

DARWIN'S
*Unfolding
Revolution*

And the Liberation of
the 21st Century

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EIGHT	THE TRASHING OF THE MORAL WORLD
NINE	THE PROPER PLACE OF SELFISHNESS
TEN	THE CELEBRATION OF SELFISHNESS, OR SELFISHNESS ABOVE ALL
ELEVEN	THE PROPER PLACE FOR SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST
TWELVE	THE CELEBRATION OF SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST, OR ME AND MINE ABOVE ALL
THIRTEEN	THE DISCOVERY OF ORGANIC CHOICE
FOURTEEN	THE LIFE OF NO CHOICE AND THE UNIVERSE OF NO MEANING
FIFTEEN	THE CELEBRATION OF CHOICE, OR FREEDOM ABOVE ALL
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PROLOGUE THE TRUTH ABOUT DARWIN—AND US

After 100,000 years of edging our way forward since our emergence on this planet, the global ramifications of the Bush presidency in the United States at the outset of the 21st century has raised two very large questions for our species: Is human evolution moving backward?¹ And to what extent has the wrong kind of science been a cause?

What would Darwin say were he living today?

What would he think, for example, on finding out that the rain forests of Brazil, about which he rhapsodized in *The Voyage of the Beagle* — seemingly eternal in their wonder then, with their central function as “the lungs of the planet” widely known today— were being clear cut to run cattle to provide hamburgers for the mushrooming of quasi-lethal fast food outlets all over the face of this earth?²

What else should we tell him of what presently seems to check or drive us backward in human evolution?

Environmental devastation would generally head the list of global threats to the wellbeing of our species. Next, many would list the *devastation of war* —or the unchecked and continuing use of violence to resolve disputes or extend one’s power. *Widening of the gap between rich and poor* in countries and between nations. Many experts would say we’re checked or being driven backward by the *continuing valuing of the stereotypical violence-oriented male or “macho” values*

and the devaluing of the more peaceful “feminine” values. Despite new optimism, many would also insist on the threat first raised by Malthus of *over-population*, or the “population bomb.” Above all for many would be the threat of *terrorism* and the fearful perpetual presence of *nuclear overkill* — both the products of the unholy mix of 20th century science, religion, and politics at its worst.

So the mournful eyes widen and the face embedded within the magnificent beard drops in dismay. But what do you suppose Darwin would say if he was told that to a newly alarming degree he was personally responsible for this mess?

What do you think he would say if he was told that over 100 years these roadblocks to the better world were rolled in place by the mindset of “survival of the fittest” and “selfishness above all” that *his* theory of evolution had popularized?

If he was told that for over a century, via all fields of science, all levels of schools, and the ever more rampant new power of the media, the Darwinian idea that “survival of the fittest” was the essential driver for *all* levels of evolution was locked in place throughout America, Europe, and Western culture more generally. That thereby heralded as the champions of progress by scholars, as well as by themselves, a loose global alliance of regressive economic and political interests and oligarchies had gradually circled the earth? That by the end of the 20th century this alliance was so powerful it could seize the leadership of the richest and militarily most powerful, thereby hypothetically “fittest,” nation on this earth, i.e., the United States?

And what would Darwin say if he was told that now — whether voted in or out of office, behind scenes remaining in power and blinded by greed to the consequences — this alliance was the implacable super-driver of industrial, governmental, religious, and scientific policies *that were steadily increasing all of these threats to global well-being, and indeed threatened the very survival of our*

species.³

What would he say?

Darwin was a mild and genial man whose rage seldom flared. But when it did it was said to be like the lightning bolt and rolling thunder of a storm at sea. You may gauge for yourselves the explosion by knowing something of the degree to which we have been— in plain, old, down-to-earth American terms— snookered and bamboozled for over a century. For what Darwin actually believed — and, as we are to see in this book, wrote out at length — has been twisted by a century of economic, political, and scientific “business as usual” to lock in the exact opposite of his original intension.

