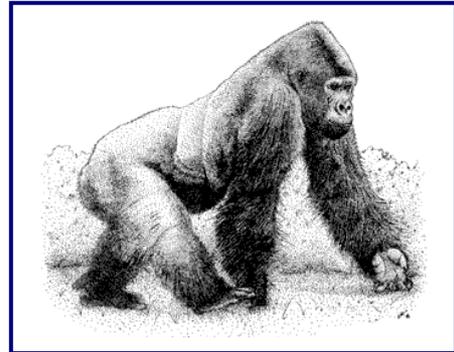
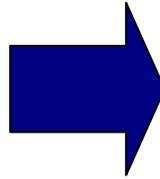
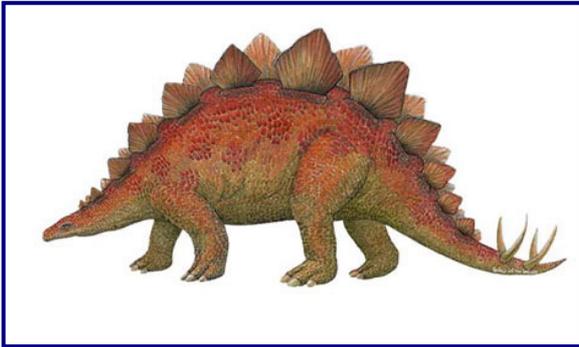


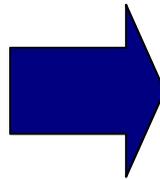
Confronting Evolutionary Theory

In simple terms

by
Paul Fahy



**X millions of
years =**



Confronting Evolutionary Theory

In simple terms

Introduction

This is going to be a difficult project. Why? Simply because the weight of evidence for creationism is so huge that trying to explain it concisely will be a challenge. Long books have been written on single aspects of it. However, as most people will never read these books, this is my attempt to outline some basic, important facts about the whole debate.

The evolution of species is just a theory

Kids are not told this in schools, rather evolution is taught as a fact; just as an earth arising from a cosmic explosion ('big bang') after billions of years is taught as factual. Both of these ideas are just that, *ideas* without hard evidence. No one has ever proved evolution and neither has anyone proved that the earth is billions of years old. Nor is there any hard evidence to suggest what killed off the dinosaurs. Academic explanations are all based on unproven theories. As a theory that attempts to understand the distant past it is impossible to verify it by experiment or direct observation. Science cannot validate this theory.

Not only is the theory incapable of proof by normal scientific means, the evidence is ... far from compelling.

Michael Denton, *Evolution: A Theory In Crisis*, p76.

Evolution is a faith

Although evolutionists criticise people who believe in religion, in reality evolution is also a faith system. Since its foundational principles do not rest upon observed evidence or repeatable scientific experiments, its adherents are actually trusting in a fundamentalist 'religion' of their own making, based on faith in certain suppositions. This faith is passed on through school and university education and by the media. Most continue to hold it even when evidence is presented to disprove the theory. Some evolutionists accept that it is an accepted article of scientific establishment faith:

No one can think of ways in which to test it ... [Evolutionary ideas] have become part of an evolutionary dogma accepted by most of us as part of our training.

Paul Herlich & LC Birch, 'Evolutionary History & Population Biology', *Nature*, Vol 214 (1967), p352.

My attempt to demonstrate evolution by an experiment carried on for 40 years has completely failed ... The idea of evolution rests on pure belief.

Dr N Heribert-Nilsson, (a Swedish botanist) *Synthetische Artbildung*, [The synthetic origin of species] 1953.

The key reason for accepting evolution is the denial of creationism:

[Evolutionary theory] is universally accepted not because it can be proved by logically coherent evidence to be true but because the only alternative, special creation, is clearly incredible.

DMS Watson, (an evolutionist) 'Adaptation', *Nature*, Vol 123 (1929), p233.

Evolutionary theory did not begin with Charles Darwin

The origins of the theory go back to the beginning of time. Special creation is a doctrine missing from most ancient faith systems, where origins of the world usually begin with some sort of chaos out of which the gods initiate order.

Occult religions of all sorts have also long held to some form of evolutionary theory. The spontaneous generation of life, usually from slime, was an ancient doctrine. From this it was a small leap to suggest that one species could gradually develop into a new life form. Some ancient Greeks held it: Anaximander taught that men evolved from fish while Empedocles believed that men arose from plants.

In Darwin's time evolutionary theories were commonplace, including amongst respected members of Darwin's own family (his grandfather Erasmus Darwin). In fact Alfred Russel Wallace had produced a book saying much the same as Darwin later wrote. He was in Malaysia and had sent his paper on natural selection to Darwin for evaluation. As a result, Charles Lyell urged Darwin to publish immediately, so that Wallace was beaten to the publishing date. Darwin's creative input to science is quite trivial as well as false. He neither originated nor proved his claim that natural selection could generate new species.

If by evolution we mean macroevolution ... then it could be said with the utmost rigour that the doctrine is totally bereft of scientific sanction ... there exists to this day not a shred of bona fide scientific evidence in support of the thesis that macroevolutionary transformations have ever occurred.

Wolfgang Smith (Professor of Mathematics at Oregon State University), *Teilhardism and the New Religion*, Tan Books 1988, p5.

Creationism is not foolish

The Bible gives good reasons to affirm that the universe and all life-forms were created by an intelligent designer (see later). Neither does it conflict with true science at any point. True science has always supported Biblical principles and many of the greatest historical scientists were Christians. What is more foolish to accept: 1) that I was made by an omnipotent, divine being; or 2) that I accidentally arose from a pool of chemical slime and a fish, a reptile and an ape were amongst my ancestors?

We should believe what best fits the evidence

Examine all the evidence you can, evaluate the main arguments and decide what explanation is most likely. Very few people do this. One reason is that creationism is ridiculed and evolution impressed upon school-children from an early age. Many school textbooks contain data, argumentation and illustrations that have long ago been demonstrated to be false. For example the Peppered Moth argument,¹ the recapitulation theory² or vestigial organs³.

I will attempt to give you some of the evidence. It is then up to you.

¹ That the Industrial Revolution, which blackened tree trunks in some urban areas, gave rise to an increased number of the dark form of the Peppered Moth specially adapted to these trees.

² This taught that the development of the foetus of animals went through the evolutionary stages of its ancestors. Pictures abound in text-books of a human foetus looking like a fish at one stage with gills; and so on. Prof. Haeckel, who taught this, used fraudulent evidence and was castigated by an academic court. Sir Gavin de Beer of the Natural History Museum utterly condemned it as a facile theory and admitted it had done much harm to science. Yet it still appears in schools and evolutionary books.

³ See the conclusion of this paper.

Key arguments of evolution: 1

The earth evolved from a universe which was created in a ‘big bang’.

These arguments are the basic foundations of evolutionary theory. If they can be shown to be wrong, the whole system falls apart.

There is absolutely no firm evidence for the proposition of a big bang cosmology.⁴ Indeed, as modern science develops, new ideas question the very basis of this theory. There are a number of scientific theories for the origin of the universe (such as the ‘Steady-State Theory’⁵), but only this one has been thoroughly popularised and taught to schoolchildren.

Many astrophysicists now doubt it while many cosmologists find that the standard model does not fit the facts. On 22 May 2004 the *New Scientist* magazine published a letter by 34 scientists questioning the validity of the big bang theory. They also complained that funding decisions deterred scientists from researching alternative models (a common problem where the establishment favours evolution).

The big-bang picture is not as soundly established, either theoretically or observationally, as it is usually claimed to be – astrophysicists of today who hold the view that ‘the ultimate cosmological problem’ has been more or less solved may well be in for a few surprises.

Jayant Narlikar, ‘Was There a Big Bang?’ *New Scientist*, 91, 2 July 1981, p21.

The main support for this theory is the presence of background radiation in the universe which is supposed to be the remnant of an ancient cosmic explosion. However, astrophysicists have demonstrated that there are many other ways by which this radiation can be explained. Barry Setterfield’s evidence that the speed of light is slowing down also gives better explanations for a number of observations (see Conclusion). For instance:

- The red shift of light from distant galaxies (explained by the speed of their light slowing down, not that the universe is expanding).
- The universal 2.8 degrees Kelvin background radiation.
- The interstellar gases observed travelling faster than the current speed of light.

Problems with the big bang theory include:⁶

1. The First Law of Thermodynamics⁷ (see later) allows for the conversion of energy from one form to another in the universe, but not the creation of it. The universe could not have created itself by a big bang or anything else. Cosmic structures demonstrate conservation but not innovation of energy.
2. The laws of physics demand that such an explosion would propel energy and matter radially from its centre; no stellar bodies could have acquired curvilinear motion. But the universe is full of bodies with curvilinear and orbiting motion.
3. Explosions produce disorder, not order. The big bang, by the laws of physics, should have produced utter chaos, not a beautiful, structured, ordered cosmos.
4. If the radiation originates from an explosion the radiation should be the same in all

⁴ Study of the origin and development of the universe.

⁵ This is now abandoned and taught the absurdity of hydrogen atoms suddenly appearing out of nothing.

⁶ I am indebted to some ideas from Henry Morris in his section (*The Biblical Basis of Modern Science*, p150).

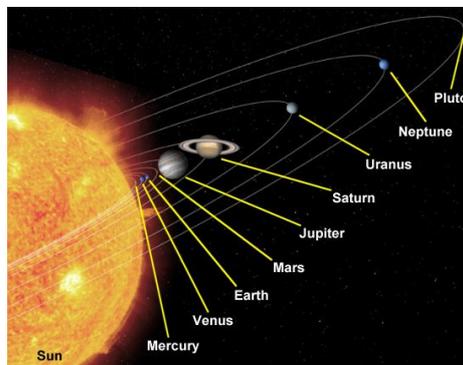
⁷ The total amount of energy in a closed system (such as the universe) is constant. ‘Closed’ means that no energy leaves or enters in from outside it.

directions. Recent sensitive measurements have shown that this is not the case.

5. The theory demands that the universe is uniform within its structure. It is not. There are parts that are empty and parts that are full of matter collected together.
6. The explosion does not explain how material could be agglomerated into one location, such as a star. The same event that is still supposed to be forcing galaxies apart is supposed to explain how galaxies were gathered together in a mass.
7. The theory contradicts the 2nd Law of Thermodynamics⁸ (as does much in evolution, see later). This law of decreasing order and energy decay has the following implications here:
 - In the universe everything is decaying, degenerating, becoming disordered, turning to dust. It is like a wound up clock that is running down.
 - The beginning of the universe is ordered, after billions of years it is less ordered. For instance, the sun is gradually losing heat; stars collapse.
 - Evolutionary theory, which requires the universe to be continually gaining structure and order, becoming progressively more complex over millions of years, contradicts the Second Law. The evolutionary universe is winding up not down.
8. The theory contradicts many observed features such as out of place red shifts (e.g. quasars in galaxies or supernovae) or smooth background radiation in space.

