

Evolution Upside-Down

by Guido Mina di Sospiro (March 2018)



A Country Home, Frederic Edwin Church, 1854

Charles Darwin possessed a few characteristics that endear him to me. He was an “amateur,” not a professional, making it clear that an all-consuming thirst for knowledge is a mania, not a profession, with its clerical and bureaucratic overtones. And there is something very dashing about his voyage on the *Beagle*. True, he was looking for confirming instances of his pre-established theory; also true, he did seem to neglect whatever evidence he chanced upon that went against it. But the confirmation bias syndrome seems to be embedded in human nature. Objectivity is impossible. Anyway, when he published his seminal works *Origin of Species* (1859) and *The Descent of Man* (1871), he happened to have the right ideas for the time. It was the age of Positivism, that proud and most legitimate descendant of the Enlightenment. And it was the dawn of the most materialistic and deterministic age in recorded history. Darwin’s theory of biological evolution

through natural selection was enthusiastically co-opted by Herbert Spencer and then by the intelligentsia, and applied to society as a whole. The evolutionary dogma is now taught in every school in the western world, and found in every textbook, and not just of science, but also of history, civics, etc. The whole ethos of western societies is imbued with, and hinges on, the materialistic myth of evolution and progress.

The broad concept of evolution, therefore, has been an invaluable ally to modern societies. Such societies maintain that, by finding themselves at the apex of the process of societal evolution, the model they represent could not be but the best one. It is a Machiavellianly powerful argument. We were apes; then, humans who could barely light a fire; eventually, we mastered nature (and how!); and now, as exponents of modern democracies in the free, secular and enlightened world, we spread the good news to our fellow humans in less privileged countries, or rather "developing" countries and, surely, by the laws of evolution. (Among many, many "anomalies," [Göbekli Tepe](#), the archaeological site in Anatolia, debunks such a simplistic explanation, but that does not seem to matter to the establishment.) Indeed, such ideas spread like the plague. As a consequence, a Single Thought was/is imposed upon the world, along with a Single Behavior. The same way of reasoning, the same "values," the same way of speaking, dressing, even eating. An arbitrary point of view has been disguised as objective and is being imposed on a global scale by governments, lobbies and mass media. Glory to the intrinsic supremacy of the evolutionary dogma, and its ramifications: liberalism and the free market, the latter being, in effect, the result of merciless natural selection.

Leibnitz, and far more recently Popper, postulated that we

live in “the best of possible worlds.” It is the principle of sufficient reason. While Leibnitz argued that God could not have created but the best of possible worlds, one that is constantly undergoing changes for the better, Popper affirmed that contemporary western societies, and their socioeconomic system, represent the very best system that could possibly be conceived as opposed to previous social and cultural organizations.

Now, if you agree with Leibnitz and Popper, read no further. You are a well-adapted human specimen living in the twenty-first century (CE, no longer AD), the result of a very *réussi* process of indoctrination. If, on the other hand, you do *not* agree, read on.

When I was a teenager, an Italian progressive rock band released an album entitled *Darwin*. Its first song encouraged the listener to “think a little differently.” It continued by explaining that nothing had been created by God, but rather all creation had created itself, and then had gradually and constantly improved thanks to the laws of evolution. Even spaghetti rock was co-opting Darwinism! Well, I now ask *you* to “think a little differently”, for you see—

I do not believe that man is derived from the ape by evolution, but that the ape is derived by man by involution.

Joseph de Maistre explained that savage peoples are not primitive peoples in the sense of original peoples, but rather the degenerated and/or degenerating remains of ancient peoples that have disappeared. I rebel against the evolutionary dogma

and assert that animal species clearly show the degeneration of primordial man's potential. The "forbidden philosopher" Julius Evola, wrote: "These unfulfilled or deviant potentials manifest themselves as byproducts of the true evolutionary process that man has led since the beginning. For this reason, ontogenesis, the biological history of the individual, does not repeat in any way the process of phylogenesis, the presumed evolutionary history of the species, but passes again through some eliminated possibilities. It stops to roughly outline them and then moves beyond, subordinating these possibilities to the superior and specifically human principle, which is defined and fulfilled little by little in the development of the individual."

Contrarian enough? It makes wonderful, if non-linear, sense. But the scientist would need proof. (Institutional science, incidentally, tends to play a fixed game by setting up its own rules and by dismissing anything that does not conform with them.) Imagine, for example, a centaur, a four-legged horse-body topped by a two-armed human torso with head. This lovely creature, if unearthed somewhere, would bring evolutionary theory to its knees, because there are simply no ancestors from which centaurs might have descended. On the other hand, the esoteric world may well consider us—two-legged humans—the degenerated and maimed mongrels of a centaur.

