

The Illustrious Hunter and the Darwins Paperback - Import, by dempster-w-j (Author) out of 5 stars 1 customer review.

On Dempster William James Dempster, known to his friends and associates as Jim, died aged 92 years in Dempster has gone down in the annals of both the history of transplant surgery and the history of the discovery of natural selection. At that time, it was Dempster who led the World in detailed research in kidney transplant surgery see Dempster ; Hamilton , p. Hopewell wrote of Dempster: He published more than a reviews and papers on the subject between and , gaining him worldwide recognition as a pioneer. His macro- and microscopic observations confirmed that rejection was an example of immune response, mediated by serum antibodies. Dempster knew that the science of tissue rejection was not yet ready. Dempster , was not anti-Darwinism because he totally accepted the veracity of the theory of natural selection as the best explanation for organic life forms. Used only with express written permission Jim Dempster and his wife Cherry. Julian Huxley, Ernst Mayr and several other distinguished biologists were responsible for this turn of affairs. What these biologists were now determined to do was to establish Charles Darwin as the only important initiator of evolution by natural selection. One particular scholar of the history of science reveals his own bias in a laughable example of desperate muddled thinking and failure to understand the importance of questing for veracity in history: Such efforts to denigrate Darwin misunderstand the whole point of the history of science: Matthew did suggest a basic idea of selection, but he did nothing to develop it; and he published it in an appendix to a book on the raising of trees for ship building. No one took him seriously, and he played no role in the emergence of Darwinism. Simple priority is not enough to earn a thinker a place in the history of science: Of the three, only Dempster graduated. Darwin went on to take up a new degree course at Cambridge. For some, that great error is enough to implicate him as a suspect in the great Piltdown Man science fraud. And that means that Dempster was, in one way or another, quite closely associated with what are arguably the two greatest science frauds of all time see Info. The Piltdown Man is a counterfeit combination of a pre-historic fossilized modern-man human skull and fossilized ape-like jaw discovered in an English gravel pit in Sussex in An anonymous hoaxer had cleverly combined an ape jaw with skull fragments of a modern man. The effect was to create the impression that modern humans may have branched from a common ancestor and developed a larger brain before becoming more humanoid. The Piltdown skull was the only such example of its kind. All other specimens that had been discovered suggested increased brain size followed other evolutionary development towards modern human appearance. In other words, apart from the Piltdown fossil, earlier human ancestors were found to have smaller craniums and smaller and more delicate human jawbones. The teeth in the ape jaw had been filed to give them the appearance of a human wear pattern. In the end, chemical investigations in the s at last proved that the cranium and jaw were of different ages. Between and Keith wrote the introduction to various printings of the Origin. And it was on Buxton Browne Farm that Dempster played a major role in pioneering transplant research Hopewell Dempster had trained in Edinburgh medical school, where he was a contemporary of Professor Dame Sheila Sherlock. On leaving the RAF after the war he sought further surgical training, as did so many of his contemporaries. Sheila, now working at Hammersmith, suggested he apply there. He did so successfully, and Prof. Ian Aird set him the task of investigating the fate of canine renal allografts, which later he wryly described as the worst job in the hospital. His animal work was carried out at the Buckston Browne Farm, the animal laboratory of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and he published over a hundred papers and reviews between and These included observations on the histological features of the rejection reaction; confirmation that it was an immune response mediated by serum antibodies; demonstration of the effect of irradiation; tolerance; the graft versus host reaction, and graft preservation. His work brought him worldwide recognition among fellow workers in the field although his contributions tend to have been overlooked, partly as the result of his warning against clinical transplantation just as it was due to take off. I say no more than that he had a feeling that the stage was not yet set for safe transplantation, and in that view he was correct, before the introduction of maintenance dialysis and chemotherapy for rejection. It was not until these provisions were met that patient survival from

transplantation could be regarded as completely acceptable. Joekes explains why: If I was bleeding, if I had acute nephritis, which was not my idea of how to set about it. And he made a large sum of money from this, which he gave to the College with a view that it should be altered to, Downe House and made a research laboratory. We started looking at what was considered to be the only way to getting a transplanted kidney - in the neck. This proved to be so and these kidneys worked perfectly normally. I was really there only looking after the functional and electrolytic point of view to see what was happening. We wrote two papers on this. One on the neck kidney, and then the kidney in the RIF [right iliac fossa] and tried to publish it in this country, but none of the journals would accept it. They said that transplantation was not for the likes of us, and that kidney transplantation was not I think, as I suggested, not quite British. So we had to send it to the *Acta Medica Scandinavica* where the papers were published eventually. I think a lot of people thought for a time that this work was being done in Scandinavia. Paul Harris Publishing, the company that published his first book on Matthew went in receivership two years later. *Glasgow Herald*. Unfortunately, Pentland Press also collapsed with unpaid debts in *see Mirror*. That fact is most important, because Darwin, who deployed the self-serving Appendix Myth, used the same four words to coin their only grammatically correct equivalent: Small wonder Darwin was so keen to spread his Appendix Myth. Dempster reasoned with a multitude of his own evidence that Matthew should be hailed as the true discoverer of natural selection, simply because he most certainly did more than merely enunciate it, he worked it out and published it in detail as a complex and fully comprehensive law of nature. Moreover, Matthew got it right and Darwin wrong when it came to comprehending the impact of geological disasters on species extinction and emergence. Rampino explains some of the detail. Dempster wrote that there is no need to accuse Darwin of plagiarising the work of Patrick Matthew because it is already well established that he acted badly in not citing his influencers in the first edition and other editions of the *Origin of Species*. Dempster, p. Without the help on the one hand of his great wealth and on the other of Hooker, Lyell, Lubbock, Blyth, Wallace and many others, it is doubtful whether Darwin, single-handed, could have avoided making a botch of his theory or even whether he could have had the *Origin* published. Even so, in spite of all the outside help, he retreated more and more towards Lamarckism. There is no need to charge Darwin with plagiarism. His scholarship and integrity were at fault in not providing all his references in the *Origin*: What one can say is that denigration of Patrick Matthew was unwarrantable and inexcusable. Why in the world would the scientific press, which is controlled on the precise topic of natural selection by known expert Darwinists - not wish to publish such a irrefutable, verifiable in the literature, bombshell of a discovery? Surely my manuscripts hailing this breakthrough in knowledge were not both flat rejected because they contain new and unique discoveries that blast to smithereens years worth of Darwinian-led knowledge gap-filling mythology? And, by association, it seems rather likely that, having experienced self-serving Darwinian brute censorship, that the respected scientist Jim Dempster was forced to resort to the vanity press as the only way to publish his superbly informative scientific books in an age before platform-levelling e-books took off. In his third book on Matthew, Dempster told some of the story of the naturalist John Hunter, but that book is really little more than a vehicle to once again explain just how much original material Matthew wrote on the subject of organic evolution. As Matthew, p. I read each through twice before starting and a third time before ending. Soon I will read them again. The University of California Press. *Transmutation of species*]. Transcribed by Kees Rookmaaker. *Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of London. The Story of Science and the Royal Society.*

