

Syntropy

a third possibility in the debate on evolution

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Abstract

In the debate among Darwinist and Creationists syntropy opens a third possibility in which entropy (determinism and chance) interacts with syntropy (finalism and necessity) producing intelligent processes of growth towards forms which are always more complex, organized and evolved.

In 1942, Luigi Fantappiè published the “Unitary Theory of the Physical and Biological World” and received wide attention, but, after the Second World War, he had to face violent personal attacks. Luigi Fantappiè died in 1956 leaving his precious documents carefully catalogued and numbered. Last year I contacted his family who allowed me to scan his documents which, afterwards, I put back in the original chronological order which he had used; but, with great surprise, I discovered that all the documents relative to syntropy were missing. Only these documents had been removed. Why?

Working on syntropy has often lead me to debate with Darwinists and Creationists, and these debates have made me believe that syntropy opens a third possibility which permits to overcome this polarization.

As it is well known, the discovery of syntropy stems from the double solution of the relativistic energy equations: one positive and one negative. The positive solution describes waves which diverge from causes located in the past (retarded potentials), the negative one describes waves which diverge from causes located in the future (anticipated potentials).

¹ www.sintropia.it

In 1940 Luigi Fantappiè showed that waves diverging from the past are governed by the law of entropy, whereas waves converging towards the future are governed by a symmetrical law which Fantappiè named syntropy. It is interesting to note that at the macroscopic level entropy prevails, consequently time flows from the past to the future (Eddington's arrow of time) and anticipated waves (which move from the future to the past) are experienced as converging waves, attractors.

It is now known that when attractors are inserted in a geometrical system fractals take form and complex and organized patterns are generated. Fractals are intriguing because of their similarity with life patterns: the outline of a leaf, the growth of corals, the form of the brain and nerve terminations. In a similar way, studying the properties of syntropy, Fantappiè discovered that they coincide with the properties of life and that living systems evolve towards an increase of syntropy and a decrease of entropy. Syntropy consists in a force, opposed to entropy, which attracts living systems towards higher levels of organization and order. These findings were published in the volume "The Unitary Theory of the Physical and Biological World" first presented on 30 October 1942 at the Accademia d'Italia.

But, while life is governed by the law of syntropy, macrocosm is governed by the law of entropy. The result is that living systems have to fight for survival against an entropic environment which tends to cancel any form of organization and complexity.

In the paper "The Three Basic Needs of Life: Material, Love and Value"² it was argued that life has to satisfy three basic needs: material, love and value needs; when these needs are not met entropy prevails bringing life to an end. It is interesting to note that when these needs are partly satisfied specific forms of suffering are experienced: material suffering, depression and anguish. Life is seen as a system which evolves forced by the necessity to satisfy these three basic needs, and reduce suffering.

² Di Corpo U., *The Three Basic Needs of Life: Material, Love and Value*. Syntropy 2005; 1: 108-110.

It is significant to note that the “identity conflict” equation is solved when the unity with the universe is established:

$$\frac{I \times \text{universe}}{\text{universe}} = I$$

Studying the implications of this solution it was argued that the end goal towards which life evolves is the law of love, already found in the sacred books of the major religions.

It is important to emphasize that if living systems would respond only to causes located in the past (diverging waves, determinism) evolution would inevitably go towards an increase of entropy, whereas if the living system would respond only to causes located in the future (converging waves, finalism) life would already be at a destination and no evolution would be observed.

Syntropy opens a third possibility in which entropy (determinism and chance) interacts with syntropy (finalism and necessity) producing intelligent processes of growth towards forms which are always more complex, organized and evolved. In this way the conclusion that Darwinists and Creationists are both right and wrong is reached.

This third possibility can reconcile science and religion, materialism and spirituality, mind and heart and probably shows the direction towards which humanity and society will evolve: a society governed by the law of syntropy and love and not any more by the law of entropy and death.