Today the focus is mainly on Darwin’s *Origin of Species*. But in the 828 page sequel in which he tells us he will now deal with *human* evolution, *The Descent of Man*, Darwin writes only *twice* of “survival of the fittest,” but *95 times of love*.

He writes of selfishness 12 times, but *92 times of moral sensitivity*.

Of competition 9 times, but *24 times of mutuality and mutual aid*.

And of what so often everywhere today seems to be missing in global political, economic, and religious leadership — that is, of *mind* and *brain* — he writes *200 times*.

What lies behind these word counts?

Go behind them and you find this mind-boggling fact. While most of his successors still remain bogged down in what has become the status quo and regressive science of where Darwin was 150 years ago, the man himself — as in this book we are to see—actually went on in *Descent* to leap 100 years and more into the future to write of where the most advanced, i.e., progressive, science is today.

What eventually comes across, however, is beyond mind-boggling. It is the

awesome, lumbering , howling, and dumbfounding possibility that we've lost a century and endangered the future of our species because Darwin's voice was cut off and silenced at the mid point.

Long before I put in the long years to become a psychologist, systems scientist and evolution theorist myself, I was a journalist and investigative reporter. I was, in fact, one of the earliest handful of television newsmen who set out after World War II inspired by the tradition of getting at the "story behind the story" being established by the great Edward R. Murrow.⁴ I was there during the swaggering years of Senator Joe McCarthy, whose expose in a television special by Murrow was the boldest and most effective in ending McCarthy's reign of terror. On a much smaller scale, I did the kind of "on the road" feature Charles Kuralt later became famous for.

One of the main things a good journalist learns early on is to question the word of authority. No matter who says it, double-check it. Nose around behind the scenes for what others are saying. Put it all together and come up with the *real* story.

This book is about what I found out about the real Darwin. It is about the rest of the "fully human" theory of evolution he set out to construct almost wholly lost to us now for over 100 years. It is about how this "top half" for his theory was buried, the cataclysmic consequences of this loss, and — rising out of the smothering clasp of status quo science and against the drag of regressive science —it is about the hopeful new progressive science that corroborates and advances the enduring majesty of Darwin's full original vision. Beyond the neoDarwinism that has imprisoned our species for a century, it is about postDarwinian or holoDarwinian theory and story and greater mind.

It is also, most crucially and urgently, about how by understanding, telling,

teaching, and living by this new saga of who we really are, and where we can and should be going, we can ring out the old century of being checked or moving backward. It is about how, through Darwin's *unfolding* revolution, we can gain the world we should have reached 100 years ago. It is about how we can ring in the centuries of, at the very least, much better news.

The Secret Meeting in Budapest

The fall of the Berlin Wall that signaled the end of the Cold War in 1989 opened a window in time foreshadowing the “might have been” world of the rest of Darwin and how I came to find it. With that lifting of the doomsday prospect from our lives, you may recall, came much talk of the “peace dividend” that was to transform our world. It was to do this by making it possible for the United States and Russia and other nations on both sides of the Iron Curtain to massively cut back on armaments and shift this vast sum to the peaceful pursuits that would globally transform us.

What happened instead, of course, now confronts us daily in the news and in our nightmares. But why? Why, when after the aspiration of thousands of years toward the world of peace and plenty for all — which, as the leaders and the news of that time played up week after week, looked like it might at last be within our grasp— was it lost again within only a bit more than a single decade?

One could offer with a cynical shrug the easy answer, “business as usual.” But *why* “business as usual?”

Back in the Cold War days, having gone on from news, to graduate school, to a doctorate in psychology, one day, while I was heading a large research project at the UCLA School of Medicine, I received a call in a heavy foreign accent from a

stranger with the unsettling name of Istvan Kiss. He was calling, the harsh and somewhat muffled voice explained, to invite me to fly behind the Iron Curtain to a mysterious meeting in Budapest, all expenses paid. I could obtain no details other than that I was to meet to discuss “something important” with a handful of other scientists from both sides of the Iron Curtain.