Chapter 2 : The Illustrious Awards – The Most Coveted!

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Smith, Berkeley College President as part of his opening remarks at the ceremony. Fifty distinguished Latinos were honored with Illustrious Awards in ten 10 areas: The project includes a commemorative Tribute Journal and an original film-documentary showcasing the stories of men and women who have advanced our collective struggle for dignity and equality, enriched the quality of our lives with their knowledge and entrepreneurship, and expressed our shared humanity through words, music, art, craft and calling. Both, the Journal and the documentary are more than a collection of photos, film footage and stories. They offer a collective narrative of the multiple ways we have succeeded by contributing to our communities, to the nation, to mankind. The journeys of the famous, and the not-so-famous individuals featured, matter even more to us than their names or faces. They inspire all of us to pursue excellence, not for fame or recognition, but moved by our desire, as Latinos and as Americans, to leave this world a better place than we found it. The Late Frank Bonilla, Ph. Honored with a Lifetime Illustrious Awards in Leadership in higher Education In-Memoriam, for being one of the greatest pioneering educators and visionaries of our time. Veras has published nine books, and has thirty-eight unedited books. Diaz was honored with a Lifetime Illustrious Awards in Political Religious Pioneering for his extraordinary accomplishment, among others, of being the first Latino Evangelical Pastor elected to public office in the United States. Maria Teresa and Nestor Montilla, Sr. Photo by Eduardo Hoepelman. At the ceremony, a page full color commemorative journal was released to honorees and attendees who filled to capacity the Harold M. Maria Teresa and Nestor Montilla, Sr.: Unlike anything I have seen before. It should definitely be replicated in other parts of the country. Morales was among the honorees. His life story and contributions were exalted in the commemorative journal and included in the presentation. Over the years, ILS has actively promoted and advanced the achievements of our community, while providing support for the next generation of Hispanic leaders that will help The Bronx continue its prosperity and upward trend. Heartfelt thanks to Dr. Maria Teresa, Nestor Montilla, Sr. The distinguished and diverse Latino individuals honored in this, and the previous two installments of The Illustrious are a testament of Latino leadership and diversity of abilities in all segments of society: Maria Teresa and Nestor Montilla Sr.

Chapter 3 : Dysology: Jim Dempster on Charles Darwin's Replication of Matthew's Breakthrough

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THE subject of inheritance is an immense one, and has been treated by many authors. Prosper Lucas, runs to the length of pages. We must confine ourselves to certain points which have an important bearing on the general subject of variation, both with domestic and natural productions. It is obvious that a variation which is not inherited throws no light on the derivation of species, nor is of any service to man, except in the case of perennial plants, which can be propagated by buds. If animals and plants had never been domesticated, and wild ones alone had been observed, we should probably never have heard the saying, that "like begets like. For, as has often been remarked, probably no two individuals are VOL. B [page] 2 identically the same. All wild animals recognise each other, which shows that there is some difference between them; and when the eye is well practised, the shepherd knows each sheep, and man can distinguish a fellow-man out of millions on millions of other men. Some authors have gone so far as to maintain that the production of slight differences is as much a necessary function of the powers of generation, as the production of offspring like their parents. This view, as we shall see in a future chapter, is not theoretically probable, though practically it holds good. The saying that "like begets like" has in fact arisen from the perfect confidence felt by breeders, that a superior or inferior animal will generally reproduce its kind; but this very superiority or inferiority shows that the individual in question has departed slightly from its type. The whole subject of inheritance is wonderful. When a new character arises, whatever its nature may be, it generally tends to be inherited, at least in a temporary and sometimes in a most persistent manner. What can be more wonderful than that some trifling peculiarity, not primordially attached to the species, should be transmitted through the male or female sexual cells, which are so minute as not to be visible to the naked eye, and afterwards through the incessant changes of a long course of development, undergone either in the womb or in the egg, and ultimately appear in the offspring when mature, or even when quite old, as in the case of certain diseases? Or again, what can be more wonderful than the well-ascertained fact that the minute ovule of a good milking cow will produce a male, from whom a cell, in union with an ovule, will produce a female, and she, when mature, will have large mammary glands, yielding an abundant supply of milk, and even milk of a particular quality? Nevertheless, the real subject of surprise is, as Sir H. Holland has well remarked,¹ not that a character should be inherited, but that any should ever fail to be inherited. In a future chapter, devoted to an hypothesis which I have termed pangensis, an attempt will be made to show the means by which characters of all kinds are transmitted from generation to generation. The breeders of animals would smile at such simplicity; and if they condescended to make any answer, might ask what would be the chance of winning a prize if two inferior animals were paired together? They might ask whether the half-wild Arabs were led by theoretical notions to keep pedigrees of their horses? Why have pedigrees been scrupulously kept and published of the Shorthorn cattle, and more recently of the Hereford breed? Is it an illusion that these recently improved animals safely transmit their excellent qualities even when crossed with other breeds? Even with the Game-cock pedigrees of famous strains were formerly kept, and extended back for a century. With pigs, the Yorkshire and Cumberland breeders "preserve and print pedigrees;" and to show how such highly-bred animals are valued, I may mention that Mr. Brown, who won all the first prizes for small breeds at Birmingham in , sold a young sow and boar of his breed to Lord Ducie for 43 guineas; the sow alone was afterwards sold to the Rev. Thursby for 65 guineas; who writes, "she paid me very well, having sold her produce for l. In fact, the whole art of breeding, from which such great results have been attained during the present century, depends on the inheritance of each small 2 Mr. For pigs, see Mr. B 2 [page] 4 detail of structure. It is hardly possible, within a moderate compass, to impress on the mind of those who have not attended to the subject, the full conviction of the force of inheritance which is slowly acquired by rearing animals, by studying the many treatises which have been published on the various domestic animals, and by conversing with breeders. I will select a few facts of the kind, which, as far as I can

