Preface

One of the most exciting questions for mankind is whether we are alone in the universe. That intelligent nonhuman beings exist was commonly believed in prehistoric times as well as in antiquity. Creatures such as giants, centaurs, angels, and fairies were essential and universally accepted parts of Greek, Jewish, and Germanic mythologies. Although no fossil traces of such beings have ever been found, most of us firmly believe that nonhuman intelligent beings do indeed exist. This conviction is derived from the staggering size of the universe with roughly 100 billion times 100 billion (10^{22}) stars, which makes it inconceivable that we could be the only intelligent society in the universe. Indeed, modern science has shown that since the Copernican revolution all attempts to define our position as an exceptional one in the universe have failed dismally.

But if other intelligent civilizations do exist, how can we find them? Why is there no terrestrial or astronomical trace of them, despite great technological advances in recent centuries and especially in modern times? Why have we never found artifacts discarded by visiting aliens, which would convincingly prove the existence of nonhuman intelligent beings? Is the number of planets on which life is able to evolve too small, or is the formation of life – and particularly intelligent life – an extremely rare event? Could these intelligent societies face insurmountable difficulties in traveling over large galactic distances, or do they no longer exist?

Recent advances in search techniques for planets, in the theory of planet formation, and particularly in biochemistry, molecular, and cell biology are about to give answers to these questions: how life appeared and how many planets can be expected in the universe on which life, and eventually intelligent life, developed. New in this book is the argument that, by thinking carefully about the future development of mankind, one can gain insight into the nature of extraterrestrial civilizations.

The book consists of three parts: planets, life, and intelligence. In *Part I*, Chaps. 1–3 discuss stars, galaxies, and the origin of chemical elements, our recent planet formation theories, the search methods for extrasolar planets and what has been found so far. Chapter 4, "Planets suitable for life", describes what constitutes an Earth-like planet and how many of them can be expected in the universe. In *Part II*, Chaps. 5 and 6 outline life and its

origin on Earth, how it evolved, and how intelligent life developed. Chap. 7 discusses the search for extraterrestrial life and intelligent societies. In *Part III*, Chap. 8, "The future of mankind", gives possible insights into what can be expected about the nature of extraterrestrials. Finally, Chap. 9, on extraterrestrial intelligent life, constructs a likely picture of these beings and attempts to answer the question of why they don't interact with us.

Heidelberg, June 2002 *Peter Ulmschneider*

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