

Hperkeystone Humans Social Advancements and Social Hemostasis

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Received: 23 Jan 2024; Accepted: 15 Mar 2024; Published: 22 Mar 2024

Citation: Steven Gerardi. Hperkeystone Humans Social Advancements and Social Hemostasis. Int J Psychiatr Res. 2024; 7(1): 1-3.

ABSTRACT

According to Dr. Pain (Zoologist, University of Washington University of Washington) the Natural force behind Heathy ecosystems is the Keystone Spices and in Human Social Systems Hperkeystone. A keystone specie has a disproportionately large effect on its natural environment relative to its population size. The Hperkeystone Individual effects the human community also on a large scale in relationship to their physical size and numbers. Additionally, Dr. Paine suggested that not all species in an ecosystem or Social System are NOT created equal. Some species exert strong influence in an ecosystem/social system, while others do not, they are the “keystone Species, and Hperkeystone individuals”.

Keywords

Hperkeystone, Keystone species, Social systems.

Background

According to Dr. Pain, the Keystone species and the Hperkeystone Humans are a Top/Down Evolution Theory [1]. He arrived at this conclusion during his work on Tide Pools located in Washington State, and the environment in Yellow Stone National Park. The Tide pools housed the Keystone *Pisaster* Starfish (predators) and an array of Bio-Mass (Pray). Dr. Pain’s hypothesis was that the Keystone Spice will dominate over all the other species found in the pools. Hence, Based upon his research hypothesis he removed the *Pisaster* Starfish. This removal had a profound effect on the ecosystem of the pool the loss of hemostasis. Indeed, the removal of the Starfish had a negative effect on the Bio Diverse of the pool ecosystem, by diminishing the pools health. When the Starfish were returned the pool, the biomass once again returned to the “normal” concentration.

Three years later Dr. Pain using the data from the original study, found a similar effect in Yellow National park, when he removed the Gray Wolf (predators preying on the Elk Herd in the park) from the park grounds. The Elk Herd grew in size devouring much, if not all of the vegetation in the park. This vegetation loss brought on a profound effect on the natural environment, causing soil erosion, and warmer temperatures (as a result of overgrazing).

Once again Dr. Pain Suggested that the Wolf pack as a Keyston Species, controlled the ecosystem in Yellow State National Park. When he reintroduced the Wolfs back into the park, the natural environment returned to “normal” (Hemostasis) [2].

The Human counterpart to Keystone Species or Hperkeystone Human

Hyperkeystone Humans have a significant impact on the Social Systems and have indirect and direct effect on diverse ecosystems (for the purpose of this effort Social Systems are populations of Humans as Ecosystems. The hyperkeystone human has direct effect on human Growth, Social and Technical Advancements, World Peace, the Economy, all in Social Hemostasis relative to their population size. This effort will compare the Sociologist Talcott Parsons theory of Functionalism and Social Hemostasis in human life, with that of Dr. Pain’s Top/Down evolution theory found in the Keystone and Hperkeystone population [3].

Dr. Parsons argued that Social Systems are a plurality of individuals interacting with each other in an environment, who are motivated for the ‘optimization” OF HUMAN ADVANCEMENT AND BALNCED SOCIAL CHANGE.

Social System Theory and Homeostasis

This effort will further suggest that as in natures ecosystems (as we saw earlier), the Keystone Spices controls the bio-mass; likewise,

in the 'Hperkeystone Individuals' have a profound effect on the social growth, hemostasis, and Advancements in science and technology. This effort will further suggest that for the purpose of clarification, "social hemostasis" allows the Hperkeystone individual the freedom to advance her/his Social advancements.

TALCOT PARSONS Pattern Variables AGIL Scheme

Pattern Variables is an Advanced Motive concept, used scientifically to predicted the growth of Social Homeostasis and Functionalism. Parsons suggested that by using Pattern Variables (AGIL scheme), social growth, social Hemostasis, Functionalism and human advancement can be observed and potted.

The Adaptation Cell contains the instrumental actions and capacities toward the means, selection, and cognition for the adapting of balanced social change (social homeostasis). Parsons further argued that social actors as biological entities or Hperkeystone Humans are always interacting and adapting to the social environment. The "Goal Attainment Cell" contains the expressed symbolization for balanced social action. The I Cell the moral evaluation to integration. The "L cell" contains the normative commitments and (ideal type) norm for balanced social change. The key to Parsons Theory of social change is the Institutionalization and Generalization of values, norms, and beliefs in the "*I*" cell. The "L" cell contains action toward system membership, social hemostasis and solidarity. Thus, allowing for the inclusion and acceptance of new concepts/ideas (i.e., Technology, freedom, individuality), and the so-called outgroup.