judge, have most influenced my own mind. With man and the domestic animals, certain peculiarities have appeared in an individual, at rare intervals, or only once or twice in the history of the world, but have reappeared in several of the children and grandchildren. Thus Lambert, "the porcupine man," whose skin was thickly covered with warty projections, which were periodically moulted, had all his six children and two grandsons similarly affected. Colonel Hallam⁷ has described a race of two-legged pigs, "the hinder extremities being entirely wanting;" and this deficiency was transmitted through three generations. I have seen only second-hand accounts of the two grandsons. Sedgwick, in a paper to which I shall hereafter often refer, states that four generations were affected, and in each the males alone. If this be so, and the occurrence of the same unusual character in the child and parent cannot be attributed to both having been exposed to the same unusual conditions, then the following problem is worth consideration, as showing that the result cannot be due, as some authors have supposed, to mere coincidence, but must be consequent on the members of the same family inheriting something in common in their constitution. Let the population consist of sixty millions, composed, we will assume, of ten million families, each containing six members. On these data, Professor Stokes has calculated for me that the odds will be no less than millions to 1 that in the ten million families there will not be even a single family in which one parent and two children will be affected by the peculiarity in question. But numerous cases could be given, in which several children have been affected by the same rare peculiarity with one of their parents; and in this case, more especially if the grandchildren be included in the calculation, the odds against mere coincidence become something prodigious, almost beyond enumeration. In some respects the evidence of inheritance is more striking when we consider the reappearance of trifling peculiarities. Hodgkin formerly told me of an English family in which, for many generations, some members had a single lock differently coloured from the rest of the hair. I knew an Irish gentleman, who, on the right side of his head, had a small white lock in the midst of his dark hair: But it is superfluous to give instances; every shade of expression, which may often be seen alike in parents and children, tells the same story. On what a curious combination of corporeal structure, mental character, and training, must handwriting depend! A great collector of franks assured me that in his collection there were several franks of father and son hardly distinguishable except by their dates. Hofacker, in Germany, remarks on the inheritance of handwriting; and it has even been asserted that English boys when taught to write in France naturally cling to their English manner of writing. Peculiar manners pass into tricks, and several instances could be given of their inheritance; as in the case, often quoted, of the father who generally slept on his back, with his right leg crossed over the left, and whose daughter, whilst an infant in the cradle, followed exactly the same habit, though an attempt was made to cure her. A boy had the singular habit, when pleased, of rapidly moving his fingers parallel to each other, and, when much excited, of raising both hands, with the fingers still moving, to the sides of his face on a level with the eyes; this boy, when almost an old man, could still hardly resist this trick when much pleased, but from its absurdity concealed it. He had eight children. I never heard of any one excepting this one man and his little daughter who had this strange habit; and certainly imitation was in this instance out of the question. Some writers have doubted whether those complex mental attributes, on which genius and talent depend, are inherited, even when both parents are thus endowed. But he who will read Mr. Unfortunately it matters not, as far as inheritance is concerned, how injurious a quality or structure may be if compatible with life. No one can read the many treatises¹² on hereditary disease and doubt this. A long catalogue could be given of all sorts of inherited malformations and of predisposition to various diseases. With gout, fifty per cent. Garrod, inherited, and a greater percentage in private practice. Every one knows how often insanity runs in families, and some of the cases given by Mr. Sedgwick are awful, "as of a surgeon, whose brother, father, and four paternal uncles were all insane, the latter dying by suicide; of a Jew, whose father, mother, and six brothers and sisters were all mad; and in some other cases several members of the same family, during three or four successive generations, have committed suicide. Garrod on Gout is quoted in these articles. In this latter respect I may mention an odd case given by a good observer,¹³ in which the fault lay in the offspring, and not in the mother: To begin with the latter: I have heard of a family in which parents and children were affected by drooping eyelids, in so peculiar a manner, that they could not see without throwing their heads backwards; and Sir. Carlisle¹⁴ specifies a pendulous fold to the eyelids as inherited. Holland,¹⁵ "where the father had a