Doubtful, apprehensive, but also intrigued by the sense of having stepped out of the humdrum usual life into an Orson Welles or James Bond movie, I went. Soon in the dead of night, in the dim light from a single light bulb in a room deep within the crumbling old Hungarian Parliament building, I found myself among a dozen or so barely visible and mutually suspicious strangers. Gradually we admitted to one another we were all mystified as to why we were here. Soon we discovered we had been enlisted in a secret project formed to bring concerned scientists on both sides of the Iron Curtain together in a joint venture aimed at changing the global rules for much that is implied by that term “business as usual.”

The brainchild of two of the world’s leading thinkers, the Hungarian systems theorist Ervin Laszlo and the Belgian chaos theorist Ilya Prigogine, the idea was to see if chaos theory, just then becoming fashionable, could somehow be used to transform the social, political, economic, and spiritual chaos of our time into a peaceful new world order.⁵

The goal was to go beyond the old Darwinian “survival of the fittest” mentality that for a century had been driving “business as usual” for communism as well as capitalism to develop a new kind of evolution theory—one that instead of only focusing on the brutality of the past could also be used to guide our shaping of the better future.

In other words— to relate the science and the goal here to the situation of a hypothetical vacationing traveler— our purpose was not just to figure out how, by

taking the wrong turn on some detour or other, we got lost and wound up on the edge of a cliff with the whole family in the car staring down some 100 or 200 feet at death below. Our goal was to find out how we might extricate ourselves from this fix by gaining access to a useful road map.

Our first try failed, but out of it came the formation and ongoing purpose for a venture aimed— with the grand, free-ranging vision of the old days— at the liberation of science and the 21st century. We decided to call ourselves the General Evolution Research Group—or GERG for the acronym that is *de rigueur* if you wish to be taken seriously. Ranging in expertise from physics and biology at one end of the evolutionary spectrum to psychology, sociology, history, and systems, political and management science at the other end, we similarly spanned the nationalities for potential mutual annihilators— from Italy, France, Germany, England, Finland, and the U.S. from the West, and from Hungary, Russia and China from the East.

For over a decade this became for some of us the great adventure of our lives. To feel oneself among others seeking to peer into the core of life at all its levels is a very special thrill. Add to this the feeling of a mission to save the world from itself and one's excitement goes up another notch. Then as the grounding of your understanding of evolution becomes ever more secure, to find yourself beginning to range far, far beyond the constraints of mainstream science to glimpse into the heart of the mystery—this is a thrill like no other in science.

This drew us together from around the world to conferences in Florence, Bologna, and Sardinia in Italy, Budapest in Hungary, Vienna in Austria, Turku in Finland, Potsdam in Germany, Toronto in Canada, and Carmel in the U.S. We launched an international journal that became the central meeting place for hundreds of other scientific explorers of *progressive* science, and what an adequate, or “full spectrum, action-oriented” evolution theory might look like and how to build it.⁶

Out of all this we also wrote, edited, reviewed, and otherwise promoted a veritable mountain of books to herald to the world all this noble work being done on its behalf by this small bold band of concerned scientists.

We did this not only because we had children and grandchildren we wanted to save from the threat of a nuclear debacle— which traditional Darwinism would have claimed was our sole motivation, to pass on our genes. Much more so we were driven by what ours and the work of many others was beginning to reveal of the paradigm-transcendent reality of perhaps the oldest vision that animates our species— to go beyond ourselves to save ourselves as a matter of the higher drive of an expanding consciousness.

But as the “peace dividend” faded into nothing but one more short-lived delusion, and as our global situation steadily worsened into more rather than less war, poverty and misery, I saw what at first concerned me; then horrified; and then enraged me almost beyond expression.

