

Darwin's Bluff

In 1611 the English East India Company set up a trading post in Musulipatam on the east coast of India. Later, more trading posts were established and after the Battle of Plassey in June 1757, the British became able to consolidate largely their trade and power monopoly in India. In the year 1858 the entire territory of Greater India was placed under the English crown, Queen Victoria became the head of state of India and the East India Company was dissolved.

The industrialization of India took place in parallel with Britain and the initiators were the British themselves. From the mid of 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century the entire country was networked with railroads because the English never thought to eventually leave the country some day. But the dilemma arose because of the ethnic background which had systematically destroyed the whole undertaking. The main cause for this is from the beginning of the 19th century, when European academic disciplines emerged such as anthropology, indology, ethnology and related faculties. The racist ideologies were often interpreted as science or natural philosophy, which had destroyed the English intention of world power within Indian territorial sovereignty.

The British understood that man without being a Hindu and a Brahmin, is a lower being. Based on reincarnation the adherents of the Hindu religion were divided into four castes such as Brahmin, warrior, merchant, farmer or craftsman. People outside these groups were defined as untouchables, casteless or others depending on their importance. A way out of this bias was sought and found. A scientific interpretation of Hinduism was due and it was **Darwin's Theory of Evolution**. The principle of the Hindu caste system in the context of rebirth was transferred to biology. Science became victorious over faith. Faith promises a better existence in the afterlife, but science makes it possible in this world.

Both in Hinduism and Darwinism life begins somewhere as an animal. Through temptations a better animal is born and through further efforts it can be a primitive man. Through constant endeavours this primitive man may at some point come into the world as a Brahmin in Hinduism and a modern European in Darwinism. The exact similarities between the life-changing definitions of Hinduism and Darwinism are the embryonic changes.

Charles Darwin and his genesis theory about man and the animal kingdom is unique in history. Darwin's claims are based on no single scientific argumentation that could prove that a living being can take on any other form. The background to this theory is based on a long voyage which Darwin made between 1831 and 1836 on a sailing ship. According to the information the sailing ship was a brig, equipped with 10 guns and thereby the specifications of the ship remained unknown. However, according to modern and secondary sources the ship was built in 1820, was 27.43 meters long, 7.46 meters wide, had 3.35 meters draft, had two masts and a crew of 60 to 64 men. This information is unable to be proven because the ship was allegedly scrapped in 1870.

This paper explores the question whether Darwin ever made this round-the-world journey on a wooden ship called the HMS Beagle or whether this assertion is a conspiracy theory to consolidate the English conquest of India and at the same time to present the Europeans as a better race. During this voyage Darwin wrote a diary called 'Beagle Diary (BD), 1831-1836', which was allegedly published in 1839 as 'The Voyage of the Beagle' (VB). This investigation utilizes both the works written by Darwin. Darwin behaved like an experienced geographer, geologist and naturalist at the age of twenty-two but did not mention his educational background. At the beginning of 'The Voyage of the Beagle' there is an announcement:

„Darwin, Charles (1809-1882) - English naturalist and the original expounder of the theory of evolution by natural selection, subsequently known as Darwinism. The Voyage of the

Beagle (1839) - A journal in which Darwin recorded his observations on natural science throughout his long journey on the Beagle (1831-1836), a journey he would later call the most important event in his life. The data gathered here formed the foundation for Darwin's later work.“ (VB, p. 2)

According to the above text the collected data of this journey form the cornerstone of Darwin's later work. Thus this travelogue is the origin of Darwin's genesis. However many discrepancies in this book lead to confusion. In fact the authenticity of this book is questionable. Had this journey really took place or it is just a fiction? A few selected inconsistencies are the evidence that the diaries were later written by several authors.

„Here I have spent three days in painful indolence, whilst animals are staring me in the face, without labels & scientific epitaphs.“ (BD, p. 25)

The term 'Science' or 'Scientific' was not used in the first half of the 19th century. Instead natural philosophy was the usual word for it. The English word creator William Whewell published in 1837 his book 'The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences'. The title of this book mentions the word 'Science' for the first time. But Darwin used this term in his diary on February 12, 1832, five years before this word creation. Until the end of the 19th century, science was regarded primarily as natural philosophy.

„It would lead one to suppose that the view from a Balloon would be exceedingly striking.“ (BD, p. 46)

On May 25, 1832 Darwin climbed the 710-meter high granite peak Corcovado in Rio de Janeiro. He describes the view down as from a balloon. The manned balloon ride for passengers was not developed until the end of the 19th century.