singular elongation of the upper eyelid, seven or eight children were born with the same deformity; two or three other children having it not. With respect to the eye itself, the highest authority in England, Mr. Bowman, has been so kind as to give me the following remarks on certain inherited imperfections. First, hypermetropia, or morbidly long sight: This state occurs congenitally, or at a very early age, often in several children of the same family, where one of the parents has presented it. This condition is not commonly congenital, but comes on in youth, the liability to it being well known to be transmissible from parent to child. The change from the spherical to the ovoidal shape seems the immediate consequence. 13 Marshall, quoted by Youatt in his work on Cattle, Bowman, has been ably described and spoken of as hereditary by Dr. Donders, of Utrecht, whose work was published in English by the Sydenham Society in When both parents are myopic Mr. Bowman has observed the hereditary tendency in this direction to be heightened, and some of the children to be myopic at an earlier age or in a higher degree than their parents. Thirdly, squinting is a familiar example of hereditary transmission: Fourthly, Cataract, or opacity of the crystalline lens, is commonly observed in persons whose parents have been similarly affected, and often at an earlier age in the children than in the parents. Occasionally more than one child in a family is thus afflicted, one of whose parents or other relation presents the senile form of the complaint. When cataract affects several members of a family in the same generation, it is often seen to commence at about the same age in each; e. Bowman also informs me that he has occasionally seen, in several members of the same family, various defects in either the right or left eye; and Mr. White Cooper has often seen peculiarities of vision confined to one eye reappearing in the same eye in the offspring. Sedgwick, and from Dr. Congenital absence of the iris has likewise been transmitted for three generations, a cleft-iris for four generations, being limited in this latter case to the males of the family. Opacity of the cornea and congenital smallness of the eyes have been inherited. Portal records a curious case, in which a father and two sons were rendered blind, whenever the head was bent downwards, apparently owing to the crystalline lens, with its capsule, slipping through an unusually large pupil into the anterior chamber of the eye. Day-blindness, or imperfect vision under a bright light, is inherited, as is night-blindness, or an incapacity to see except under a strong light: Cunier, of this latter defect having affected eighty-five members of the same family during six generations. The singular incapacity of distinguishing colours, which has been called Daltonism, is notoriously hereditary, and has been traced through five generations, in which it was confined to the female sex. With respect to the colour of the iris: The iris of one eye being of a different colour from that of the other, and the iris being spotted, are cases which have been inherited. Sedgwick gives, in addition, on the 17 Quoted by Mr. Osborne, 19 the following curious instance of strong inheritance: Lucas emphatically remarks that there is not one single faculty of the eye which is not subject to anomalies; and not one which is not subjected to the principle of inheritance. Bowman agrees with the general truth of this proposition; which of course does not imply that all malformations are necessarily inherited; this would not even follow if both parents were affected by an anomaly which in most cases was transmissible. Even if no single fact had been known with respect to the inheritance of disease and malformations by man, the evidence would have been ample in the case of the horse. And this might have been expected, as horses breed much quicker than man, are matched with care, and are highly valued. I have consulted many works, and the unanimity of the belief by veterinaries of all nations in the transmission of various morbid tendencies is surprising. Authors, who have had wide experience, give in detail many singular cases, and assert that contracted feet, with the numerous contingent evils, of ring-bones, curbs, splints, spavin, founder and weakness of the front legs, roaring or broken and thick wind, melanosis, specific ophthalmia, and blindness the great French veterinary Huzard going so far as to say that a blind race could soon be formed, crib-biting, jibbing, and ill-temper, are all plainly hereditary.

Chapter 4 : Dysology: After the Big Data Bombshell

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This duck-billed oddity is like a mammal, a bird, and a reptile all in one species. Since then, the platypus has stood as an iconic conundrum in natural history. In the dusk of the evening I took a stroll along a chain of ponds, which in this dry country represented the course of a river, and had the good fortune to see several of the famous *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. They were diving and playing about the surface of the water, but showed so little of their bodies, that they might easily have been mistaken for water-rats. Not only do these furry animals actually lay eggs like a bird, the young feed on breast milk like a mammal and make venom like a snake. Although the platypus has been an evolutionary conundrum, the structure of the platypus genome has now been deciphered. In comparing the platypus genome with genomes of the human, mouse, dog, opossum, and chicken, researchers found that the platypus shares 82 percent of its genes with these animals. Lastly, the male platypus has spurs on its hind legs loaded with lethal venom, rising from duplicate reptilian-like genes. The platypus exemplifies how similar genes in different species produce the same function. The question is how does genetic identification clarify the evolutionary place of the platypus? The answer is it does not. You have got these reptilian repeat patterns and these more recently evolved milk genes and independent evolution of the venom. It all points to how idiosyncratic evolution is. Classifying the platypus into an evolutionary paradigm has been a challenge. But as weird as this animal looks, its genome sequence is priceless for understanding how mammalian biological processes evolved. No wonder Darwin struggled with the platypus knowing that it contradicting his theory of natural selection—the Platypus should have become extinct. Even in the context of the gene-centric Modern Synthesis theory, genetics seems to play an array of confounding evolution roles. In the butterfly, similar genes are associated with different forms and functions. In the octopus, different genetics results in similar forms and functions. In the platypus, the same genes in different species are associated with the same functions. Genes are independent, not sequential. After years since the publication of *The Origin of Species*, the Platypus continues to strike terror in the evolution industry. Jerry Coyne, the consummate neo-Darwinist, in *Why Evolution is True* never even mentions the Platypus—for good reasons. References available upon request.

Chapter 5 : Darwin's Tortoise Dies After Years - CBS News

Darwin's illustrious trailblazer. it caused a bigger rumpus than Charles Darwin's On The Origin of Species by dragging evolution out of the closet and into the drawing room.