I saw that all our work to provide our species with a guide to the better future was not only having no effect on the global situation. I saw that no matter how hard we or anybody else tried, we —that is, the thousands of us animated by the dream of the potential for our species and life on this planet — could never head off global disaster without moving beyond evolution as a matter of “business as usual” to the worldwide jolt of a new kind of revolution.

The Unquiet Second Darwinian Revolution

Thousands of books have been written about the first Darwinian revolution, which *Origin of Species* set in motion. Historically, the message has been that the first Darwinian revolution ended the power of authoritarian religion over science,

thereby transforming our world by freeing the rise of modern mind.

This is the first book to be written to report the rise and unfolding of the *second* Darwinian revolution. It is of the threat to our species and to all species now being driven by what happened to the first revolution. But much more so, it is of the immense hope for the future that the uphill struggle of this second revolution now offers us. Born out by the deeply grounded work of many who have been hailed as among the best scientists of our age, it is of the rise of the case for a better world out of the bold venturing of a progressive science that few read of today and fewer still can understand.

It is, simply put, what we must at last understand and put to good use if our species is to evolve and survive.

Out of my move out of journalism into science I was led to this conclusion through my discovery of what in terms of our brains, and how our minds work, is an astonishment. For what I found functionally amounts to a hole in the head of modern mind.

The Triumph of PseudoDarwinian Mind

To understand why our great hopes for the “peace dividend” only led to more wars and to the most regressive leadership conceivable to set the stage for the 21st century, one has to understand the nature of what amounts to the drilling, or scooping out, or anesthetizing of this hole in the head of modern mind.

Over a decade of scientific digging down through layer after layer of obfuscation to get to it, I found that what fills it, in relation to evolution, is a bewildering jumble better suited to a madhouse than a schoolhouse.

This is to say that if you ask almost anybody what they think or know about

evolution you find that for a century practically all the space and time allotted by our schools or the media to evolution has been sopped up by two hoary and scientifically long outdated battles fueled by religious and scientific extremists. One is the battle between the Creationists and the Evolutionists, which has sopped up scarce news, book, movie and mind space for 150 years. The other is the battle of the so-called “Darwin Wars.”⁷

This pivotal struggle for the control of 20th century mind began in the early part of the century with a friendly skirmish between those who came to be known as the NeoDarwinists, who were attempting to update Darwin in terms of biology, or the Neos, and everybody who disagreed with them. But where the Wars began in earnest was with the rise of the Super-Neos— the sociobiologists in the 1970s who morphed into the evolutionary psychologists of the 1980s and 1990s. With a barrage of colorful and superbly marketed books, the Super-Neos set out to bind all the higher levels of evolution— that is, what this book reveals of the lost second or completing half for Darwin’s theory —to a theory that was only the first half of what Darwin actually wrote about.

In other words, for a century most of us have either been the captives of religious ignorance or a scientific half-truth —and the social consequences, as we’ll see in Part II, are horrendous.

Not at all a matter of coincidence is the fact the Super-Neos rose and rapidly took over much of academia and the world of popular trade book publishing during a time of massive political and religious regression. After a century of the virtual exclusion of alternatives to traditional Darwinism from all but a fractured minority of scientists, what now globally confronts us is the immense power of “hate thy neighbor” religion and an ostensibly Darwinian paradigm of “survival of the fittest” and “selfish genes” embedded not merely in science but in every other area of life.

Politics, business, education, the military—all are driven by the dark mantras of *PseudoDarwinism* we'll look at in Part II.

Meanwhile barreling down on our species—as we'll also look at then—is the nightmare prospect of Dr. Strangelove's doomsday bomb and all the other disasters this hole in the head of modern mind helped lead to and leaves us poorly equipped to handle.⁸

Invisibilizing Darwin

Some measure of how deep the hole in which the rest of Darwin was buried is the fact it took me a decade to gain the Ph.D. qualifying me to dig for it, another decade to begin to go beyond merely a glimpse here and there, and then another decade of struggling to express what I had found in a way that any but my closest scientific associates could begin to understand, appreciate—or believe.