To further clarify, Social Hemostasis, Technical/Biological Advancement, Economic Growth and Peace are seen in the movement of 'Growth/advancements in this equation: A-cell=the adaptation of these new ideas and advanced concepts, G-Cell=the expressed symbolization for the need of these advancements, I-cell = universality and generalization change in of values, beliefs, and norms, and G-cell the express need for the advancement, L cell= inclusion and acceptance of new concepts/advancements,

Social Advancements and the Hperkeystone Individual

The 20th Century witnessed accelerated advancements, especially in areas of Science and Technology. *As was mentioned above, Hperkeystone Humans are individuals* having a significant impact on the Social System's (for the purpose of this effort Social Systems are populations of Humans as an Ecosystem) in terms of growth, Social and Technical Advancements, World Peace, the Economy, and Social Hemostasis relative to their population size. Listed below are some examples of Hperkeystone Humans who have had a significant effect on American science, technology and human growth.

Albert Einstein's as a person of Science in the Theory of Relativity the Superposition Concept and an example of a powerful outstanding human beings creating new ideas and social advancements and was Albert Einstein in his work on Theory of Relativity. Central to the Theory of Relativity is the concept of Superposition. Superposition Einstein suggested is in two states

becoming (one)distinct state. Social Hemostasis. Listed below are further examples of Hperkeystone humans in American History. George Washington first President of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, and one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. He presided over the convention that drafted the United States Constitution, which replaced the Articles of Confederation and remains the supreme law of the land. Washington was unanimously elected President by the electors in both the 1788-1789 and 1792 elections.

Abraham Lincoln (February 12, 1809 – April 15, 1865) was an American statesman and lawyer who served as the 16th president of the United States from 1861. He preserved the Union, abolished slavery, strengthened the federal government, and modernized the U.S. economy. Born in Kentucky, Lincoln grew up on the frontier in a poor family. Self-educated lawyer, Whig Party leader, Illinois state legislator and Congressman. In 1849, he left government to resume his law practice, ended slavery, reentered politics in 1854. He became a leader in the new Republican Party. He is consistently ranked both by scholars and the public as among the greatest U.S. presidents. Thomas Jefferson, one of the most influential Founding Fathers of the United States However, it was his role in drafting the Declaration of Independence in 1776 that truly solidified his place in American history. As the primary author of this pivotal document, Jefferson articulated the fundamental principles that would guide the emerging nation, emphasizing the ideals of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Benjamin Franklin (January 17, 1706 [O.S. January 6, 1705] – April 17, 1790) was an American polymath and one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. Franklin was a leading author, printer, political theorist, politician, Freemason, postmaster, scientist, inventor, humorist, civic activist, statesman, and diplomat. As a scientist, he was a major figure in the American Enlightenment and the history of physics for his discoveries and theories regarding electricity "The First American" for his early and indefatigable campaigning for colonial unity, initially as an author and spokesman in London for several colonies. As the first United States Ambassador to France, he exemplified the emerging American nation. Franklin was foundational in defining the American ethos as a marriage of the practical values of thrift, hard work, education, community spirit, self-governing institutions, and opposition to authoritarianism both political and religious, with the scientific and tolerant values of the Enlightenment. al institutions, and corporations, as well as countless cultural

Martin Luther King, Jr., an iconic figure in the American civil rights movement, was born on January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia. His father was a Baptist minister and his mother was a schoolteacher. Both instilled in him a strong sense of self-worth and faith. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s most famous moment came during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom in August 1963. Here he delivered his historic "I Have a Dream" speech, calling for an end to racism and envisioning a future where people would be judged by their character, not their skin color. King's relentless pursuit of equality earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

Thomas Jefferson, one of the most influential Founding Fathers of the United States. However, it was his role in drafting the Declaration of Independence in 1776 that truly solidified his place in American history. As the primary author of this pivotal document, Jefferson articulated the fundamental principles that would guide the emerging nation, emphasizing the ideals of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Rosa Louise McCauley Parks (February 4, 1913 – October 24, 2005) was an American activist in the civil rights movement best known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery bus boycott. The United States Congress has called her "the first lady of civil rights" and "the mother of the freedom movement. John Adams Jr. (October 30, 1735 – July 4, 1826) was an American statesman, attorney, diplomat, writer, and Founding Father who served as the second president of the United States from 1797 to 1801. He assisted in drafting the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and was its foremost advocate in Congress. Orville Wright, 1871 - 1948 Orville Wright was born in 1871 in Dayton, Ohio. He is less well known than his older brother, Wilbur, but had as much influence in the creation of the first airplane as did his brother. Neil Armstrong/Buzz Aldrin- the first astronauts to land on the moon during Apollo Space flight Moon Landing, and planting Old Glory on the face of the moon. Charles Darwin, The Theory of Evolution- the Theory of Evolution suggests that all living things on Earth have evolved over generations to their current form [4].

Conclusions

This effort suggested that there is connection between a Hperkeystone humans and Parson's work on exceptional humans in the social growth of social systems. Indeed, Social Hemostasis has had a profound effect on the growth of societies in creating new ideas and inventions leading to Social Advancements, Technology, World Peace, and the quest for human health and worldwide Peace, for it offered the Hperkeystone individual to accelerated progress.

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