Science is truly an adventure in understanding and in making scientific discoveries, but to be successful one must be impeccably honest and truthful and must be openly objective to a diverse and broad range of ideas, both in current discussion and in the treasury of science history. So you have to be very careful about that. You just have to be honest in a conventional way after that. And this is our responsibility as scientists, certainly to other scientists, and I think to laymen. Beccaloni went curiously further to reveal also his unawareness of the fact that other published experts on organic evolution have for over years fully admitted that Matthew did discover and describe the entire theory of natural selection. Darwin ; , Wallace , Calman ; a , Zon , Dempster , , Hallpike , Dawkins , Wainwright ; Every one of these notable expert authors explained that Matthew had discovered and published the entire detailed and complex hypothesis of natural selection 29 years before Darwin replicated it in the Origin of Species. On Gumption Cock and Forsdyke , pp. Lock was in no way alarmed. This has been an attitude of busy scientists both in the past and in our own time. This was a great honour for me personally felt, since many famous thinkers - including Bertrand Russell - have given Memorial Sunday Lectures to the Ethical Society at Conway Hall see the first 25 here. I am doubly honoured in that I have been invited back to Conway Hall - next time to talk about my work on stolen goods markets - at one of the first in a new series of Sunday Debates in The Ethical Society began as a dissident congregation in rebellion against the doctrine of eternal hell. I think some Darwinists think I am destined to go there for my heresy against Darwin and Wallace. After I politely reminded him of this, he sat and pouted. Should we not equally apply to these men the civil law test of reasonable probability and the criminal law test of beyond reasonable doubt? Of course we should. It is only right that we should. Darwin and Wallace should be allowed no special pleading in a fair historical hearing! So people commit science fraud. And Darwin was no paragon of honesty. We now know that. We noticed upon closer examination that the cases failed to conform to the model of science implied by the conventional wisdom. Logic, replication, peer review, objectivity - all had been successfully defied by the scientific forgers, often for extended periods of time. How had they managed to get so far for so long? In fits and starts social science has advanced human knowledge a great deal over the years. Nevertheless, much of what we think we have learned will certainly change over the next 50 or years. How we go about our business, on the other hand, and the methods we employ to advance our knowledge, will be largely the same. An awareness of how and when to question and a recognition of what it takes to truly know something are among the most important elements of what constitutes an educated person. Social scientists, I believe may be in the best position to instill them. A Bombshell for the History of Science Solving problems with new technology often involves thinking about ways to make the technology work for you in ways never imagined by its inventors. The telling questions that follow this are: All that matters is not MY subjective opinion but that of the scientific community and wider public - who now are called upon to weigh ALL the evidence not to cherry pick only what suits them and then decide 1 whether or not it is right to conclude that Matthew now has full priority over Darwin and Wallace as the newly proven sole independent original discoverer of the full hypothesis of natural selection? And 2 whether or not Darwin and Wallace committed science fraud. It would be from a dreadfully uninformed, or else highly disingenuous, point e. Dawkins , that any would insist upon asking why, if he fully understood its great significance, Matthew did not trumpet his ground-breaking discovery from the rooftops. Darwin met and corresponded with Chambers, who even gave Darwin a copy of his secretly authored book. Moreover, Selby sat on committees with Darwin and shared membership of the same associations see Sutton for the full details. Surely that is a more likely than not scenario. The human understanding when it has once adopted an opinion either as being the received opinion or as being agreeable to itself draws all things else to support and agree with it. And though there be a greater number and weight of instances to be found on the other side, yet these it either neglects and despises, or else by some distinction sets aside and rejects, in order that by this great and pernicious predetermination

the authority of its former conclusions may remain inviolate. I am no exception that to rule. Any believing Nullius is unfairly biased should critique it accordingly - but with honesty, integrity and evidence not with mere rhetoric, pseudo-scholarship and ignorance of the literature and lazy gumption intolerance peacocking. Therefore, to refute the evidence that Darwin and Wallace are not independent discoverers of natural selection, and to refute the additional evidence that they committed science fraud, those defending Darwin and Wallace are required now to do more than write un-evidenced and pseudo-scholarly cherry-picking and hard fact avoiding rhetoric. Instead they must now deploy gumption and scientific expertise to personally explain precisely and in fully evidenced detail exactly why they believe the experts are wrong about Matthew having fully discovered and articulated the complete hypothesis of natural selection. If reasonably skeptical experts on the biology of organic evolution can uniquely achieve that breakthrough then they must make yet another by using their scientific knowledge and expertise to disprove that the Darwin Defense Trinity is irrational. Moreover, all such explaining away would need, objectively, to take into account, and so weigh in the balance of reasonable probability for science fraud, the fact that Darwin told six lies to achieve primacy over Matthew, had a prior history of academic dishonesty, sought to change the scientific rules of priority so that better known naturalist such as he would be automatically awarded priority over original first discoverers such as Matthew. *The Magazine of Natural History*. *The Magazine of Natural History: Fraud and Deceit in Science*. British Association, Dundee Meeting, David Winter and Son. *The Story of Science and the Royal Society*. *J Evolutionary Concepts in the Nineteenth Century*.

Chapter 6 : HMS Illustrious (R06) - Wikipedia

If "The illustrious hunter and the Darwins" is a book, it is a book whose title and front cover leads the reader to expect a re-issue of nineteenth century writings.