The main clue that lured me on was the discrepancy between Darwin the man and Darwin the theory. From the little I knew of him, it seemed to me dreadfully out of character that this kind and gentle scientific visionary—a notably loving father, and to a much greater degree than was assumed a liberal or progressive politically—could really have fathered what in the hands of his successors became a basically arch-conservative as well as actively regressive formula for disaster. What did Darwin really believe? What did he actually write and say?

What I found still astounds and infuriates me every time I think of it. I found that in the comparatively neglected years of his life, long before and well after the bombshell success of *The Origin of Species*, Darwin was thinking and writing 100 years ahead of his time. That is, he was probing concepts that open-minded scientists—free of the hold of PseudoDarwinian Mind—began to actively deal

with only within the final decades of the 20th century.

In other words, for much of a century practically no one could comprehend what the “other Darwin” was saying because science just hadn’t got there yet. Indeed, I was thunderstruck to find that within his lost work lies the sketch—which this book for the first time records in detail— for precisely the kind of evolutionary road map to the better future we had been groping toward in the General Evolution Research Group and in many other places throughout advanced evolution research internationally.

But of all that haunts me now in retrospect, nothing is more distressing or infuriating than this— for like the simple word counts that reveal the real Darwin more simple statistics reveal the incredible power of the paradigm that has held our species in what I am now convinced is the death grip unless we break it.

In a sampling over a decade of hundreds of books on Darwin and evolution theory spanning the entire 20th century, I could find only about a dozen people who recorded any awareness of the “other Darwin” — or more accurately the top or completing half for his theory.

And of this dozen I could find only four people — identified in chapter five — who sufficiently comprehended what Darwin was saying to write about it with some degree of understanding.

What Was and What Might Have Been

The pioneering book of the four — Kropotkin’s *Ethics* — swiftly dropped out of print. Although awarded prizes, the books of the others also might just as well have for all the good they did in breaking through the crust of the prevailing paradigm. But had this four been four hundred, or better still four thousand — thus

with potentially a sufficient critical mass to crack the walls of PseudoDarwinian Mind—the thrust of hundreds of by now virtually excluded foundational works in sociology, psychology, economics, history, political and systems science and futures studies indicate that had Darwin’s full theory prevailed we might have known an entirely different 20th century.⁹

Indeed, when all the evidence is in, and the comparison made between what came to be and what might have been, I believe it will be seen that for a century the evolution of our species has been stunted by the grip of the Darwinian half theory.

In other words, had there been widely known and taught the morally-oriented full truth about ourselves and our future, as Darwin in actuality saw it—which emerges in the neglected writings of Darwin for the first time pulled together in one place in this book—a good case can be made that Hitler might never have risen to power. Nuclear energy might not have been used to ring this earth with missile overkill. World War II and who knows how many other wars might conceivably have been averted.

Nor would America and the rest of the world have entered the 21st century with the hardcore Darwinism of survival of the fittest and selfishness *uber alles* enthroned in a government of the corporation, by the corporation, and for the corporation engaged in an imperial expansion of “business as usual.”¹⁰

Ring Out the Old, Ring in the New

Shortly now we will go back over 160 years to look in on Darwin in 1838, age 29, home from the voyage of the Beagle, about to discover both the well-known first half and the lost completing half for his theory. Before we do this, however, let me answer in advance some questions this recovery and reconstruction of Darwin’s

lost top half will raise. The first is how on earth could it have been buried for so long?

How and why the completion to this theory, which underlies and shapes much of modern science, could be blotted off the map for over 100 years I found to be so complex, and of such immense importance for us to understand, it can only be adequately handled in another book.¹¹ Of this, I will only say here that, although it is hard to find a villain when all the facts are in, what this sequel will reveal of the science of business as usual and what it did to Darwin, *and to us*, is a searing indictment and in its particulars a scandal.

