- ¹⁷ Reynolds.
- ¹⁸ Max Myakishev-Rempel, “Preliminary Evidence of Traces of Alien Genetic Manipulation in Humans,” DNA Resonance Research Foundation. May 30, 2025, https://www.dnaresonance.org/https://www.researchgate.net/publication/392237093_Preliminary_evidence_of_traces_of_alien_genetic_manipulation_in_humans ; “The DNA Resonance Research Foundation is an independent nonprofit research organization based in San Diego, California, established in 2018. Our mission is to advance understanding of genome organization and function through computational and biophysical approaches.”
- ¹⁹ ResearchGate: Uploaded by Penny Spikins.
- ²⁰ Giulio Perrotta, “Clinical Evidence in the Phenomenon of Alien Abduction,” *Annals of Psychiatry and Treatment*, Vol. 5, no. 1: 107–115. Available from: [10.17352/apt.000037](https://doi.org/10.17352/apt.000037)
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- ²² Wikimedia Maps, provided free of charge,
https://foundation.wikimedia.org/wiki/Policy:Terms_of_Use_for_Wikimedia_Maps
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