In the new introduction to edition, Mary relates the origin of the story, makes reference to galvanism and, again, to Dr. During one of these various doctrines were discussed, and among others the nature of the principle of life, and wheter there was any probability of its ever being discovered and communicated. They talked of the experiments of Dr. He believed that, under certain circumstances, microscopic life could arise from non-living matter in a very short span of time: Some of the microscopic animals are said to remain dead for many days or weeks, when the fluid in which they existed is dried up, and quickly to recover life and motion by the fresh addition of water and warmth. [DARWIN E. Commentarius, where he presented his ideas on the relation between electric forces and the contraction of animal muscles. Then in his work he argued that muscles contain electricity and compared them to a Leyden bottle, whose external surface is charged with negative electricity and its internal surface with positive electricity, according to a metaphor drawn from physics which, though strongly criticised, had been employed especially by John Walsh in his work on electric fish. The nerve is the conductor of this bottle and together with the blood vessels provides the muscles with electricity. Now, was the whole body an electrical circuit? Which was the origin of this animal electricity? Did apparently inanimate matter have the potential for life? Whence, I often asked myself, did the principles of life proceed? He exhibited the results of his findings in Paris and then moved to London where he continued his galvanic experiments. He had recently been appointed honorary member of the Royal Humane Society, a philanthropic society founded in by renowned doctors and sponsored by the government, whose mission was that of finding new cures for people experiencing drowning or suffocation, as they frequently occurred in mines or in the channels as well as on the sea. Hutchins, Mr Cuthbertson and others able men, subjected it to the following experiments, the galvanic power being in all of them supplied by three troughs, combined together, each of which contained forty plates of zinc, and as many of copper; the interposed fluid was diluted muriatic acid. On applying the conductors to the ear and to the rectum, such violent muscular contractions were excited, as almost to give the appearance of re-animation! Erasmus Darwin, a professional physician and one of British foremost practitioners, had analysed the function of living beings in many of his works and had described animal motion not as a mechanical or chemical power, but as an intrinsic stimulus connected with the concepts of irritation, sensation, volition and association. Darwin and Galvani believed in an organism understood as a dynamic system of communication, with a proper internal organisation based on the brain. In the , after the publication of his treatise Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life, Darwin became the most famous medical man. Since the publication of the highly praised science fictional poem, The Botanic Garden, he had already been recognised as one of the leading English poets of the day. Darwin wrote also a treatise on scientific agriculture, Phytologia which was highly appreciated by the chemist Humphry Davy. It was Darwin who first explained the formation of clouds and who described the entire process of photosynthesis in plants. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society, where he had presented several writings since In , along with his son, Robert, the father-to-be of the illustrious Charles, he gave a report concerning the ocular spectrum. A convinced pacifist, he opposed any form of tyranny and oppression, and promoted American rights for independence and the anti-slavery campaign in favour of which, in , thanks to his friend Josiah Wedgewood, he created a medal with the image of a chained slave and the inscription: Darwin was accused of being a Jacobin and, in , four years after the eight-month suspension of the Habeas Corpus and the imprisonment of twelve reformists, Pitt Canning, then the Foreign Office vice-secretary, and H. Ellis, published a pamphlet against him and against the famous radical philosopher William Godwin, The Love of Triangles, which appeared on the Anti-Jacobin. Likewise Jacobinian was the motto Erasmus chose for his family: E conchis omnia, which clearly mirrored his evolutionist opinions regarding the origin of the world, opinions apparently neglected for a long time by his celebrated nephew Charles [DARWIN C. Erasmus was also very competent in the field of electricity, and above all that of atmospheric electricity. He attended

lessons by Whytt and Cullen while studying medicine at Edinburgh from to On these accounts I do not think the experiments conclusive, which were lately published by Galvani, Volta, and others, to show a similitude between the spirit of animation, which contracts the muscular fibres, and the electric fluid. Since the electric fluid may act only as a more potent stimulus exciting the muscular fibres into action, and not by supplying them with a new quantity of the spirit of life [DARWIN E. According to Darwin, nothing can act, where it does not exist; for to act includes to exist; and therefore the particles of the muscular fibre 'cannot affect each other without the influence of some intermediate agent; this agent is here termed the spirit of animation, or sensoria! Neither electrical and magnetic attractions nor cohesion and elasticity apply to animal fibres contraction: The latter usually excluded a cerebral circuit extending to the spinalmarrow and to sensorial organs in particular. By the word stimulus, in fact, Darwin does not only mean the application of external bodies to our organs of sense and muscular fibres, which excites into action the sensoria! In describing the four sensoria! Consistent with such a view, Darwin highlights the relevant role played by the galvanic pile, when dealing with attraction and repulsion between electrical ethers, while acknowledging that it appears from the experiments discovered by Galvani, which have hence the name of galvanism, that animal flesh, and particularly perhaps the nerves, both of which are composed of much carbon and water, are the most perfect conductors yet discovered [DARWIN, E. He developed the first comprehensive theory of biological evolution: His theory of evolution, formulated in , was divulged for the first time in the first volume of the medical treatise Zoonomia, and then in Temple of Nature. According to this theory, life had developed itself over the course of million of centuries, evolving from microscopic corpuscles which spontaneously grew in primordial seas, into fish and amphibians, then animals living on earth, to culminate into human beings. Such analysis then carne to encompass also the social ambit, where the human being is the protagonist. In Zoonomia, through the analysis of the mutations of forms in animal life, Darwin highlighted how change is the dominant factor of natural processes, in accordance with what Davy had argued regarding chemical phenomena. Concupiscence, hunger, and safety are the forces that control change: Darwin even dealt with sexual selection, which prescribes that males fight each other for the exclusive possession of females, so as to allow the strongest to perpetuate the species, ameliorating it. There, he expounded his theory of spontaneous vitality, supporting it with a number of experimental observations. But in Botanic Garden as well as in Temple of Nature, Darwin also voiced a vision of the human being suitable for an age characterized by machines and technical inventions, a Promethean vision of boundless possibilities, which relegated God to a distant and blurred entity. All this resulted in the banning of Zoonomia. The Temple of Nature, published in when deism and democracy appeared unacceptable to English society, was condemned for its anti-religious views and, after a third edition in , was out of print in Great Britain until ! Mimosa, Sensitive Plant, The Cloud, and especially Prometheus Unbound, all show how deeply and persistently the romantic poet was affected by Darwin. A point that Darwin further explains in the explicative note on reproduction: The mystery of reproduction, which alone distinguishes organic life from mechanic or chemic action, is yet wrapt in darkness. During the composition of organic bodies, where there exists a due degree of warmth with moisture, new microscopic animals of the most minute kind are produced; and these possess the wonderful power of the reproduction, or of producing animals similar to themselves in their general structure, but with frequent additional improvements; which the preceding parent might in some measure have acquired by his habits of life or accidental situation [DARWIN E. In his description of the classical experiments carried out by Buffon, Reamur, Ingenhouz, Priestley, and Edgeworth, Darwin took as examples the vorticella 'named after their wheel-like shape. He referred to them as: In this state it is of a globulous shape, exceeds not the bigness of a grain of sand, and no signs of life appear; but being put into water, in the space of half an hour a languid motion begins, the globule tums itself about, lengthens itself by slow degrees, assumes the form of a lively maggot, and most commonly in a few minutes afterwards puts out its wheel, swimming vigorously through the water as if in search of food; or else, fixing itself by the tail, works the wheels in such a manner as to bring its food to its mouth [DARWIN E. In her Introduction, Mary Shelley wrote: This is then the principle of life, a principle which originates from and leads back to, death. Immediately after receiving the spark, this human being comes to life, can move, is capable of understanding and learning as he later fully exhibits. From this