Poets seem to seek truth more than scientists. In his [Centaur](#), French poet Maurice de Guérin has the creature meet Pan, coming down from the mountains to the valley, there to drink from a river. It is nighttime. The river shimmers, a silver streak under the moon. This is the archaic Pan, a being immediately belonging to the Earth, not at all a god, though later he will be promoted to that rank. And it is Pan that De Guérin's centaur sees that night on the opposite side of the

river, or . . . the first man. The centaur is overwhelmed by disgust—and by sadness. In Pan, the centaur sees a maimed individual. That being on the other side of the river announces, furthermore, his own demise, and the end of the Golden Age. Not by chance does the river seem, in the night, a silver streak. The Silver Age has begun.

The world must have been in mourning when man detached himself from this part of his own being. The Golden Age gives way to the Silver Age. The lot will fall to Herodotus, in the fifth century BC, to transition from the Silver Age to the Bronze Age. He stands at the cusp of the two epochs, and ushers in history. The Renaissance, and later the Enlightenment, will usher in the Iron Age, in which we live at present.

Scientists cannot but reject this view. They must. Of course, if paleontologists or archeologists did unearth the remnants of a centaur, it would not only be a fatal blow to evolutionary theory, but to science as a whole. Also, finding true anachronisms would be useful. Such as human beings fossilized inside the stomach of, say, an allosaur; or a trilobite in Cenezoic (“recent,” up to 65 million years old) strata. But again, science, and western societies by and large, tend to dismiss or indeed conceal evidence that may damage the status quo. This type of censorship is a survival tactic, not in any way shocking or original. But apparently traces of nicotine were recently found inside an ancient Egyptian sarcophagus. Tobacco being a plant of the New World, such a discovery should have changed, if nothing else, our perception of history. Indeed, it would mean so much more. Not surprisingly, very little has been made of this. Why, Atlantean studies, i.e., the entertaining of the possibility that there were advanced civilizations in prehistoric times, are deeply subversive. They make nonsense of Darwin, Marx, and

Freud, and greatly annoy the professorial "experts." They question the Big Bang cosmology. They inspire no belief in progress or social engineering. And ultimately open the door to the "black tide of mud," as Freud called the occult (really the esoteric) in his famous feud with Jung.

A few years ago, I spent a number of afternoons and evenings interviewing the shaman, or rather the *bundle-carrier*, of the Miccosukee tribe in the Everglades of South Florida. After a few sessions, I realized that the bundle-carrier was able to read my next question as I formulated it in my mind, and would answer it without my asking it orally. As would be expected, I was and am utterly unable to read his mind, or anybody's. Eventually, a peculiar take on history emerged from his words.

When the Spaniards kicked out the last Moor, thus achieving their epochal *Reconquista* after eight centuries of Muslim occupation, that very year, 1492, Columbus officially and ostensibly discovered America (in error?). According to the bundle-carrier, that was hardly a coincidence; it was a "reward" from their god, a reward that cost the native Americans dearly. Certainly, metahistory is not taught in any school, and most people do not even know of its existence. That there should be powers involved in epochal changes which go well beyond the pettiness of human greed and social upheavals would seem a self-evident truth, yet contrariwise denied out and out as utterly unthinkable by the heralds of the evolutionary historical dogma. "And what did the white men do when they came to America?" the bundle-carrier asked. "They found the Golden Age!" he himself replied. "It was not the New World; it was the Old World, very old, older than history, older than myth."

Yes, America was still in a state of grace. Macroscopic cereal only grew here: corn, *Zea mays*, bearing grains on very large ears that did *not* require any milling. It was the food of giants, of the Titans. Cacao, *Theobroma cacao*, the Fruit of Gods, which "theo-broma" means in Greek. The origin of this tropical understory tree were the Amazon Headwaters from where it moved to Central America. Cocoa cultivation began by Mayan tribes in Central America, around 1500 BC (pardon me, BCE). Mayans and Aztecs attributed divine origin to the cocoa tree, brought to them by god *Quetzalcoatl*. The sacred beverage called "chocolatl" was consumed from golden cups. And the list goes on. Tobacco, i.e., *Nicotiana tabacum*. An herbaceous plant, tobacco was first used by the peoples of the pre-Columbian Americas. Native Americans cultivated the plant and smoked it in pipes for medicinal and ceremonial purposes. The *rustica* variety was used by shamans to enter trance states and induce hallucinations. Tomato, *Lycopersicon esculentum*, was another gift of the Golden age; a fruit which grew readily, not from a tree and could be cultivated anywhere, provided there be enough warmth. Its edible, fleshy, usually red fruit has become a staple for cuisines the world over. What would southern Italian cooking be without it? And what of the following other godly gifts: vanilla; potatoes (which, ironically, made the Industrial Revolution possible); immense herds of bison grazing and roaming freely in the Northern Plains? What of the turkey, which has become such a symbolic animal in the US, and is raised and eaten all over the world? No fowl of this size grew in Europe and, again, with good reason, as Europe had left the Golden Age, then the Silver Age, and indeed was leaving even the Bronze Age.

