

# **Life Is Organized Without** **Darwinian Transitions**

## CHAPTER 3

By Karl Duff – Aug 1, 2007

Darwin himself said, “If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight modifications, my theory would absolutely break down.” [Darwin, C. (1872) *The Origin of Species*, 6<sup>th</sup> ed (1962) Collier Books, New York, p. 182]

Darwin’s theory asserts that forms of life are modified by many millions of tiny infinitesimal chance mutations, each of which gains some reproductive or survivability advantage over their competitive forms, based on chance.

His theory predicts that there should be countless numbers of “transitional” forms of life signifying gradual change from one form of life to another. But study for the past many years (even from time of Aristotle) has revealed deep divisions between all forms of life. This has remained true even throughout the past 150 years since Darwin published his hypothesis. About 90% of the fossil record has been discovered since 1850 and still fails to discover intermediate forms. If there were transitional forms at one time or another, they have all utterly disappeared without trace. This would be an extremely unusual result from a truly random creation and extinction of new forms of life.

Many specific life design features also appear utterly impossible to hypothesize through a tiny step by step process. Examples are feathers, the amniotic egg, bat wings and the type of lungs in birds (the “avian” lung through which air passes in only one direction.)

Though there are occasional homologous similarities between different typological life forms, these do not imply transitional species. Examples are marsupials versus their placental counterparts. Only an expert can distinguish between the homology of the marsupial Tasmanian devil and its placental counterpart the wolf.

Still, it is tempting to postulate imagined transitional forms. Lacking scientific quantifiable degrees of separation between different species, genus, families, etc. it had until recently remained speculative whether or not any science might confirm or deny existence of transitional forms.

As the science of microbiology advanced subsequent to the 1950's, Darwinian scientists anticipated it could confirm transitional forms of organic molecules within different forms of life. But this has not proved to be the case. Divisions among microbiological systems are in fact more distinct even than the typological categories already commonly accepted for centuries.

Proteins such as we began to consider in the last chapter are the functional engines of life. Many types of proteins perform in each cell; oxidation, fat synthesis, building blocks for DNA, protein synthesis, etc.. (There are about fifteen proteins involved merely in blood clotting.) They are formed of long chains of amino acids, with specific sequences of amino acids in each position along the chain. Each protein's sequence is unique and fixed.

Commencing about 40 years ago, scientists began to catalogue the various amino acid sequences of all the proteins. It was found that for each particular type of protein, amino acid sequences varied from sequences found for the same protein in other species. (Imagine two long beaded necklaces laid alongside each other, each bead being compared with the corresponding adjacent one. The percentage of non-matching beads is then determined.) A strange phenomenon was found. First, there were no "primitive", intermediate or "transition" proteins found. Second, the percentage difference between like proteins in different species groups (i.e., mammals, birds, reptiles, insects, plants, yeasts) is almost precisely mathematically fixed! In other words, the percentage difference between fish and reptiles is essentially the same as between fish and man. There is no evidence that reptiles are intermediate. Mollusc proteins have the same percentage variation from lamprey, carp, frogs, chickens and kangaroos! Even bacteria turn out to be "equidistant" from all the other groups. Incredibly, lamprey is about the same percentage distance from fish as from man!

In a nutshell, there is complete absence of partially inclusive or intermediate classes of organic molecules. There is no molecular evidence of the classical Darwinian idea that amphibians derived from fish, reptiles from amphibians and so on to birds and mammals.

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For further reading on this fascinating topic, read Michael Denton's, "EVOLUTION", A Theory in Crisis. Chapter 12, "A Biochemical Echo of Typology".

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