point of view, the best philosophical source is to be traced in Locke, whose work Mary was assiduously reading during the composition of *Frankenstein*. Yet, it is also easy to perceive behind this kind of animation and learning process once again the influence of Darwin, a disciple of Locke himself. Darwin was the first to include in the science of life such a fundamental principle – the fibrous contraction in where sense, brain, and motion are concentrated. Therefore, the spirit of animation is not a principle; rather, it is a psychophysiological condition of living organisms, including human beings. In the first canto of *Temple of Nature*: Thus, the spirit of animation plays a central role in a theory of cognition going back to Brown, to Beddoes, and to William and John Hunter on the one hand, while on the other hand it is greatly influenced by Hartley and, to a lesser extent, by Locke and Hume [SMITH]. From this point of view, the note upon the analysis of articulated sounds – which refers to the lines: Thus the monster describes them: As a matter of fact, Darwin commented on sounds: I perceived that the words they spoke sometimes produced pleasure or pain, smiles or sadness, in the minds and countenances of the hearers. Thus Erasmus explains how language works: Next to each thought associate sounds accords. And forms the dulcet symphony of words In the explicative note, following Locke once again, Darwin clarified that language and learning go hand in hand: According to the audacious parable conceived by Mary Shelley, as soon as the miserable creature could speak, it attempted to read difficult texts which brought about ideas, feelings, and emotions: Wells are among those who explicitly made references to *Frankenstein* in their works. King-Hele, though, traces this new literary genre even farther back, to Erasmus Darwin! His writings expose a full vindication of industrial society, rationalized through social biology. Through incessant, gradual modifications, the general animation on of life makes the evolutionary process possible. Moreover, even though the endless mutual competition of organic forms causes struggle, destruction, and extinction, the Darwinian law of competition should in principle always result in some kind of improvement. According to Roy Porter, Erasmus Darwin was concerned to rescue man from the aspersion of being nothing other than a machine. Within the nineteenth-century cultural panorama, Schelling, Hegel, Schopenhauer, Ritter and also Muller discussed galvanism from the point of view of the philosophy of nature. Darwin also deeply affected German thought, especially Muller and Ritter. The bibliographical indications provided here refer strictly to the issues discussed in the article. On the influence of the scientists H. IX, London, ; G. Callow, , Appendix, pp. *Annual Register*, February I fluidi della vita: *Collected Letters of Samuel Taylor Coleridge*, vol. *First Lines of the Practice of Physics*, 4 vols. *A Treatise of the Materia Medica*, 2 vols. *Edinburgh Review*, III, , pp. *Medical and Physical Journal* The , vol. Rane, *torpedini e scintille*: Mary Shelley, London, John Munay. *Frankenstein or, the Modern Prometheus*, The Text, ed. Neuroscience in the 18th Century, Whitaker H.

Tuesday, 19 December

Share Most of us think of science as the enterprise of seeking truth by formulating hypotheses and testing them against the evidence. This is empirical science. It has broadened and deepened our understanding of the world, and, together with human creativity, it has contributed to the advances in technology and medicine on which modern civilization depends. Sometimes, however, science is defined as the enterprise of providing natural explanations for everything – that is, accounting for all phenomena in terms of material objects and the physical forces among them. In principle, however, this is only a limitation on method; it is not a claim about reality, which can include entities that defy explanations restricted to material objects and physical forces. In practice, however, many scientists assume that they will ultimately find natural explanations for everything. This assumption is not merely methodological. It is equivalent to materialistic philosophy, which regards material objects and physical forces as the only realities; mind, free will, spirit, and God are illusions. Materialistic philosophy also has no place for intelligent design ID – the view that some features of the world and of living things are due to an intelligent cause rather than to unguided natural processes. For example, in 1852, Science said that the Sun revolves around the Earth. In 1869, Science said that some living things such as maggots originate by spontaneous generation. In 1928, Science said that Newtonian mechanics explains the behavior of everything from single atoms to the whole universe. Now Science says that everything about living things can be explained materialistically. We are now told that evolution has been confirmed by overwhelming evidence. The lack of evidence for macroevolution became obvious at a November meeting of evolutionary biologists at the prestigious Royal Society of London. ID was excluded from consideration. In 1981, I wrote a book about ten icons of evolution that exaggerated, misrepresented, or even faked the evidence. By 1981, all of these were empirically dead, and they should have been removed from science textbooks. Instead, they still stalk the halls of our educational institutions, like zombies, and they are still being used to indoctrinate our children in evolution and materialistic science. There are other icons of evolution, too. The DNA double helix has become an icon, used to convince people that DNA determines everything about us and that DNA mutations provide the raw materials for evolution, even though biologists have long known that DNA is just part of the story. The human appendix and the human retina have long been used to convince people that our bodies are full of junk due to unguided evolution, yet the appendix helps us fight harmful bacteria and the retina is a marvel of optical engineering. Resistance to antibiotics is widely advertised as an icon of evolution, but it illustrates only microevolution. Some biologists now claim that cancer is an example of macroevolution, but cancer leads to the exact opposite of what evolution is supposed to accomplish. Using cancer as an icon of evolution is like saying I have a theory for the evolution of modern civilization and my best evidence is Night of the Living Dead. This is zombie science. It grows out of materialistic science, and it corrupts science education. John Murray, , , John Murray, , I: John Murray, , Darwin, Origin of Species , Jonathan Wells, Icons of Evolution: Why much of what we teach about evolution is wrong Regnery Publishing, More Icons of Evolution. It is published here with the permission of Jonathan Wells.

Chapter 8 : Erasmus Darwin - Erasmus Darwin Poems - Poem Hunter

'Evolutionary Concepts in the Nineteenth Century' is essential reading for anyone interested in seeing further than the fallacious pens of biased Darwinists who, never having read a word of Matthew's original book, insist on parroting Darwin's snaky lie Matthew merely buried his ideas in one or two scattered passages in the book's Appendix.