I have a chromolithograph of a painting by Eanger Irving Couse which I bought in Taos, New Mexico. From about a hundred years ago, it depicts a sylvan scene. A native American, wearing only a loin-cloth, and crouching on his knees, is hiding

behind a clump of trees, keenly observing, unseen, some turkeys in a clearing, a few paces from him. With his right hand he is clutching what at first sight appears to be a spear. On closer inspection, one realizes he is merely holding on to a branchless sapling, which can be mistaken for a spear, but is in fact a slender young tree rooted in the ground. This image, incidentally very well-executed, speaks volumes. The native American, slim but evidently not hungry, does not intend to kill the turkeys, but does enjoy observing them.

Such people, primitive, original people, deserved the Golden Age in which they still lived. They had no need for eschatology, or for an imported son of God who supplanted the religiosity of life with the religiosity of *detachment* from life. In fact, drawings have been found in caves depicting primitive hunters hunting also in their after-life. For them, there really was no after-life, no demarcation between life here and life elsewhere. The Golden Age was Heaven on Earth, while gold itself, paradoxically, was not needed.

Indeed, the Catholic Church had been banning for centuries the charging of interest at any rate, as it perceived it as usury—with banking and lending becoming an accepted practice only during the early Renaissance.

“What,” the Miccosukee bundle-carrier asked me, “what did the white men need banking for in America? They owned everything: land, trees, rivers, fish, fowl, game. Everything they saw. Yet, they introduced that artificial thing—banking.”

We know what has happened since to the millions of bison that

used to roam the prairies at the hand of the white man, hunting for sport with lever action rifles. We know what has happened to the native Americans. Yet, we continue to promote our society as the logic result of evolution and progress.

Frederic Edwin Church, the painter from the Hudson River School, made it a point to record the last vestiges of the Golden Age in this continent. I consider his paintings as oversized postcards from the Golden Age. He spared no effort in reaching the remotest places so as to portray their Golden Grandeur. Far more than Turner or Caspar David Friedrich, respectively from England and Germany; precisely because Church roamed the Americas, he had the last chance to sing her golden glory.

But the evolutionary dogma has branched out and infected also the world of art. It is hard to believe, as art should have been the only field immune to such poison. Yet, we have been told that art, too, evolves. Who could like Giotto now, he who did not know perspective? Clearly, Pier della Francesca and Paolo Uccello, who introduce it, were far superior. But they pale in comparison to the grandeur of Michelangelo and, later, Tiziano. However, Caravaggio, with his shadows and chiaroscuro, is far more evolved. Not to mention Goya. Away at last from those stale religious subjects, into the far more relevant ordinary-life themes. But impressionism fuzzed this up too—a change for the better, of course—and, together with all the other subsequent -isms, led to the best artistic expression of them all: abstract art, a.k.a. “anything-goes-ism.” Indeed, as a further development along the evolutionary scale leading to perfection, ugliness became beautiful, and the beautiful, ugly. Major cities across the Western world number many a museum dedicated to this pinnacle of artistic evolution: ugly art. All along, Theodor W. Adorno and other Marxist philosophers were busy singing the praises of ugliness, so that the Cult of the Ugly was born, at long last,

and alacritously promoted with its attendant moratorium on anything beautiful.

How can we defend ourselves from the aberrations caused by the globalized co-option and imposition of an all-encompassing evolutionary dogma? I think I have given you some hints. History is cyclical and not, as we are imperiously told, linear. We are caught up in its low ebb, at present. The Iron Age, or the Kali Yuga, as described in traditional Hindu texts. But the tide may come in the future. In the meantime, we are already doing what is best: differentiating ourselves from mainstream thinking.

P.S.: My wife and I have quite a collection of extremely colorful abstract paintings of which we are very fond; inconsistency has its charms.

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