

Origin of Species by Charles Darwin vs. Stellar Metamorphosis: Absence or Rarity of Transitional Varieties

Jeffrey J. Wolynski
Jeffrey.wolynski@yahoo.com
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Rockledge, FL 32955

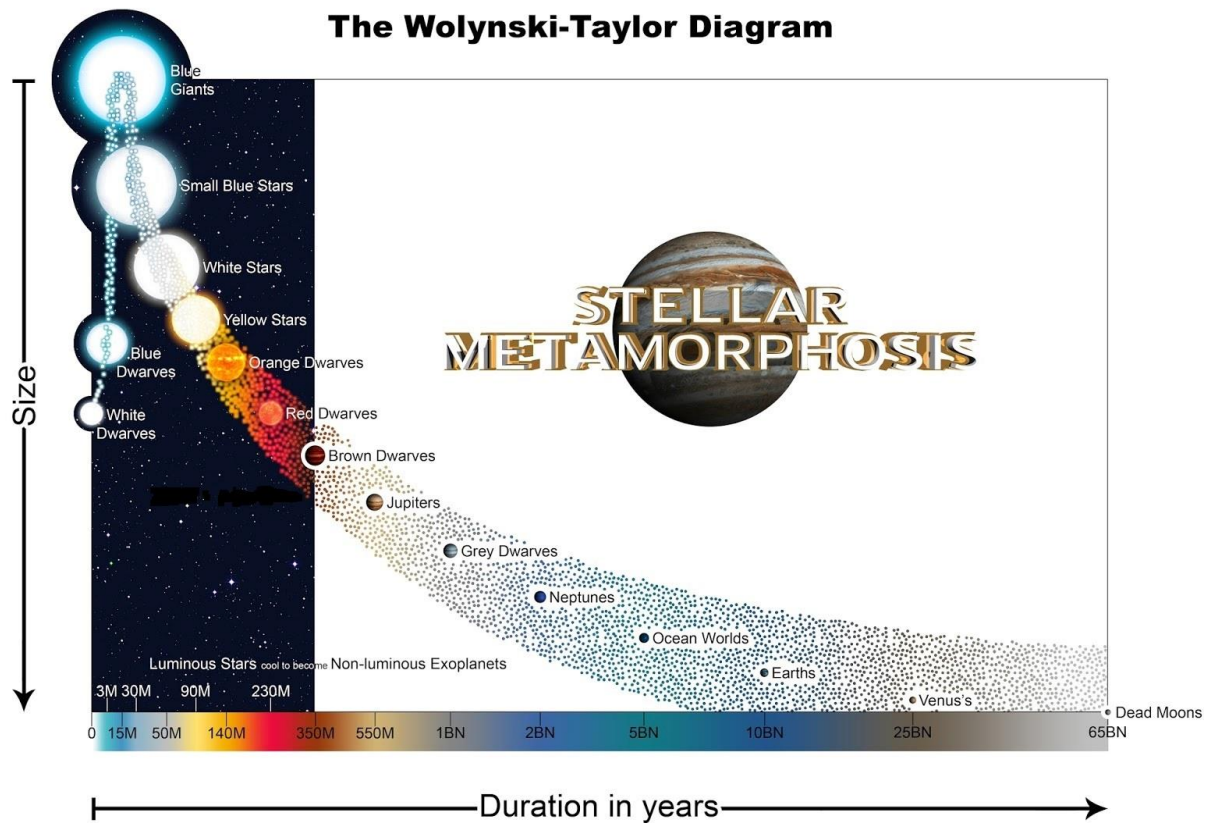
Abstract: A short parallel is drawn up between Darwin's Origin of Species and stellar metamorphosis in relation to the absence or rarity of transitional varieties. It is made clear in this paper that both are quite similar in their trouble, but can both be explained in light of their own progresses.

In Chapter 6, Difficulties on Theory^[1], it is mentioned that since organisms evolve over long periods of time into completely different ones, there should be species in transitional states found in the crust of the Earth. Unfortunately the problem is that the preservation of organic material will be haphazard at best, and include giant gaps of time in between the appearance of specific types of organisms. It is mentioned that the crust of the Earth is essentially a vast museum by Darwin, and this is true, but finding the transitional states of organisms in the Earth continues to be quite difficult to accomplish. This is all interesting because when Darwin wrote the book in the 1800's, he wasn't aware of the fact that we actually would find many early humanoids that were not so human, thus their "transitional states" are a real thing. They can be found and are continuously found even in modern times. Early mankind was not mankind, in fact, taking Darwin's conclusions to their extreme it means that all life on Earth is related to all life. Plants are our common ancestors, bugs, birds, dolphins, cheetahs, all have common ancestors, it all just depends on how far back you go to find the commonality. That being said, they are in essence not transitional states, but fully formed down their own lines of specialization and evolution. We won't be drawing the parallels with that, but only with the transitional states being absent or rare due to simply not enough information and data having been collected to present the theory completely. In comes the general theory.

With the general theory, the same problem was apparent. Astronomers were trying to solve the mystery of planet formation with only the solar system to draw conclusions. The planets as they were viewed, Uranus, Neptune, Jupiter, Sun, Venus, Mercury, Earth... they all appeared to rely on the Sun as they orbited it. Little did astronomers know there was a rarity and in actuality a complete absence of the transitional states of planets (stars). When astronomers look at the planets, they see objects that formed fully "as is", thus could not have transitioned or morphed into their current state from some previous state. They essentially take the creationist vs.

evolution approach in that the planets formed as we see them, just like human beings... we formed just as we are seen currently. They accept the idea that the Earth was created by a protoplanetary disk, yet ignore all the transitional states now observed in telescopes. Earth evolved to its current state. Jupiter evolved to its current state. Uranus evolved to its current state. We are not looking at one time, one place objects, we are viewing objects that took hundreds of millions of years to evolve. What we have here is not only that the Earth is a giant museum, but all of outer space is a real time, time machine. We can see what will become of the Earth, far, far into its future all the way to its complete destruction, as well as view its past, far, far into the past, even with our own eyes, no telescope required. That's how mother nature works, she hides her secrets in plain sight.

In a similar way to Darwin's transitional species being found in the ground in the vast museum called Earth, the transitional stars (astrons) are now being found in outer space. The general theory can now be fully expanded and replace the protoplanetary disk/nebular hypothesis, as the transitional states of astrons are rolling in, and the giant planetary evolution puzzle is being pieced together. To any astronomer reading this, please refer to the planets as evolutionary structures, because that is what they are, objects in different stages to their evolution. Here is a useful graph so that you can plot them and determine how old they actually are.



[1] <http://www.talkorigins.org/faqs/origin/chapter6.html>