His wife came from the illustrious Wedgewood family, who were well known for making the famous blue China pottery for royalty. Downe Village When he grew up, he lived in the countryside, an hour south of London, in the picturesque Downe village. He chose this place as a spot of recuperation from his continuous illness. This arose partly from his scepticism about Christian theology. He used to accompany her to Church as a husband. But while she attended the Church Mass, Darwin sat outside waiting for her. How did he find such an esteemed place in the annals of scientific world? He got this opportunity as one research scholar opted out at the last moment. This chance opportunity that Darwin got, to go on this research vessel, changed his life and subsequently the course of our understanding about evolution. The Vessel, H M S Beagle Christian Theology Until then, the prevalent view in Europe was that which was dictated by the Christian Theology which states that God created the earth in 7 days, with earth, man and animals in a set sequence. Galapagos Tortoise At every port of call, he collected samples and studied them. The ship route covered southern hemisphere, including Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Brazil, lasting for 5 long years. He was so sure about his theory being accepted that He offered to buy back the printed copies of the book if they did not sell. This book soon shook the very foundations of science and Christian theology. In India, the concept of evolution has been discussed in the sequence of Dasavatara of Vishnu, starting from the fish and evolving all the way to the intellectual human. The fish here is symbolic of life emerging from waters. The tortoise here is symbolic of an amphibious life. Boar is here symbolic of land based forms of life. This beast like form is symbolic of man living like a savage. Krishna " A strategist Vishnu as Krishna, highlights the stage when man after the setting in of societal living, industrialization and trade starts to strategize to improve his position. The people of this land had understood the concept of evolution even before Darwin. No wonder, at his death people queued up next to pay their last respects to him, probably one of the longest queue, showing the respect, the common men had for this great man.

Chapter 9 : Zombie Science: Darwin's Theory Feeds on Raw Materialism | Evolution News

In chapter 1, Hunter writes "Darwin's concern with the problem of natural evil is apparent in his notebooks and in his published works" (p 14). However, Hunter does not document his claim, either here or elsewhere in his book.

This version might differ slightly from the print publication. Evolution and the Problem of Evil Author s: Hunter Purchase this book online This book is far from a dispassionate account by a professional historian. Rather, the author, formerly senior vice president of a high tech firm in Silicon Valley, is currently completing a PhD in biophysics at the University of Illinois. This group is led by Phillip Johnson, and includes Michael Behe, William Dembski, and Stephen Meyer, all of whom have lauded the book on its dust cover. According to Johnson, Hunter brilliantly argues that Darwinism is a mixture of metaphysical dogma and biased scientific observation, that "at its core, evolution is about God, not science". According to Behe, Hunter argues perceptively that the main supporting pole of the Darwinian tent has always been a theological assertion: However, Hunter does not document his claim, either here or elsewhere in his book. In fact, Hunter gives very few direct quotations from Darwin, and almost all of these refer to scientific matters. There is, however, one famous quotation from Darwin, that Hunter actually includes twice in his book – a quotation from a letter to Asa Gray referred to via Stephen Jay Gould and David Hull , namely: Hunter gives an outline of evidence for evolution, then discusses the problems he sees with the evidence, and finally talks about metaphysical arguments. Hunter says that his survey shows that evolutionists who have attempted to prove their theory rigorously have routinely resorted to nonscientific claims. Hunter says that the arguments put forward in support of evolution "are either arguments for the mere plausibility of evolution or arguments against the doctrine of divine creation. Hunter next turns to the theodicies of Milton, the Cambridge Platonists, Leibniz, Grew and Hume a theodicy is a defense of the attributes of God against objections resulting from the existence of physical and moral evil. These writers moved away from the view that God creates and controls the world and toward a view that God must be separated from evil, and Hunter argues that Darwin followed the same theodicies and just filled in the details. However, Hunter says remarkably little about Darwin, other than the quote from the letter to Asa Gray mentioned above. In the following chapter, Hunter gives a brief survey of divine sanction and intellectual necessity in evolutionary thought and how the acceptance of evolution has influenced our current metaphysics. Hunter gives another extract from a letter of Darwin to Asa Gray. With reference to a man killed by lightning and a gnat snapped up by a swallow, Darwin wrote; "If the death of neither man nor gnat are designed, I see no good reason to believe that their first birth or production should be necessarily designed. We are told that "like Gray and van Till, Miller professes to be a Christian", and "like Miller, Haught professes to be a Christian" p , According to Hunter, all these people except Warfield "accept and even rely on the Darwinian type of metaphysical arguments against the view that a divine hand is active in creating and sustaining the world. Evolution was a theodicy, and keeping this in mind helps explain the different responses to evolution, including those critics such as Hodge and the theistic evolutionists. This perspective also helps explain how those who accept evolution wholeheartedly can be content with evidence that establishes merely the plausibility of evolution p Hunter quotes a statement from the National Academy of Sciences that "No body of beliefs that has its origin in doctrinal material rather than scientific observation, interpretation and experimentation should be admissible as science in any science class", and he concludes that on this criterion evolution should not be taught in science classes because it includes religious presuppositions outside of science. His final sentence is: The question now is whether Hunter has made his case or whether his book should be regarded as a revisionist reading of history in line with the "Wedge" doctrine of the "intelligent design" movement. There is no doubt that Darwin was concerned with the religious implications of evolution, but was he driven by religious considerations? University of Chicago Press, Gillespie p wrote: Aside from the strong evidence in his writing, he tells us in his Autobiography that the need for postulating an intelligent First Cause as initiating the universe – a belief implied in the theological arguments in the Origin – "was strong in my mind about the time, as far as I can remember, when I wrote the Origin of Species. Elsewhere p Gillespie notes that later in his life, in the passage that concludes The Variation of Animals and Plants under

Domestication, Darwin presents us with the quandary that he himself never resolved: