IN FAVOR OF TOTALITIES

(A Response to the New European Right)

Out of the Nietzschian philosophical reluctance
to constrain the creative individual develops
the exaggerated importance of the individual, and this is
followed by the devaluation of racism; racism
is now being described
negatively as "reductionist" and "totalitarian".

The primary issue today is not
whether one's philosophy is reductionist or
totalitarian but whether one believes in
divergent evolution or not.
Natural selection creates genetic variation,
or inequality, as its normal means of operation.
Races are proto-species, a new species in the making,
providing that evolution is allowed to follow its
natural course toward a new species.

Individualism, like freedom, is a self-delusion.
Edward O. Wilson asks the question: if
our genes are inherited and our environment
is set in motion before we are born,
how "free" as "individuals" can we be?
Individuals are selected genetically
for their capacity to help or maintain the group.
The group with the greater endowments of loyalty,
cooperation, self-sacrifice and altruism concerning
social partners will be selections's survivor.

"Individual selection alone", writes Prof. Raymond Cattell,
"might produce geniuses but there would be no society
to pass on their discoveries...
We should expect that at the end of
periods of purely within-group selection
any society would fall to pieces.
At the very least it would fail to
maintain the conditions for vigorous
collective cultural action, as happened indeed,
at the end of the sprawling Roman and
Chinese empires."