

man is the selector. Both examples show that small changes in life forms can be produced over time due to selection to fit the needs of a changed environment or the needs of man. It also demonstrates that life forms have been created with the inherent genetic potential for change. That is, there is enough potential for variation in the gene pool of the offspring so that when conditions change, a few of the offspring can adapt to the changed conditions and multiply.

All scientists and observers of nature agree on the effects of microevolution. But do the same factors account for major changes in life forms such as from a single-celled *protozoa* to a starfish, crab, or lobster, and thence to a fish? Such major changes would be called *macro-evolution*.

Animals are far removed from being simply a cluster of self-sufficient cells. Even the lowly worm is comprised of highly specialized cells organized into unique tissues and organs with functions as diverse as:

- gathering food
- processing and digesting food
- eliminating waste
- external protection
- internal absorption and integration
- circulation of fluids
- reproduction
- perception
- locomotion

How did this miracle happen? *A single cell to an animal*. What an incredible transformation!

If the Darwinian evolutionary theory is correct, then we should hope to find fossil evidence of gradual transitions from single-celled protozoa to a complex, multicellular, multi-organelled, completely functioning animal. In addition we should expect to find transitional forms between the eleven or so invertebrate phyla which appear in the fossil record. We should further expect to find some sort of transition from the invertebrate marine animals to the fish. Let's reexamine the Cambrian explosion of marine life to determine if Darwin's theory can be proven when applied to macro-evolution -- major changes in life forms.