„From the number of small ice-bergs the channel represented in miniature the Arctic ocean.“ (BD, p. 98)

Until the end of the 19th century the name 'Arctic Ocean' was unknown. At that time the Arctic Ocean was referred to as the open Polar Sea. But Darwin used this term on 29th January 1833.

„The "Bush Ranger" is an open villain, who subsists by highway robbery & plunder; generally he is desperate & will sooner be killed than taken alive.“ (BD, p. 276)

Darwin wrote about the Bush Rangers. In fact, these types of robbers were active when the Gold Rush (1851) had taken place. The number of these robbers accumulated until 1880 when a notorious Bush Ranger was caught and executed. But in 1836 there were none.

„Chionis alba, is an inhabitant of the antarctic regions;...“ (VB, p. 141)

Darwin used the term Antarctic in 1832, which was first published by the Scottish cartographer John George Bartholomew (1860-1920) in 1887 on a map.

„...with the country full of ill-paid turbulent officers, the people yet hope that a democratic form of government can succeed!“ (VB, p. 230)

In 1832, Darwin mentioned about a Democratic form of government in Monte Video. Nowhere was such a system of government available at that time. A democratic form of government became known only after the American Civil War (1861-1865).

„They liked our biscuit: but one of the savages touched with his finger some of the meat preserved in tin cases which I was eating, and feeling it soft and cold.“ (VB, p. 316)

Darwin mentioned about the use of canned meat in 1833. Edible meat in a tin-can was produced at the beginning of the First World War for military use.

„...and early in the morning (January 23rd, 1833) a fresh party arrived, belonging to the Tekenika, or Jemmys tribe.“ (VB, p. 319)

The Tekenikas lived on Hoste Island which was first discovered by the French scientific expedition 'La Romance' in 1881-82. Until that time the term Tekenika was not mentioned anywhere.

„Presently a large American whaler appeared alongside of us; and we heard the Yankee swearing at his men to keep quiet,...“ (VB, p. 453)

The term 'Yankee' was first used in the American Civil War (1861-1865) by the Southerners against the Northern States. The English army officer James Wolfe (1727-1759) allegedly once used the notion Yankee, but there is no written evidence mentioned by that army officer. Literarily it was used only in 1889 published in a novel by Mark Twain 'A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court'.

„This night (June 28th 1835) it blew a gale of wind, and the temperature must have been considerably below the freezing-point, for water in a vessel soon became a block of ice..“ (VB, p. 520)

Information about the 'freezing point' was unknown during that time. Scientists such as Francois-Marie Raoult (1830-1901) had published in 1878 a work on the freezing point.

„The streets are regular, broad, clean, and kept in excellent order; the houses are of a good size, and the shops well furnished. It may be faithfully compared to the large suburbs which stretch out from London and a few other great towns in England; but not even near London or Birmingham is there an appearance of such rapid growth.“ (VB, p. 625)

On January 12, 1836, the Beagle arrived in Port Jackson, Sydney. Darwin compared the city with its rapid growth with London and Birmingham. In fact, Sydney was predominantly a disposal site for the convicts from England. At the first gold rush in 1851 many settlers came to Sydney. All other information is suspicious because there were no significant reasons to settle there.

„ Late in the evening we anchored in the snug cove, on the shores of which stands the capital of Tasmania.“ (VB, p. 646)

The Dutch captain Abel Tasman discovered in the South Seas in 1642 an island. He named the island Van Dieman's Land. Van Dieman was the financier of this voyage. In 1856, the Australian government renamed the island as Tasmania although for many it continued to be known as Van Dieman's Land for a long time. But why did Darwin call this island Tasmania in 1836? No one knew during this time that the island would be renamed.

„I crossed in a steamboat, two of which are constantly plying backwards and forwards.“ (VB, p. 649)

In 1836 Darwin has called the detention camp Hobart a modern city. Two steamboats drove across the bay forwards and backwards. According to original information these ferryboats operated from 1864 until 1926.

conclusion

It is no wonder that the Beagle trip is controversial because it is based on a falsification written and published by pseudoscientists much later, after the death of Darwin, perhaps before World War I began. Thus, India could have been conquered with argument and references. But the Indians did not pay attention to this intention of the colonial rulers at that time and so Darwinism had no effect on Indian society either. The voyage of the Beagle was a conspiracy theory and the discrepancies are the evidence. It is hereby requested to remove the teachings of Darwinism from all academic institutions.

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