Something of what it did to Darwin can be glimpsed here in the end document “Digging for Darwin’s Truth: A Guide to Its Whereabouts and Editing.” Although most of us skip whatever comes after the end of a book, you will find this is not only a vital but also an engaging “read” for both the scholar and the non-scholar.

It is vital for scholars so that, rather than dismissing this book after reading an adverse review by the defenders of what I expose, they may be aware of the exceptionally high standards and values guiding me in an extremely difficult and demanding task. As for the non-scholar, it is vital so that rather than go on accepting as gospel everything that evokes the holy name of Darwin, they may see the connection between burial by paradigm and the substandard and even slip shod way in which the publishing as well as the interpretation of Darwin was for most of the 20th century handled by scholars who would have flunked their students for doing likewise.

It is also important for prospective readers to know that this book has been deliberately written as Darwin himself would have written it.

That is, rather than with the intimidating style and the jargon we are by now

forced by custom to use, which bottles up the work of the progressive scholar away from everybody who might put it to use— as is the madhouse custom today for book publishing— Darwin wrote to reach both the scholar with his notes and references, and a much, much wider readership with an easy, friendly, “non-scholarly” style.

Because *Origin of Species* was published as a “trade book” easy to find in book stores— thus reaching both scholars and those who would put it to wider use— it launched the first Darwinian revolution. To advance the disastrously long delayed second Darwinian revolution, that is the goal for this book— to see it published also as a trade book to get it into the hands of those equipped by intelligence, courage, and caring to put it to use.

Darwin’s Greatest Adventure

But enough of the problems of the 20th and earliest 21st century that now most of us long to leave behind us. Let’s go back to that time when life was fresh, the books we read were full of the excitement of the new opening of mind, and all the world lay ahead for Darwin— and for us.

Let us go back to the great adventure that led to the first and second revolutions that this gentle, genial, medical school and divinity studies dropout, seemingly the most unlikely of revolutionaries, launched out of the tiny village of Down near London.

In Part I: A Young Man’s Bold Vision, we will meet and get to know Darwin in the critical months during which he first strayed on what became the known theory of evolution, for which he became famous, but also the seemingly contrary insights that became the lost completion for his theory. We get to know the first of

the amazing number of works of modern science he anticipates. We see begin to unfold the fully human theory and story of human evolution that now offers our children and grand children hope for a better future and the better world.

In Part II: An Old Man's Surprises, it's 30 years later. Darwin is world famous, a happy but frequently ill family man. With his sprawling home in Down functioning as a combination research and publishing center, at the hub of a worldwide network of corresponding naturalists, with his seven children working like a band of elves as research and book publishing assistants, we watch as he now picks up the task where he left off earlier.

Chapter after chapter we follow him as he writes of what, in page after page, is to be published in all the major languages of this earth . . . only to disappear into the "bog holes" of PseudoDarwinian Mind as surely as if it had been written in invisible ink. In haunting contrast to the mindset in which we have been trapped for a century, night after night we are to go from wherever we are on this earth across all the miles and the years to England, then south of London dip downward through the clouds toward the village of Down. And then on down into Darwin's study in Down House as he writes of *who we really are*.

Of how, rather than as we have been brain-washed over many centuries to believe, we are basically good—that is, of how far more often than we are aware of we are driven by moral sensitivity. Of how, though selfish, we are also driven by love to transcend selfishness. Of how, though of necessity fiercely motivated to survive and prevail, we are also driven by the transcendent need to respect and care for the needs of others.

We are there as he writes of how though in part, or even throughout much of our lives, we may be the captives, victims and even slaves of forces larger than ourselves, above all we are driven by a brain and a mind with the hunger and the

capability for a choice of destiny in a world in which choice of destiny is an option.

And we are there as he writes of *where we are going*. Not of how we are driven blindly, witlessly, through a life with no predictability— which has convinced far, far too many of us that we are but sheep in need of the wolf as leader. Instead we are there as he writes of how we are driven by a brain that demands of life a sense of meaning and purpose, and by the vision of a better future.

We are there as he writes in the conclusion to *The Descent of Man* these two startling lines almost wholly ignored for a century: “Important as the struggle for existence has been and even still is, yet as far as the highest part of our nature is concerned there are other agencies more important. For the moral qualities are advanced either directly or indirectly much more through the effects of habit, by our reasoning powers, by instruction, by religion, etc., than through natural selection.”¹²

As he writes, “But the more important elements for us are love, and the distinct emotion of sympathy.”¹³

And of how, “The birth both of the species and of the individual are equally parts of that grand sequence of events that our minds refuse to accept as the result of blind chance. The understanding revolts at such a conclusion.”¹⁴

NOTES, PROLOGUE

1. See End Document C: The Impact of the PseudoDarwinian Regression Machine on Human Evolution.
2. Hartmann, *The Last Hours of Ancient Sunlight*, p.41. The chief offender, McDonald's, took a vital step in the right direction by requiring the abandonment of antibiotics in the cattle to be ground up for them. But the fat content for hamburgers as well as practically everything else doled out by the fast food outlets has been linked to the rising tide for the obesity foreshadowing earlier breakdown and death in America.
3. Again, see End Document C for current documentation of the symptoms, dynamics and consequences of past shifts from republics to oligarchies and tyrannies, such as Will Durant's *The Age of Greece* and *The Age of Rome* record.
4. See Cloud and Osborn, *Murrow's Boys*, for a good sense of what excited us back then.
5. See Laszlo, *The New Evolutionary Paradigm*.
6. See "A Brief History of the General Evolution Research Group" in Loye, *The Great Adventure*.
7. See Brown, *The Darwin Wars*.
8. See Carson, *Silent Spring*; the horde of new environmental classics, World Watch reports, etc., etc., etc., as well as books by GERG members Duane Elgin (*Promise Ahead*) and Ervin Laszlo (*The Choice, You Can Save the World*); "Monopoly or Democracy?" by Ted Turner, *Washington Post*, May 30, 2003; "America's Global Role" by George Soros in *The American Prospect*, June,

2003.

9. E.g., Weber, *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*, *The Social Psychology of the World's Religions*; Durkheim, *Suicide*; Sorokin, *Social and Cultural Dynamics*; Parsons, *The Structure of Social Action*; Toynbee, *A Study of History*; Fromm, *The Sane Society*; Boulding, *Image: Knowledge in Life and Society*, *Three Faces of Power*. For the trashing of the thrust to much of this body of work by the device of creating a straw man of the “blank slate,” see Barkow, Cosmides, and Tooby, *The Adaptive Mind*, and the more recent elaboration, Pinker's *Blank Slate*. I feel compelled to note the contrast between this arrogant and misleading attitude and that of such respectful basic architects of neoDarwinian theory as Julian Huxley and Theodosius Dobzhansky.

10. See David Korten, *When Corporations Rule the World*; George Soros, “The Capitalist Threat,” *Atlantic Monthly*, May, 1995. First apparently to use the phrase “of the corporation, by the corporation, and for the corporation” was U.S. President Rutherford B. Hayes in commenting on the control by the Robber Barons of government in his day.

11. *The Darwin Scam: How and Why the Truth About Our Species was Buried for Over 100 Years*.

12. *Descent*, vol.2, pp.403-404.

13. *Descent*, second edition, p.524.

14. This passage, which so wholly contradicts Darwin as he has been presented to us can be found where it has always been: on page 396 of the Princeton *Descent* page 593 of the Great Books *Descent*; and page 527 of the CD-ROM of *Descent*, second edition.