To believe that this theory explains the creation of the universe takes a great deal of blind faith. It also means that scientists must deny basic scientific principles to uphold it.

Other theories that emanate from the big bang hypothesis (such as an expanding universe, curved space, oscillating universes, black holes, antimatter, time reversals, quarks, space-warps etc.) should also be examined more carefully. None of these things have actually been observed or experimentally finally established, and even some evolutionists disagree with the concepts involved in the postulations. Let us look at another area.



The solar system⁹

By 1940 the original theory that a star passed near our sun and drew off embryonic planets had been completely debunked. Another theory grew up stating that our solar system originated out of swirling eddies of cold, dark, interstellar clouds of gas and dust. However:

1. *Before any condensation of gas and dust could happen, the nebula would have diffused into outer space.* Even evolutionists (such as Dr Gerard P Kuiper) are forced to admit that before any kind of gravitational attraction could become significant, the dust particles must be as big as the moon.

⁸ Energy within a closed system is running down, tending towards entropy – towards randomness, uniformity [where everything is at the same temperature, nothing moving in one direction more than another].

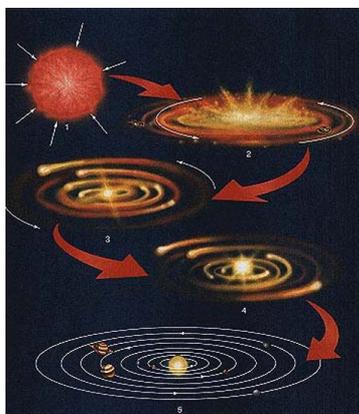
⁹ I am grateful to John C Whitcomb, *The Early Earth*, chap. 2, for some of the information here.

2. *The multiple and complex vortices (swirling eddies) of gas and dust could not have remained perfectly intact* for even 100 years while the planets developed, let alone the millions of years required by evolution. Kuiper accepts this point also.
3. *What stopped the process from forming one large body* instead of the planetary system? The sun is over 99% of the solar system. What stopped it from taking over the one seventh of 1% of it?
4. *Other observable stars (of various ages) are not developing or condensing into solar systems.* The interstellar material near our sun is not condensing. Astronomers (like Greenstein of Mt Wilson Observatory) have stated that stars rotate too fast to have been formed by a condensation process.
5. *The planets contain less than 1% of the mass of the solar system but 98% of its angular momentum* (rotation in orbit). Evolution cannot account for this. 'A theory of evolution that fails to account for this peculiar fact is ruled out before it starts.'¹⁰
6. *Evolution cannot account for the differences in planetary rotations.* [Seven rotate in reference to their revolution round the sun; Venus rotates backwards, Uranus rotates at a 98-degree angle from its orbital plane.] David Layzer (Harvard Prof. of astronomy) agrees that this situation is inconsistent with current cosmological theories.
7. *Evolution cannot account for retrograde satellites.* Of 32 moons, 11 orbit in directions opposite to that of the rotational direction of their mother planets. There are other inexplicable anomalies with moons as well (especially with Neptune's moon Triton).
8. *There is no explanation why Earth is composed of so many rare, heavy elements.* Interstellar substances and stuff ripped from the sun (where elements are rare apart from helium & hydrogen) would not be suitable to form the planets as we know them. Where did Earth get its unusual material? It is made of 'the wrong stuff'.¹¹ The earth, supposedly formed from stellar matter, is not made of typical stellar material.

Like many aspects of various evolutionary theories, there are a hopeless number of problems, which force the conclusion that the theory is of no use at all; for instance without the notion of 'dark energy', the universe becomes younger than the stars in our galaxy! Yet the big bang idea receives favour and appears in school textbooks.

The big bang theory today relies on a growing number of hypothetical entities, things that we have never observed – inflation, dark matter and dark energy are the most prominent examples. Without them, there would be a fatal contradiction between the observations made by astronomers and the predictions of the big bang theory. ... The big bang theory cannot survive without these fudge factors.

'Bucking the Big Bang', *New Scientist*, 22 May 2004, p20. Read at www.cosmologystatement.org/



¹⁰ David Bergamini, 'The Universe', *Life Nature Library*, p93.

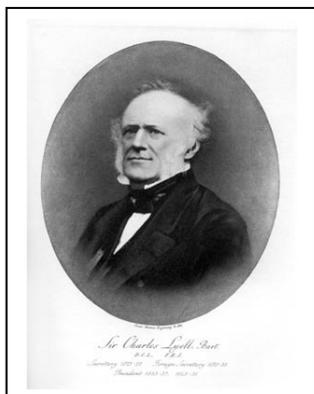
¹¹ As Fred Hoyle is forced to admit; *Harper's Magazine*, April 1951, p64.

Supposed condensation of stars

Key arguments of evolution 2: Uniformitarianism

Uniformitarianism

Before the 19th century virtually all academics accepted a mixture of Biblical creationism and catastrophism (such as the flood) to explain the universe and life on Earth.



In the 18-19th century evolutionists like James Hutton (1726-1797) and Sir Charles Lyell (1797-1875, pictured left) developed the theory of uniformitarianism, which formed the foundation for an evolutionary theory of life. This taught that natural laws and currently observed processes explain the Earth. Thus geologic features on Earth are thought to have taken millions of years to form under known slow processes (such as water or ice erosion). It is currently thought that the earth is 5 billion years old to accommodate this idea. Lyell's *Principles of Geology*, was published in the 1830s, paving the way for biological evolution. Lyell ordered rock strata on the basis of fossils of extinct creatures.

Charles Darwin's book teaching that modern animals derived from earlier primitive life forms, *The origin of Species*, appeared in 1859, influenced by his friend Lyell. Thus uniformitarianism became the geological basis to supply the time framework in which evolution of species could have occurred.

Problems with uniformitarianism

There are many features that cannot be explained by this theory. Such as:

- It can't explain concepts such as mountain building.
- It can't explain why large-scale fossilisation doesn't occur anywhere today. (NB this requires rapid burial and lithification¹² as in the flood.) Note, for example, that there is no trace of the millions of dead bison ('buffaloes') in the plains of North America. Fossilisation could not be formed by normal observable processes today (uniformitarianism) and must arise from catastrophism (e.g. a global flood).
- The rapid burial of petrified logs points to a sudden catastrophe. They are fallen, have branches stripped off but retain their bark. Forests were uprooted and deposited elsewhere. Gradual processes cannot account for this.
- Ephemeral markings e.g. ripple marks, rain imprints, worm trails and animal tracks are found everywhere. The formation of these is not observed today since weather, erosion and sedimentation destroy them. Their preservation depends upon abnormally rapid and complete burial.
- There are numerous cases of preservation of soft tissues in the fossil record, even in the most ancient strata. These could not have been formed by a slow, uniformitarian process. Rapid burial is indicated.
- The vast Tibetan Plateau consists of sedimentary deposits thousands of feet thick, 3 miles above sea level.
- The Columbian Plateau (in north-west USA) contains lava flows several thousand feet thick covering 200,000 sq. miles.
- Modern observed catastrophic events, such as earthquakes and volcanoes, have demonstrated that geological features can be built very rapidly, including hills, canyons, valleys, island formation or destruction, gorges, cliffs etc. Catastrophic events that have been witnessed and filmed show us that even huge geologic structures, such as hills and large canyons can be constructed in short periods not millions of years.

¹² Lithification means to transform into stone.

Key arguments of evolution: 3 The Geologic Column

A key feature of uniformitarianism is the Geologic Column, familiar to all school children. This underlies all explanations about geologic strata, landscape, age of the earth, dinosaurs and fossils; however, it is only an assumption. By it rock strata are arranged and dated according to fossil types – certain animal fossils determine what age the rock is (simple fossil animals being thought to have evolved first and appear at the bottom). Thus modern geology is based on the circular reasoning that evolution is a fact – when it is only one theory. It is an assumption (the Geologic Column), based upon another assumption (that fossils explain the age of rocks), which is based on an assumption (that simple life forms evolved earlier than complex ones). And this is taught to children as a fact!

Aeon	Era	Period	Epoch	Time	Species	
Phanerozoic	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Holocene Pleistocene	100 million years	Man	
		Tertiary	5 epochs			
	Mesozoic	Cretaceous			200	Birds
		Jurassic				Mammals
		Triassic				
	Palaeozoic	Permian		300	Reptiles	
		Pennsylvanian				
		Mississippian		400	Amphibians	
		Devonian				
		Silurian			Fish	
		Ordovician		500		
		Cambrian		600	Invertebrates	
	Precambrian	Proterozoic			2500	
Archean			4700			

Note:

- There are many slight variations of this.
- Some unite the Pennsylvanian and the Mississippian into the Carboniferous.
- The Tertiary is subdivided into: Paleocene, Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, Pliocene.
- The Quaternary is subdivided into: Pleistocene, Holocene; but ignored by some.
- John Woodmorappe combines the Mississippian and the Pennsylvanian into the Carboniferous system, and omits the Quaternary deposits.

Creationists explain the different geological ages as follows:

1. *The Precambrian:*
 - A) The original Earth's crust from creation week; fossil-free sedimentary rock.
 - B) Marine sedimentation and fossils trapped in quiet waters before the flood.
2. *Palaeozoic:*
 - A) Early flood phases, sedimentation in pre-flood basins; ocean bottom animals trapped in deep-sea deposits.
 - B) Deposits cover greater area as water rises.
 - C) Forests uprooted; mats of vegetation.
 - D) Maximum water depth; some mixing of marine, plants and land animal fossils.
3. *Mesozoic:*
 - A) Land completely submerged. Mass extinction.
 - B) Oceans deepen and widen.
 - C) Mixture of deposits.
4. *Cenozoic:*

- A) Final stages of flood. Post flood activity. Water drains into oceans eroding deposited sediments. Ice age and post-flood glaciation. Volcanic and tectonic activity.
- B) Earth's climate as we know it today.

Problems with the Geologic Column include:

- The ideal column does not exist anywhere. Real life situations are characterised by gaps and reversals of it; every conceivable contradiction is found; e.g: fossils in wrong strata; sedimentary strata in wrong order (e.g. older on top of younger).¹³
- There are polystrate trees (fossilised tree trunks) which stretch right through the column in many places. [So that a single tree stretches through millions of years of supposed sedimentary deposition.]
- Contemporaneous human and dinosaur prints occur in many places, such as: Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Kentucky etc.). [In one college textbook a cropped photograph of a dinosaur footprint appears; however the whole photograph shows a human footprint nearby. This sort of disingenuous evidence is common.]
- Human footprints and artefacts in Carboniferous and Cretaceous rocks.
- Dinosaur pictographs drawn on cave walls (Arizona, Rhodesia).
- Descriptions of dinosaurs in ancient religious texts; including the Bible.
- Pottery with etchings of 5 toed Llamas (supposedly extinct 30 million years ago). Skeletons of these have been found in Tiahuanacan culture.
- In 1968 in Utah, fossils of several trilobites were found in a fossilised sandalled footprint of a man (trilobites supposedly extinct 230m years before man). There are many more examples proving the timescale is erroneous.

Just one fossilised tree stretching through several rock strata ruins the theory of a geologic column; and there are many examples of this. If the Geologic Column is wrong, the whole timing sequence that evolution is based upon is wrong.

Scientific creationists are more than justified in concluding that the standard evolutionary-uniformitarian geologic column is, in fact, essentially non-existent.

John Woodmorappe, 'The Geologic Column: Does It Exist?' *Creation Ex Nihilo Technical Journal*, 13 (2): p77-82, (1999).

Dating rocks

This is a very difficult task. Rocks cannot be dated by their appearance (young rocks may look old). They can't be dated by what types of rock appear in the strata, since rocks of all types (granite, shale, limestone, sandstone etc.) appear in all geological ages of rock. Neither can the age be determined by the mineral content (e.g. oil can be found in rocks of all ages). Structural features can't help us date rock, neither can adjacent rocks. 'Old' rocks are not necessarily deeper than 'young' rocks; the processes of the earth (e.g. mountain building) can throw old rocks on top of young ones. Not even sedimentary layers

¹³ There are a few places where the ten layers are superimposed superficially like the geologic column [various combinations of the ten Phanerozoic systems in one place], but this does not demonstrate the ideal form, which is only found in textbooks and is 20 miles thick. Note: 1) The thickness of the sediment pile in those locations, is only a small fraction (8-16% or less) of the total thickness of the hypothetical geologic column. 2) They represent less than 0.4% of the earth's surface. 3) Some of the strata are arbitrarily dated. 4) Some contain none, or the wrong, index fossils. See *The Geologic Column: Does It Exist?* by John Woodmorappe. View it at <http://www.trueorigin.org/geocolumn.asp> Beware of certain misleading Internet articles claiming otherwise.

necessarily indicate a lower age at the base. This means that we have to be careful about what we say.

The Geological Column is based upon the theory that certain fossils are older than others, so that rocks containing 'simple' fossils are claimed to be millions of years old. But this supposition cannot be proved since we often do not know the actual age of the rock itself by another method. Furthermore, many fossils of simple life-forms are remains of animal types that are still alive today. Sponges for example could be found in any geological strata. However, geologists arbitrarily use what are called 'index-fossils'. These are the remains of marine invertebrate organisms that are assumed to have lived for a limited time only. If a certain form appears in a rock, the rock is then dated by the evolutionary theory regarding this fossil.¹⁴

Dating methods

Very often rocks are claimed to be millions of years old due to various forms of radiometric dating. The ones considered most useful are: uranium/thorium-lead methods; rubidium-strontium method and the potassium-argon method. These measure the decay period from the parent element (e.g uranium) to the daughter (e.g lead) in the rock. Most people believe that this is solid evidence; however, there are serious problems with all of the methods used.

For these to work effectively the following situations must prevail:

1. There must be a closed system. Any external factors must be excluded for it to work properly. Nothing must be taken from the rock and nothing added to it.
2. The rock must not have originally contained any of the daughter product (such as lead).
3. The process rate must have always been constant.

In reality, none of these assumptions can be made in dating any rock.

1. *There is no closed system.* The rate of decay may have been affected by natural factors for supposedly millions of years. E.g. rocks may have been influenced by the production of neutrinos produced by the reversal of the earth's magnetic field or the explosion of a nearby supernova (both are thought to have occurred by scientists).
2. *Millions of years ago, the rock may have contained some of the daughter element.*
3. *The process of change is affected by a number of natural features;* such as: changes in the speed of light (now proven to have declined since 1675; this brings the readings down to within 10,000 years¹⁵); the intrusion (gain) of radioactive material or loss of the radioactive element, or exposure to water that leaks out material.

One of many examples of unreliability is the dating of lava flows that occurred in Hawaii in 1800. Testing by the Potassium-Argon method gave ages ranging from 160m years to 2,960m years.

All the methods are unreliable; indeed tests made on the same rock by different methods often give widely different readings. One time the shell of a living snail was tested by the Carbon 14 method [radiocarbon method, used to date once-living things¹⁶] which gave the result that the living mollusc was 2,300 years old! For more details of this see *Scientific Creationism*, Henry M Morris ed., p140ff and Malcolm Bowden, *Science Vs. Evolution*, p114ff. Radiometric dating does not confirm the findings of evolution.

¹⁴ Note that evolutionists have claimed that certain animals were extinct in prehistoric times only for them to be found alive today; such as the Coelacanth; see later.

¹⁵ See Barry Setterfield, *The velocity of light & the age of the universe*, Creation Science Assoc. [Aust.] (1983)

¹⁶ For the problems with this method see: *Scientific Creationism* (Henry M Morris ed.) p161ff.

Key arguments of evolution: 4

Life accidentally evolved out of a primordial chemical soup.

The basis of evolution is that simple life forms accidentally arose from a chance combination of elements in a primeval Earth that was cooling down. Again there is absolutely no evidence to support this idea. It is mere supposition since scientists have no real idea how life began and cannot create genuine simple organisms by experimentation.

Rebuttal: No one can scientifically show how life began

No one can prove that life spontaneously erupted out of a prehistoric chemical soup. Also why would it only happen once? This is just another theory. Neither is there any scientific evidence for the evolutionist's statement that the earth's original atmosphere consisted of ammonia, methane, hydrogen and water, from which this chemical slime originated.

The basic feature of life is the information in genes within DNA. From the genetic code stored in DNA all life on earth develops. The differences between the code of one animal and another is quite small, yet this gives rise to enormous physical diversity. The difference between apes and humans is only 1.5% of genetic information. However, the difference between a man and a fly is not much greater while 75% of human genes have some counterpart in nematodes (tiny worms). This does not mean that a worm is three-quarters of the way to becoming a man.

The presence of information in genes requires a prior intelligence. If you found a book in a desert you would not think that it arose by chance but that someone wrote and printed it. The instructions in the genes of animals must have been placed there by a designer. Molecules cannot write their own software! Complex design and order requires a designer.

A £1 million prize has been offered to anyone who can prove scientifically how life began by natural processes. No one has claimed it.¹⁷ Evolution can only begin once life has already come into existence and no one knows how this happened (other than by the creationism claimed in the Bible). Theorising that life came to Earth on a meteoroid still fails to explain how this alien life was formed.

Even Sir Fred Hoyle (an evolutionist) calculated that the chances of life originating by itself were more than 1 in $10^{40,000}$; i.e. virtually zero.¹⁸ [There are only about 10^{80} atomic particles in the universe!] IT IS INCONCEIVABLE THAT LIFE AROSE BY CHANCE.

Genetic instructions do not write themselves any more than a software program writes itself.

Prof. Jack Trevors of The Gene Emergence Project. A Vowles, 'The Tree of Life', in *The Portico*, Summer 2007, Communications & Public Affairs, Canada, p20-23.

There is no known law of nature, no known process and no known sequence of events which can cause information to originate by itself in matter.

Dr. Werner Gitt. *In the Beginning Was Information*, CLV, Bielefeld, Germany (1997), p64-67, 79, 107.

¹⁷ By the Origin of Life Foundation. See article by Andrew Halloway in *Evangelical Times* Jan 2008, p21 for more information. I am indebted to him for some thoughts here.

¹⁸ See www.creationontheweb.com/content/view/4202 and *Evangelical Times* Jan 2008, p21.

Key arguments of evolution: 5

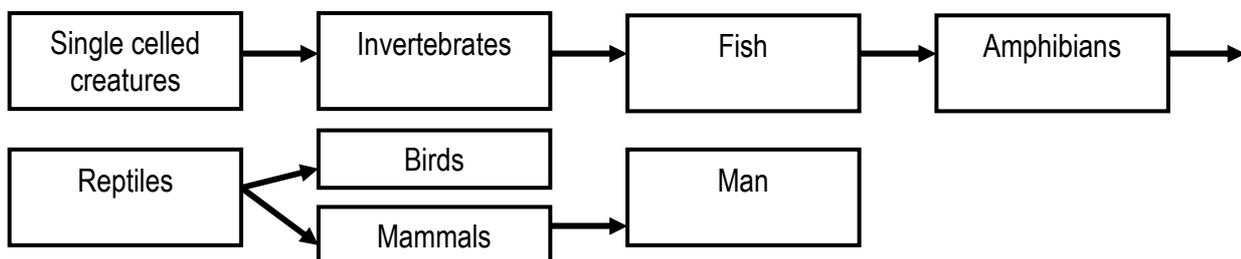
Life evolved from simple forms to more complex by natural selection (survival of the fittest).

Essentially, life is claimed to have arisen from very simple, single-celled organisms in the sea. From these, new species developed over long periods of time through mutations. From fish grew amphibians, from amphibians arose reptiles, and from reptiles birds and mammals. It is claimed that the fossil record supplies good data for this procession of life.

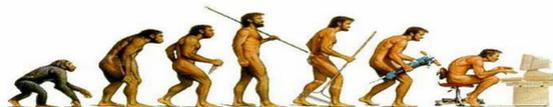
The following is a typical evolutionary timescale:

Time	Period/Era	Animal type
570 million years ago	Cambrian period in the Palaeozoic era	Invertebrates begin to form.
430 million years ago	Silurian period in the Palaeozoic era	Fish begin to form.
370 million years ago	Devonian period in the Palaeozoic era	Amphibians begin to form.
286 million years ago	Permian period in the Palaeozoic era	Reptiles begin to form.
208-140 million years ago	Jurassic/Cretaceous period in the Mesozoic era	Birds begin to form.
208 million years ago	Jurassic period in the Mesozoic era	Mammals begin to form.
Just over 1 million years ago	Pleistocene/Holocene period of the Quaternary era	Man arises.

Thus the progress of man flows from: -



It must be stated that evolutionists teach a number of variations of this sequence. There is no agreement, despite what appears in school textbooks.



The mechanism for organic evolution

Evolutionists have to find a process that will explain how one species transforms into another. While the most widely known is classic Darwinism (natural selection), there are others.

1. *Lamarckism* was proposed by Jean Baptiste de Lamarck (1744-1829). His idea was that organs which are used will develop, while organs that are not used will atrophy. Succeeding generations would then inherit these characteristics and slowly change. For example Lamarck proposed that the long neck of the giraffe was developed by

constantly stretching to reach high leaves. Modern understanding of DNA teaches us that this is wrong and it was discarded in the 1930s. Only changes to genes, and their DNA, transmit alterations to offspring.

2. *Darwinism* is the proposal that natural selection results in changes. The fittest animals adapt and survive, the weak ones die out. Life is a constant struggle and competition for food, water, environment and mates. Variations in species that improve the animal's chances will produce better offspring. Again modern scientists now do not believe this alone is the mechanism for evolution. It may explain survival, but does not explain transformation.
3. *Mutation theory* was originally proposed by Hugo deVries in 1901. It teaches that genes change as the result of mutation. Modern science also rejects this as the prime process of evolution.
4. *Neo-Darwinism* is a modified Darwinism which teaches that it is the combined effect of natural selection, mutations and geologic time (millions of years) which produces change. Mutations produce variations and natural selection chooses which will survive.

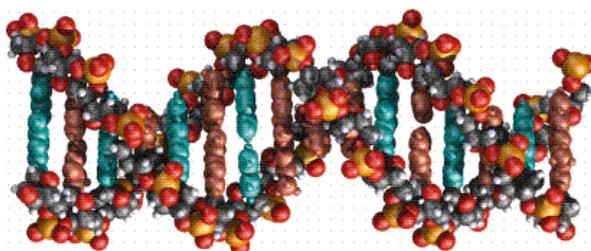
Rebuttal: no genetic link in life-forms

If all life arose from the same chemical soup by spontaneous generation, then there must be a genetic relationship between all life-forms; they are made of the same stuff; their protoplasm¹⁹ must have the same biochemistry. However, biochemists and comparative physiologists discover, in practice, that protoplasm varies enormously. There are many different mechanisms for carrying out a given reaction. Even common possession of a specific blood pigment does not indicate a close phylogenetic relationship. For instance, *Daphnia* alone in Crustacea has haemoglobin, as do the nodules of leguminous plants.

If life-forms arose separately one would expect a large number of distinct groups of animals and plants whose relationships and affinities are hard to determine – this is what we observe in life.²⁰

Rebuttal: the chance development of complex DNA is incredible to believe

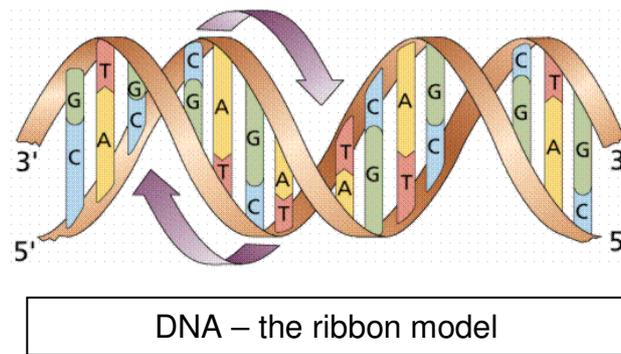
Even evolutionary biologists have admitted this, such as Frank Salisbury.²¹ DNA programs all human characteristics. It is DNA that determines hair type, eye colour, skin type, height, etc. The multiple and complex structures of an animal, such as: muscle fibres, skeletal composition and structure, nervous systems, blood circulation, eyes, ears, lungs, skin, are all set by information within DNA. Where did this information come from? Michael Denton says that the information needed to specify the design of all species which have ever lived could be held in a teaspoon, and still leave room for the information from every book ever written. And this is supposed to have arisen by a chance configuration of atoms?



¹⁹ The colourless material comprising the living part of a cell, including the cytoplasm, nucleus, and other organelles.

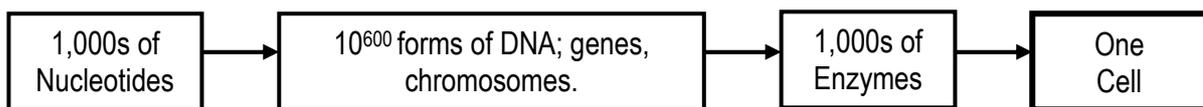
²⁰ I am indebted to an argument by Prof. GA Kerkut here, *Implications of Evolution*.

²¹ Frank B Salisbury; 'Doubts about the modern synthetic theory of evolution', *American Biology Teacher*, September 1971, p336-338.



Cells are hugely complex containing thousands of functioning enzymes. Each enzyme is a complex machine in itself. The enzymes are created by a gene, which is a strand of DNA (a type of self-replicating acid). The information in the gene is as great as the enzyme it controls.

A medium protein may include 300 amino acids. The controlling DNA would have about 1,000 nucleotides (see later) in its chain and one consisting of 1,000 links could exist in 10^{600} forms [1 followed by 600 zeros]. Thus it can be seen that DNA is incredibly complicated, involving a series of internal complex systems working together. Thus the chance development of one enzyme is impossible to believe.



Replication of a DNA molecule requires the assistance of specific enzymes; but these enzymes can only be produced by the controlling DNA. Each is necessary for the other. Both are needed for replication; how could they have evolved separately? Many biologists have openly admitted that the hereditary code could not have developed by chance.

Rebuttal: variations in genes always use existing information

The changes that we see in animals, whether mutations, variations or adaptations, are always based upon existing information within the DNA. When an animal or a plant produces offspring of a new colour, it is not the result of the genes producing new information but a choice from existing information; usually the change represents a subtraction of information, perhaps due to damage. Information cannot arise spontaneously but only from an input of energy. DNA itself proves that genetic information must have been formed by outside intelligence.

Rebuttal: No organism is simple – ‘irreducible complexity’

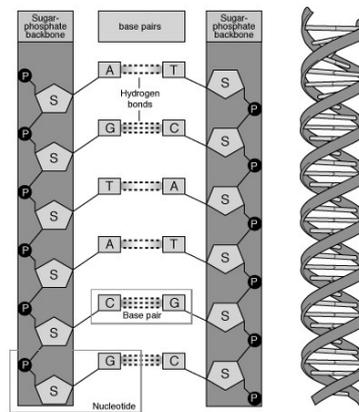
Darwin could not have known what we know today that even single-celled organisms have incredibly complex microstructures that have been expertly designed for a specific purpose. They are not simple at all. There is no process of evolution from simple to complex animal structures since even the most basic life-forms are very complex.

Living cells are called ‘nanotechnology factories’ because they are filled with molecular machinery with vast numbers of processes going on harmoniously. In Darwin’s time a cell was thought to be just a blob of living jelly, the most basic building block of life. Almost daily announcements are made that scientists have observed yet more complicated processes revealed within the cell structures.

In the heart of the cell are the DNA molecules where the genetic structure resides. Chemical units called nucleotides are arranged in four types on each DNA molecule. These form the templates, like a language, from which the proteins needed by the cell can be copied. The nucleotide sequence is a coded message. Much more has yet to be understood how this all works; how this code is read, decoded, and utilised. The complexity is massively sophisticated; there are even processes to correct faulty copying and sometimes more than one message is encoded in the same DNA sequence.

Comparisons have been made with computers which also use a code. Programmers convert pragmatic issues into this coded language and use the computer to answer questions and provide solutions to practical problems. Like the computer and its language, cells must have had this code designed by someone and its processes must follow an intelligent pattern or predetermined plan. Molecules equate to the computer hardware and the genetic information to software. Clearly if you found a working computer in a wilderness, you would not suppose that it created itself; similarly genetic processes in cells could not have generated themselves.

The further one examines these micro processes, the more complexity one finds.



But even the larger properties of cell structures are complex, such as the whip-like flagellum or tiny hairs of some single-celled organisms, which contain complex motors.

Micro-organisms often use tiny hairs to move in liquid. Some have various numbers of cilia, little hairs that each act like an oar. A single cilium contains over 200 different kinds of proteins and is complex in design, having tubes within tubes, with strands and rods aligned down the length. The motor powering the cilium is within it, thus they can be made to move when separated from the cell wall.

Other single-celled animals have a flagellum, a larger organ that acts like a propeller. The motors that drive these appendages are incredibly complicated consisting of the filament (propeller), a universal joint, different types of bushing, rods (drive shaft), rotors, several layers of membranes and so on. These motors are not situated in the filament but in the cell at the base of the filament. Energy is supplied by a flow of acid through the bacterial membrane. It requires about 240 proteins to function, most are not understood but some are known to switch the motor on and off and others to micro-design the tail-filament. The structure is very similar to an electric motor, but more complicated. This whole arrangement is irreducibly complex and must have been designed; it had to come complete with all parts and working. Evolution cannot explain how this could have been generated slowly with each new part being developed but having no purpose alone.

The 'earliest', 'simple' creatures which are supposed to have given rise to more complex species, were not simple at all, but were irreducibly complex and required a designer. For further examples of complexity in micro-biology see *Darwin's Black Box* by Michael Behe.

Rebuttal: mutations cannot be the mechanism of evolution

Almost all (99.9%) mutations cause damage, are often lethal to the animal involved and never enhance its life or add new features. Mutations are also very rare, occurring once every 10 million duplications of a DNA molecule; neither do mutations follow any systematised plan, but are random. In a population of 100 million people where the generation lasted but one day, the appearance of five simultaneous mutations in one individual could be expected once every 274 billion years. This calculation is based on evolutionary statistics.²² This means that an Earth 5 billion years in existence is by no means old enough to sustain evolutionary development of life by mutations.

The basic unit of life is the genome²³ of the animal and there is absolutely no evidence that the genome has ever had radical new information added to the genes by mutation. Man is composed of over 100 trillion cells and the genome designs and controls the form of each cell. The genome contains multiple linear codes of information that are read forwards and backwards to give different results. A single mutation affects a nucleotide or a whole gene and results in the loss of information from these precise and very complex instructions.

Mutations thus damage the genetic structure of an organism, for instance cancer results from mutations within body cells. While some mutations are partly beneficial, such as bacteria that gain immunity to antibiotics, they are less fit than non-mutated ones and have lost genetic information. Deliberate mutations in plants (e.g. to produce seedless oranges) do not improve the species but pander to market forces.

Proof that loss of genetic information leads to variations was gained when molecular biologists found that switching off production of plant protein Hsp90 in certain weeds unleashed a burst of natural variation hidden in the genome. The variations included changes to leaf shape and colour. The variations were most marked when the plants were exposed to heat stress. Thus hidden genetic information is released by shutting off certain proteins, at least in plants.²⁴ Variations in animals are discussed shortly, but the point here is that variations do not arise from the gaining of information, but the loss of it. Mutations do not add information to the genome, such as coding a reptile to grow wings, new lungs, new bones and a new metabolism. Mutations do not create new species.

²² John C Whitcomb, *The Early Earth*, p87.

²³ The *genome* is the total set of genes in an organism; the hereditary information encoded in the DNA sequence of one set of chromosomes in every cell. The human genome is like an encyclopaedia that is over one billion words long in thousands of volumes, which fits into a cell nucleus the size of a pinpoint. *Chromosomes* are the thread-like structures of proteins & DNA in a cell's nucleus that carry genetic information, packages of genes. Chromosomes contain a single continuous piece of DNA, which contains many genes, regulatory elements and other nucleotide sequences. A *gene* is one unit in the sequence; a portion of DNA. In cells, genes consist of a long strand of DNA which controls the activity of a gene. *Nucleotides* are chemical compounds, the structural units of RNA & DNA. RNA is a nucleic acid, consisting of many nucleotides. RNA plays several important biological roles, including many processes involving translation of genetic information from DNA into proteins. RNA is very similar to DNA, but differs in a few important structural details. The human genome consists of two sets of 3 billion individual nucleotides. A small fraction is used to code about 100,000 different human proteins in each cell. Almost all of the genome produces RNA molecules, many of which regulate the genes. Each of these proteins and RNA molecules is a miniature machine with hundreds of components, each with its own complexity and function. **ANALOGY:** *cell nucleus* = a library of instructions for life; *chromosomes* = bookshelves; *DNA* = books; *genes* = chapters in books; *nucleotide bases* making up the strands of DNA = words on the page.

²⁴ *New Scientist*, 18 May 2002, p25.

Rebuttal: there is a better explanation for the geological sequence of life

The progression from simple to complex life forms in the fossil record is better explained by the ability of some animals to escape a catastrophe (such as a flood), i.e. marine invertebrates → fish → amphibians → reptiles → mammals. Those that could move further faster got further away from the impending catastrophe and were buried last. Exceptions would be logical in this process but exceptions are a serious problem to evolutionists since they represent a reversal of the progression of life. Note that there are numerous examples of animals buried in an attitude of terror in asphyxiation. There are also caves and fissures where many types of animal from different climatic zones were thrown together by a cataclysm. Evolution cannot explain this.

Mammoths were killed in millions instantly in north polar regions with flesh and hair intact, food on tongues, eyes and red blood cells well preserved, by a sudden sustained freezing. Uniformitarian principles cannot explain this. Only a sudden catastrophe, such as a flood, makes sense.²⁵

The sudden disappearance of dinosaurs and trilobites is inexplicable to evolutionists. Creationists suggest that the flood resulted in a radical change of climate and topography from mild throughout the earth with insignificant seasonal variation (due to the greenhouse effect of the vapour canopy), to an unstable, hostile environment, cooler temperatures, severe storms and winters and very different atmospheric conditions. Cold-blooded and large animals (e.g. dinosaurs) could not cope.

Rebuttal: The sudden appearance of advanced life forms in the fossil record

There are no life forms in the lower 2/3 of the earth's crust (Pre-Cambrian); then suddenly they appear in abundance. The supposedly oldest rocks in which real fossils are found are Cambrian sedimentary deposits. All the major invertebrate life forms have been found there. They are so complex that evolutionists estimate that they required 1 billion years to evolve, but there are no fossils of 'ancestors' in Pre-Cambrian rocks. This is inexplicable to evolutionists.

Furthermore, fossils found in the 'oldest' of rocks are essentially the same as living counterparts, e.g. Lingula Shellfish, Starfish, Cockroach, bacteria. As Charles Darwin said:

Not one change of species into another is on record ... we cannot prove that
a single species has changed.

Francis Darwin Ed. *The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin*, Vol 1, p210

Rebuttal: The fossil record of the horse denies this assumption

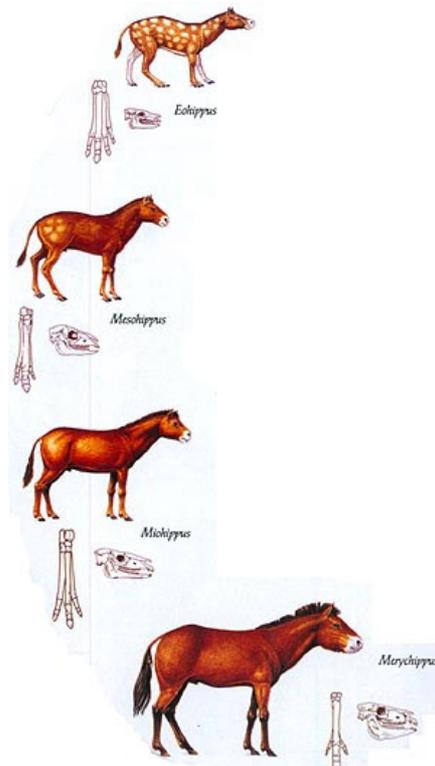
The suggestion that certain animals that were supposed to have been the origin of modern species has often been proved to be false. For example the prehistoric eohippus²⁶ was supposed to be the origin of the modern horse, just because it looked like a small one. However, eohippus had more complex physical structures than the modern horse since its foreleg was multi-toed [4-toes]; a hoof [one-toe] is much simpler. Another supposed ancestor, called merychippus, also had three toes instead of a hoof. This denies evolution's key assumption of simple to complex. In fact merychippus appears to be the same animal as the living nannipus, a miniature horse, so it did not evolve into anything. Furthermore, the rib structure of the various horse ancestors show that they are not related at all. To

²⁵ After the flood Earth's weather became more extreme. Rain, snow, sleet and ice appeared for the first time according to the Bible. In the unstable conditions after the flood, some regions knew an ice age for a time.

²⁶ The former term for hyracotherium. Eohippus comes from the Greek meaning 'dawn-horse'. Even the Oxford Dictionary still states that this animal was the ancestor of the modern horse.

make matters worse for the evolutionist, bones of a Scott's Zebra (*Equus Scottii*, a modern horse) have been excavated from below the level of the three-toed 'horses'.

Evolutionists chart several lineages of the modern horse by selecting which of the 250 horse-like fossil types available suits them. Many 'experts' disagree with one another. There are at least 20 variations of this lineage. Some evolutionists (such as Prof. Gaylord Simpson of Harvard) openly admit this gradual evolution from *Eohippus* to horse never happened; yet textbooks are full of the graduation from *Eohippus* to *Equus* (horse) as a proof of evolution. It is now known that *Eohippus* has living relatives alive today, being closely related to the hyrax. *Eohippus* is a type of rock badger, hence its name change to *hyracotherium*.



Rebuttal: The lack of any transitional forms in the fossil record

There are numerous problems for evolutionists in the fossil record. Even Darwin admitted that the geological evidence was against his theory but hoped that future fossil discoveries would prove it. They did not; in fact the situation is worse today since some of the supposed possible links have been debunked (see below) and thousands more fossils have been found. The fossil record to date does not show a gradual process of evolution from one species to another. In fact it shows a sudden appearance of various forms of life.

The big problem is that there are no transitional forms, or intermediate types, between species. The missing links are still missing. Some false claims to missing links include:

Archaeopteryx – this was claimed to be a feathered reptile, having some features similar to reptiles (thin ribs, bony tail, a hook on a wing, small teeth). Thus the claim that reptiles eventually grew feathers and flew. This is one of the best suggestions evolutionists have for a transitional form. However, *Archaeopteryx* itself disproves this suggestion viz.

1. Many odd creatures have been found in the fossil record, this is no different. Even today some birds are very strange, indeed the Hoatzin and Ostrich have hooks on their wings.

2. Later fossil true birds also have teeth.
3. Feathers develop from a completely different part of the embryo than the place where scales in a reptile develop. Scales did not gradually become feathers.
4. No creature has been found with scales halfway developed into feathers.
5. The barbs of feathers are very complex structures (that work like Velcro) and, if evolved, would have taken millions of years to develop. No halfway to barbed feather form has ever been discovered.
6. The structure of the Archaeopteryx wing feathers show that it was used for flying (the shaft is not central, enabling the wing to twist). Primary feathers (on wing tips) can be opened up for efficient flying.
7. How could a half-bird/half-reptile function and therefore get food? It would have the benefits of neither animal type and not survive. It would be unable to walk as its legs got thinner and smaller, half-built wings would impede walking anyway, and it would be as yet unable to fly.
8. Bird lungs and reptilian lungs are completely different. How could one type have gradually evolved into the other without killing the animal?
9. The clincher is that fossilised true birds have been found in strata 75 million years older than Archaeopteryx (according to geological ages), thus making it obsolete anyway for evolutionists.



A final irony is that the two Archaeopteryx fossils (see left) have been claimed to be fake. The one in the British Museum was long ago accused of being a fraud while the Chinese version, when studied by x-ray topography in 2001, was found to be cobbled together from fossils of a birds body and up to four bits of dinosaur to give it a longer tail – enabling the fakers to get a better price.²⁷ In general, Archaeopteryx is now considered to be a true bird.

Human skulls – various skulls and bones of supposed missing links from apes to men have been announced at various times. Some of these were criminal frauds (such as Piltdown Man), virtual frauds (Java Man), the skulls of monkeys (Pekin Man), a mixture of human and ape bones (Homo Erectus) or human skulls that had been deformed from some disease

such as rickets, arthritis or syphilis. There is no skull anywhere that categorically demonstrates a half-way house between apes and humans.

²⁷ *British Journal of Photography*, 8 March 1985, p264-6; 29 March 1985, p358-9, 367; 26 April 1985, p468-470; 7 January 1988, p14-17. *New Scientist*, 31 March, 2001, p7.

It is not even possible to make a caricature of evolution out of paleo-biological facts. The fossil material is now so complete that the lack of transitional series cannot be explained by the scarcity of the material. The deficiencies are real, they will never be filled.

Prof. N Heribert-Nilsson, in Francis Hitching, 'Was Darwin Wrong?'
Life Magazine; vol. 5, no 4, Apr 92, p48-52.

The fossil record reveals a sudden appearance of highly diverse and complex forms with no evolutionary ancestors. It demonstrates fixity of kinds and is devoid of all transitional forms. It justifies a rejection of evolutionary theory and substantiates Biblical creation.

The extreme rarity of transitional forms in the fossil record persists as the trade secret of palaeontology. The evolutionary trees that adorn our textbooks have data only at the tips and nodes of their branches; the rest is inference ... not the evidence of fossils.

Prof. Stephen Jay Gould, 'Evolution's Erratic Pace', *Natural History*, Vol 86, May 1977.

Gradualism was never proved from the rocks by Lyell and Darwin, but was rather imposed as a bias upon nature ... Lyell won with rhetoric what he could not carry with data.

Prof. Stephen Jay Gould, 'Toward the vindication of punctuated change', Berggren & Van Couvering (eds.), *Catastrophes and Earth History: The New Uniformitarianism*, p14-16 (1984).

Rebuttal: evolution cannot explain complex organic structures

Animals have many physical structures and organs that are very complex and only function when they are complete. Not only would an evolving structure be of no use for many generations, and thus would need to develop further, but such half-developed structures would hinder or kill the animal.

For instance, the feathered wing of a bird. Evolutionists claim that birds evolved gradually from reptiles. David Attenborough, in one of his many documentaries about life on Earth, filmed a reptile climbing a tree for food. The tree had sharp scales that pointed upwards. The lizard had no problem climbing up, but was constantly painfully prodded getting back down. Attenborough calmly stated that to solve this problem the lizard gradually evolved wings to fly down! One can only be shocked at such a foolish statement. But this is what evolution does to people.

Why would a reptile gradually grow appendages that did no good out of the side of his body? If it did why would it further develop this useless appendage for millions of years to no purpose? It would hinder predating on food. Mendel's laws of genetics deny such a postulation.²⁸ Then how did it change its cell structure to grow feathers, which are highly complex structures? In fact feather proteins and scale proteins are biochemically different (respectively phi-keratins and alpha-keratins) while the DNA codes for the formation of each is different. How did it change its skeletal structure to have specialised forms of light bones to sustain flight? How did it change its lungs (birds have special lungs)? How did it change from cold-blooded to a warm-blooded metabolism? All these structures, if half developed, would kill the animal or at least ruin its chances of survival. Birds are clearly

²⁸ 1) All the characteristics of the offspring are present in the parents to begin with. 2) There is no known way that a parent can modify its genetic coding to include a new characteristic.

designed for flight having very specialist structures peculiar to themselves. Neither can bird claws have evolved from theropod dinosaur claws, being based on different digits (II, III, IV not I, II, III). Evolutionists cannot even explain why birds sing and why it should be so beautiful.

Rebuttal: similarities of design

Evolutionists claim that similarities found in animals predicate a common ancestry, thus the similarities between humans and apes mean that they both descended from a common species. However, a much better explanation is that a common designer is the cause. This explains why some very different species have similar organs; evolution cannot explain this.

For example, the eye in a man and an octopus show many similarities; yet on the evolutionary family tree they descended from very different sources. There are marsupial mice and marsupial bears but no one claims for them a common ancestry. The marsupial thylacinus closely resembles a mammalian wolf, again no connection.

Rebuttal: The presence of prehistoric life forms today – ‘living fossils’

There are a number of creatures and plants that exist in the same form today as they did supposedly millions of years ago. Some, like the coelacanth fish, had actually been stated by evolutionists to be an example of a prehistoric, extinct creature dead for 100 million years, until they were found being caught by fishermen in Madagascar. Indeed, close relatives of this fish, the Rhipidistia, were thought to be the ancestors of amphibians and terrestrial vertebrates, until examination of the coelacanth showed that the soft tissues revealed features which were not at all compatible with such ancestors.

The question is, if life forms as old as these all evolved into other animals, why did these not do so? The presence of living fossils is an embarrassment to evolutionists, especially when they had been specifically claimed to be part of the evolutionary tree. Some other examples would include: cockroaches, Tuatara lizards, Nautilus, Lingula shells, Bryzoans, Amphioxus, Tassel ferns, the Komodo Dragon, the crocodile, the Ginkgo Tree, the Frilled Shark and the Horseshoe Crab. Why should we believe that fossils used to date rocks are millions of years old when these plants and animals were around at the same time and have not changed, with the exception of some getting smaller? Cockroaches are supposed to have existed for 250 million years, horseshoe crabs for 200 million, crocodiles 140 million, and ginkgo trees 125 million years.

In 1977 a carcass resembling a plesiosaur type animal was dredged up in nets near New Zealand. No one can explain it. Claims that it was a rotted basking shark are proved false due to unusual features – such as a covering of dermal fibres as in mammals, fatty tissues (sharks have no fat), red muscles (not found in fish), a hard head etc. It clearly was an unusual mammal or reptile but not a fish. Sadly the Japanese fishermen threw the carcass away, but only after a biologist on board had fully examined, measured and drawn it as well as taking five photos. Three highly qualified Japanese professors questioned the biologist Michihiko Yano, examined his specimens and report, and claimed it was an unidentified reptile or a mammal possibly a plesiosaur. The animal had four large bony limbs (flippers) like a plesiosaur and was about 10 metres long, with a 2m long neck. Sightings of such creatures are more common than thought, several being seen off the coasts of New Zealand and Australia.

It is long-standing, evolutionary, conventional wisdom that army ants evolved separately on several continents over millions of years, but an examination of fossil data and the use of genetics has proved that army ants haven't evolved in 100 million years. Sean Brady at

Cornell University has proved that they have not changed a bit since the reign of the dinosaurs.

We could continue in this vein, but enough has been said to show that prehistoric animal and plant types, which should be extinct according to evolutionary theory, are still with us in the same form as they were supposedly 100 million years ago.

In a sense this account [of evolution] of vertebrates is science fiction. ... In effect, much of the evolution of the major groups of animals has to be taken on trust.

G A Kerkut, (Prof. of Physiology & Biochemistry – not a Christian); *Implications of evolution*, p153/4.

Rebuttal: The impossibility of evolution's probability

Evolution is based upon the supposition that the highly complex structures of the universe and life forms result from chance processes. There was no designer and no one in control. What is the likelihood of this occurring?

The bigger the number of individual components, the smaller the probability of structures succeeding. The chance development of a very simple system of 200 integrated parts is 10^{375} . [This is 1 chance in 1 followed by 375 noughts. There are only 10^{80} electrons in the universe.] If we try at a rate of 1 billion trials a second for 30 billion years (10^{18} seconds, the presumed age of the universe), the maximum number of trial combinations is still only 5×10^{104} . In other words, the probability that a system of only 200 integrated parts could develop by chance is non-existent. Furthermore, the most basic type of protein molecule that could be classified as living is composed of at least *400 linked amino acids; and each amino acid is made up of a specific arrangement of four or five chemicals and each chemical element is a combination of protons, neutrons and electrons.* Marcel Golay has demonstrated that the chance formation of even the simplest replicating protein molecule is 1 in 10^{450} .²⁹ R. L. Wysong has calculated that the probability of forming the proteins and DNA for the smallest self-replicating entity to be 1 in $10^{167,626}$.³⁰ The human eye has over 10,000,000,000 cells each of which is carefully arranged according to a specific design and each of which is very complex in itself.

Life cannot have arisen by accident!

Rebuttal: The problem of denying physical laws

Scientists confirm that the universe is ordered in an intelligent way by fundamental physical and mathematical laws governing all phenomena. Changing these laws in the tiniest way would have lethal consequences. The universe depends on these laws, but the laws are independent of the universe; nothing [except man] demands that they should be as they are. Scientists cannot determine where these laws came from. Astronomer Fred Hoyle said that, 'a super-intellect has been monkeying with physics'. This, in itself forces the conclusion of intelligent design; however, evolution conflicts with these laws.

The First Law of Thermodynamics: the Law of energy conservation,

This affirms that energy can be converted from one form to another but it can't be created or destroyed. Therefore, the universe cannot have created itself. The structure of the

²⁹ Marcel Golay, *Reflections of a Communications Engineer*, Analytical Chemistry, Vol. 33, June 1961, p23.

³⁰R.L. Wysong, *The Creation-Evolution Controversy*, Inquiry Press, Midland, Michigan, 1981, p300-301.

universe is one of conservation not of innovation as required by the theory of evolution. The creation of the universe and life had to involve an input of creative energy from somewhere.

The Second Law of Thermodynamics: The law of energy decay or increasing entropy

That is, every system left to its own devices tends to move from order to disorder. Everything in the universe is downward, decreasing in organisation. Material things return to dust. Eventually all energy in the universe will become random, low-level heat energy - 'heat death'. If you do not clean your house, it will get dusty; it will not clean itself.

Evolution requires a process that results in a more ordered and complex product. This is possible in a rare, limited and temporary situation but is impossible over billions of years of constant violations of the second law.

If your theory is found to be against the second law of thermodynamics I can give you no hope; there is nothing for it but to collapse in deepest humiliation.

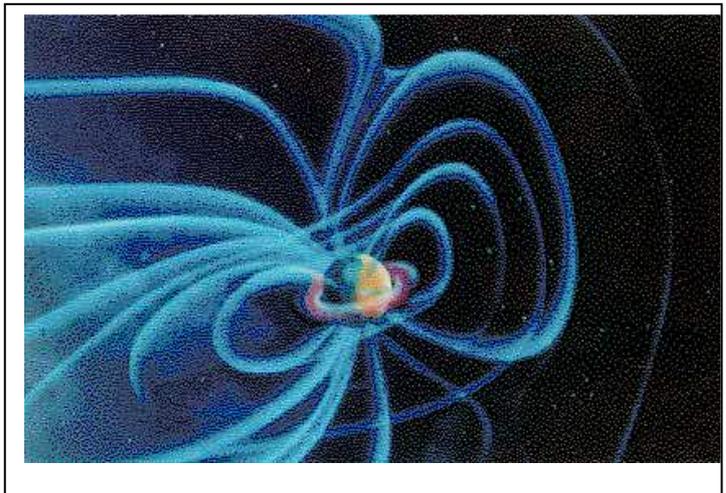
Arthur Eddington (British Astronomer), *The Nature of the Physical World*, Macmillan, 1930, p74.

Objections to this rebutted:

CLAIM 1: The Earth is an open system, the sun supplies the earth with enough energy to offset the loss of energy due to entropy.

ANSWER:

- a) This confuses the quantity of energy with the conversion of energy. How would the sun's energy sustain evolution? The availability of it doesn't insure the development of orderly growth. Some directional program mechanism is required; e.g: a pile of bricks, wood and tools will not evolve into a building despite the availability of energy in an open system.
- b) There is no such thing as a closed system (except the universe itself), all systems are open.



Earth's magnetic field and Van Allen Belts

CLAIM 2: The second law does not apply to living systems, e.g. a seed grows into a tree.

ANSWER:

The growth process is not a contradiction to the second law. It does not actually constitute an increase of order but is an outward expression of the complexity of the genetic system and utilisation of environmental energy. I.e. adult organisms are the unfolding of the pre-existing order in the genes, life is not increasing in complexity.

The big mistake: that variations lead to species change.

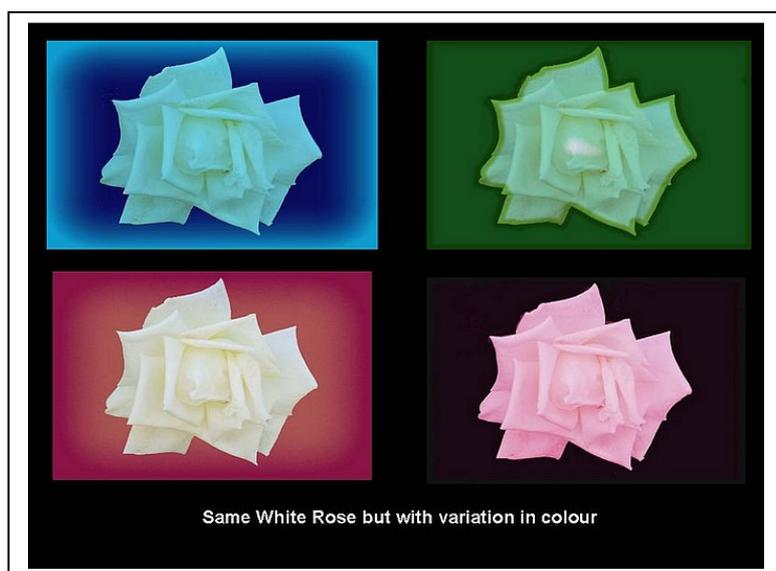
The biggest misunderstanding that undergirds much evolutionary thinking, is the confusion of adaptation with evolution of species. This is sometimes described as micro and macro evolution. Micro-evolution is the horizontal variation within limits specified by the DNA for the particular organism. Macro-evolution (the vertical transformation of one kind of organism into another, e.g. dog to horse) does not occur.

Bio-chemistry has demonstrated that the genetic basis of adaptation denies the Darwinian theory. The genes that are variable within natural populations are not the foundation of major adaptive changes; yet those genes that do constitute the foundation of most major adaptive changes are not variable within natural populations.³¹

That animals adapt in different environments or by artificial breeding is without question. Humans come in all shapes, sizes and colour. Some are black, some white, some reddish, some brownish, some yellowish. Some have big eyes, some have squinty eyes. Some races are tall, and yet some are pygmies. But all these types of people are human beings; just as Neanderthal Man is human, though deformed.

If rats find a new edible seed larger and harder than what they are used to, they will make the effort to eat it. Young rats whose teeth and jaws are still growing will develop larger teeth and jaws than their parents as a result. The process stimulates bone and muscle growth, just as athletic training will build muscles in a human. There is no mutation process involved in this and no change of species; it is merely adaptation. Animals have potential for change built into their genes.

Similarly, all dogs have descended from the same wolf; yet there are now huge variations within this species. Some dogs are so small that they can fit in a coat pocket, while others are large enough to carry children on their back. Some can survive in extreme cold, while others need to be warm. All these variations are the result of breeding by men to suit some purpose. Scientists at Sweden's Royal Institute of Technology found that 500 breeds of domestic dogs all originated from a small pack of wolves that lived 15,000 years ago in East Asia.



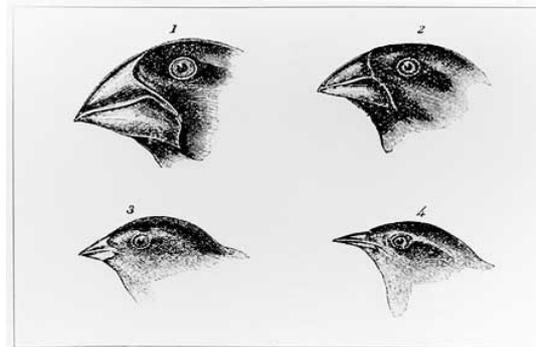
In the same way roses have been bred by gardeners to decorate gardens with various scents and colours for hundreds of years, resulting in plethora of types.

³¹ Michael Behe, p28.

However, all these variations are not evolution. A Collie and a Chihuahua are both dogs. Dogs do not evolve into cats – species are fixed and do not change into another animal. Indeed, attempts to cross-breed species always results in sterility. E.g.

Horse + Donkey	= Sterile Mule
Zebra + Horse	= Sterile Zebrokey
Lion + Tiger	= Sterile Liger

Variations within species, whether Darwin's' famous finches or any other animal, are no proof of evolution. In 1967 finches were introduced to Southeast island, near Midway, in the Pacific Ocean. In the 1980s examinations showed that the finches on different islands had different beak shapes. Random mutations could not have produced this in 20 years, but the changes in diet enabled the genes to react by activating or deactivating the genes that controlled beak size. This also explains Darwin's famous variations amongst Galapagos finches, which he claimed were examples of new species being formed. These are but variations of a finch which can interbreed – proving they are the same species.



Darwin's Finches

Adaptations and variations within species have nothing to do with the evolution of one animal to another.

Creationism 1:

Some facts which deny that the earth is billions of years old

If known facts establish that the earth is much less than a million years old, then one of the key foundations of evolutionary theory breaks down. If the earth is not 5 billion years old then life could not have evolved.

Earth's magnetic field

Dr. T Barnes has shown that this is decaying. 1400 years ago it was twice as strong as today. If you extrapolate back 10,000 years, the earth would have had a magnetic field as strong as a magnetic star, which is impossible, therefore the earth cannot be older than 10,000 years.

Meteoritic dust

This enters earth's atmosphere at a constant rate of about 14m tons per yr. If the earth is billions of years old there should be meteoritic dust 182 feet thick.

Mississippi River delta

This river deposits 300m cu yds. of sediment into the Gulf of Mexico each year. Calculations determine the delta to be 4000 years old.

Rotation of the earth

This is gradually slowing due to the gravitational drag of the sun, moon and other forces. If the earth is billions of years old, and slowing uniformly, then the rotation should be zero.

Recession of the moon

If the earth is 5 billion years old, the moon should be much further away.

Population growth

This demonstrates a young earth. Even at a low rate, in a million years (evolution's idea for mankind on earth) the number of people would be 10 to the power of 2100.

Atmospheric Helium

If the decay process of uranium and thorium that produce helium has been at the present rate for billions of years, the atmosphere should contain much more than 1 part in 200,000. In fact the observed helium shows a time process of c.10,000 years.

Pleochroic Halos

Polonium 218 has been shown to be present in the original granite from the beginning. If rock formations gradually cooled over millions of years, Polonium would have decayed into other elements long ago.

There are many other arguments to justify a young Earth. Henry Morris tabulates 68 reasons in Appendix 6 of *The Biblical Basis for Modern Science*, 477ff.

Creationism 2:

Some facts denying that the universe is billions of years old

Just as the earth is young, there are known phenomena that indicate the universe itself is much younger than many modern scientists claim.

Comets

These are assumed by all to be the same age as the solar system. On every orbit a part is 'boiled off'. Studies show that short-term comets would have totally dissipated in 10,000 years. Since numerous comets still orbit the sun, the solar system cannot be much older than 10,000 years. There is no evidence to discredit this so far.

Poynting-Robertson Effect

The sun acts like a giant vacuum cleaner absorbing 100,000 tons of micro-meteoroids every day. The sun's radiation pressure also pushes dust particles into space. At the present rate, the sun would have cleaned up the solar system in less than 10,000 years, and there is no known source of replenishment - yet micro-meteoroids are copious in the solar system.

Star clusters

These are thousands of stars held by gravity. However, in some clusters, the stars are moving so fast that they could not have held together for billions of years, or even millions.

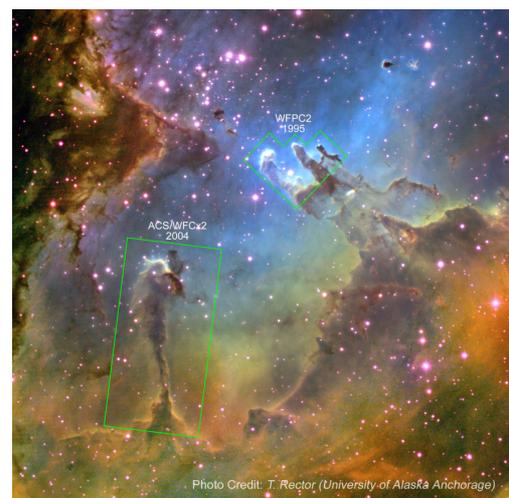
Super stars

Their energy production of hydrogen atomic fusion is so great that the mass required to run this for millions of years is absolutely implausible.

Mercury's core

We now know that the core of the planet Mercury is liquid. This surprises astronomers, since it is so small that it should have completely solidified after billions of years.

The above are only a sample of many arguments for a young cosmos.



Eagle nebula
Messier Object 16, M16 or NGC 6611

Creationism 3: The uniqueness of the earth – proof of design

The fact that life only exists on Earth shows that there has been careful planning to accommodate it on a planet perfectly designed to sustain it. These are some reasons why Earth is unique.

The position of the Earth

The earth is at just the right distance from the sun to receive the proper amount of heat to support life.

The rotation of the Earth

Any change in the rate would make life impossible: e.g. if it were to rotate at 1/10th the present rate, all plant life would burn in the day and freeze at night.

Temperature Variations

These are kept within reasonable limits due to the nearly circular orbit around the sun. Extremes are further moderated by water vapour and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which produces a greenhouse effect.

The Moon

The moon revolves around the earth causing tides. If the moon was located at 1/5th of its present distance, the continents would be submerged twice a day.

Earth's Crust and Oceans

The thickness of the earth's crust and the depth of the oceans is carefully designed. Increases of only a few feet would drastically alter the absorption of oxygen and carbon dioxide so that plant and animal life couldn't exist.

Earth's Axis

The axis is tilted at 23 degrees; this combined with the earth's orbit produces the seasons which are vital for food production.

The ozone Layer

Shields us from lethal ultra violet radiation.

The atmosphere

Protects the earth from 20 million meteorites that enter each day at speeds of 30 miles per second.

Air

The balance of Nitrogen (78%) and Oxygen (20%) is critical for all life forms.

Earth's Magnetic Field

Protects us from cosmic radiation.

Water

There is a bountiful supply of water, the key substance to support life.

It should also be noted that rocky planets essential for supporting life are cosmic freaks. The vast majority of planets in the Milky Way are frigid gas giants like Jupiter with hostile atmospheres and no solid surface. All of the 100 planets claimed to have been found so far are gas giants. The earth is special. [See: 'the Anthropic Principle' later.]

Creationism 4: Some facts establishing creative intelligence behind animal life

Examples of extraordinary design in nature

The Eye

The complexity of the eye defies the possibility of step by step random accidental evolution. It comprises: automatic aiming, automatic focusing, and automatic aperture adjustment. It can operate in almost total darkness to bright sunlight. It can see a fine hair or a distant star. It makes 100,000 separate motions in an average day to give us stereoscopic colour pictures; and while we sleep it maintains itself. It is so complicated that biologists do not fully understand how it functions even today. Can this all have developed by chance? It could not function unless it was fully developed. How would an animal survive with only a part of it functioning and the rest developing? Partial evolution of the eye is a totally foolish assertion and beyond reason. Even Charles Darwin recognised this:

To suppose that the eye, with all its inimitable contrivances ... could have been formed by natural selection, seems, I freely confess, absurd in the highest possible degree.

In E. Shute, *Flaws in the Theory of Evolution*, Craig Press, Nutley, New Jersey, (1961), p448.

The probability of a chance formation of the eye is 1 in 10^{266} .³² But the evolutionist has to further accept that the eye has developed independently several times over in different animals (so called *parallel evolution*); i.e. the eye in the squid, the vertebrates, and the arthropods. It has been truly said that an 'examination of the eye is a cure for atheism'.³³

The Sea Slug

This creature lives on sea anemones which are equipped with thousands of stinging cells on tentacles. These cells explode at the slightest touch and harpoon victims to be then drawn into the anemone's stomach. Yet the sea slug eats anemones without being stung, without exploding the cells and without eating them. Instead they are swept along through tubes into the slug's stomach and stored in pouches to be used in its own defence. How it does this is a mystery.

The modifications required to produce this system slowly baffles evolutionists. To evolve, the slug would first have to develop a chemical to neutralise the poison. Then it would need to develop an entirely new digestive system. It would also require the evolution of a storage system for the stinging cells. But the crunch is that the anemone would have to co-operate (against evolutionary principles) by not evolving a defensive countermeasure.

The only sensible, rational conclusion to the mysteries of the sea slug's life system is that it was designed intelligently.

Gardening Ants

The Bull's Horn Acacia tree of Central and South America has large hollow thorns which are inhabited by ferocious stinging ants. Small bumps on the tree also supply food to the ants. In return, the tree is protected from predators and plant competitors since the ants viciously attack all intruders. Remarkably, the ants remove every green shoot that appears near the tree to ensure that it has enough sunlight to survive, a rarity in a tropical jungle.

³² Wyson, op.cit.

³³ Sturmius quoted in Gary Parker, *Creation: the Facts of Life*, Creation Life Pub., San Diego, Cal. (1980), p163.

In experiments, if all the ants are removed, the tree dies within 2-15 months. Evolutionists call this co-adaptation, but they cannot explain how such a relationship could develop in a slow process.

Cleaning symbiosis

Fish that feed on smaller fish and shrimp have mouths full of debris and parasites. Several species visit a cleaning station to fix this problem. Here the fish opens its mouth and gills baring sharp teeth. Notwithstanding, in swim small cleaning fish and shrimp to eat the debris. When completed, the big fish swims away. How could such a system develop slowly? Survival is only an argument that can be used after the relationship has developed. Also several species of predator fish, cleaner fish and shrimp are involved in this co-operation. Chance is not at work here. Animal preservation instincts would normally override any suicidal ideas in the small fish, and animal instincts are overridden to stop the big fish grabbing a quick snack during the irritating operation.

The same process also happens on land. The Egyptian plover walks into the mouth of the Nile crocodile to clean its teeth from parasites.

The Bombardier Beetle

This small insect has an amazing defence system. When threatened, it blasts irritating gases at a temperature of 212 degrees F out of two tail pipes into the predator's face. It mixes two very dangerous chemicals (hydroquinone/hydrogen peroxide) along with an inhibitor to prevent the chemical exploding in its body. When necessary, they are squirted from two combustion tubes, along with an anti-inhibitor, resulting in an explosion outside its body.

Such a system could never have evolved. How would beetles have prevented themselves from exploding during the chance mixes of chemicals. Having made the right chemicals, they then needed to make the right inhibitor. You don't need an inhibitor until you have the chemicals. If you have the chemicals, then you have an explosion = dead beetle! Even if this could have occurred, an anti-inhibitor is then required for there to be any use in the system. So for thousands of years the beetle developed these chemicals for no reason until it decided to make an anti-inhibitor. But in making this inhibitor, once more it is going to blow itself to pieces every time it gets the mixture or timing or propulsion wrong. But it has not yet built the two combustion tubes and precision timing needed for an effective defence. Again the beetle would have spent thousands of generations blowing itself up. But what would motivate it to do this? Evolution is supposed to make sense and adaptations are supposed to ensure survival. These gradual adaptations would have ensured death for many generations. The entire system could not have developed all at once, the chances against this are astronomical.



Migratory Instincts

The study of migration reveals absolutely amazing design, and many examples could be examined. The lesser-throated warbler summers in Germany but winters in Africa. At summer's close, parent birds fly off to Africa, but recently independent young only take off several weeks later to fly instinctively to Africa to rejoin their parents. How do they do this with no experience? How do they navigate? How do they know where to navigate to? Experiments show that their brains contain inherited knowledge about: latitude, longitude,

star navigation, a calendar, and a clock. The golden plover travels 8000 miles from Hudson Bay to winter in Argentina. It goes south via the Caribbean but travels north via Central America and the Mississippi. The arctic tern migrates 14,000 miles from pole to pole. Other animals also migrate like: salmon, whales, seals, bats, turtles, eels and lemmings. Evolutionists cannot explain how this evolved because migratory instincts are useless unless perfect.

Insect Flight

Insects are the only invertebrates that can fly. Their wings are superb complex designs capable of sculling, elevation, depression, fore and aft movement, pronation and supination and changes in shape. Many can hover or even fly backwards, sideways or rotate about the head or tail, some using a very small wing area requiring fast speeds. The midge has 1046 wingbeats per second. Several insects, such as the honey bee should not be able to get off the ground in engineering terms. How could this evolve?

The Peacock

The beauty of the eye pattern in the peacock's tail has no evolutionary value and no physical function. It is purely decorative. The degree of precision and complexity involved in this design is so staggering that it would take several pages to fully explain it. This alone is an evidence of design. However, when evolutionists state that the pattern is to attract females, they cannot explain why the peafowl was able to recognise and prefer the beautiful feature exactly at the same time that it evolved on the male's tail by accident. Beauty does not happen by chance. Intricate beauty in natural objects requires intelligent design. It is impossible to believe that these complex feathers, with their purposeless, wafer thin, transparent keratin producing such amazing optical effects, happened by random accidents.

Bat sonar

Bat sonar is three times more precise than man-made sonar equipment. Bats rely on sophisticated echo-sounding sonar to locate food and navigate; yet in a cave with thousands of bats, each one can distinguish its own echoes from its own calls. Its ears close up in the fraction of a second it is squeaking and open again for the echo. The brain then processes this rapidly to allow for a swift response. Bats can even distinguish between two objects the width of a pencil line apart.³⁴

This is an example of irreducible complexity. If any of these processes were absent (evolving gradually) then the bat would starve and die. All the processes must be fully operational at the same time for the blind bat to survive.

The Anthropic Principle³⁵

This term was coined by Cambridge physicist Brandon Carter in 1973 to recognise that all constants (laws) in physics have exactly the values required for the universe to support human life. This posits intelligent design. Some examples of this follow.

Atomic particles are the right size and mass.

If the mass of the neutron over the proton were larger by only one part in 700 then nuclear fusion in the Sun would be impossible and we would have no solar energy, and thus no life.

³⁴ *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, October 1998.

³⁵ I recognise a debt to a paper by Dr. David Rosevear on this subject - Pamphlet 355, *The Anthropic Principle*, Creation Science Mvt.

The Solar System is in the right place in the Milky Way

The Sun is in a fairly isolated position between the galaxy's spiral arms of Sagittarius and Perseus. Our sun is not in, or near, the centre of the galaxy with its density of stars which would produce undesirable quantities of light, gamma rays, x-rays and frequent supernoval explosions. Neither is the sun on the edge of the galaxy where Earth's night would be without stars and black.

The Sun's radiation is just right

which produces mainly heat and visible light with little dangerous radiation; perfect for photosynthesis thus producing food. The Sun's output varies by only 0.1% over the sunspot cycle. Many other stars produce super-flares, those of our Sun do not threaten the Earth.

The Earth is in the right place in orbit round the Sun

The earth has a near perfect circular orbit round the sun so that temperature does not vary wildly throughout the year. Stars in globular clusters could not have planets with circular orbits as each star in the cluster has a gravitational pull on the others.

The distance of the Earth from the Sun is just right for an ideal temperature range for life to flourish. If it were 5% closer the oceans would boil; if 1% more distant they would freeze. If Earth was very close to the Sun, one side would be locked in to face it, the other would be in perpetual shadow. [The Moon is locked into Earth like this.]

Jupiter has a circular orbit round the Sun that allows Earth to have a circular orbit also. Jupiter's gravity attracts dangerous comets and meteors to protect the Earth. Saturn and Uranus also do this.

The rate of rotation of the earth around the Sun gives seasons that are long enough for crops to grow. Longer or shorter years would affect food production.

The rate of rotation of the earth around its own axis gives us days and nights that are neither too short or too long. Too long and days would be unbearably hot, too short and the weather patterns would be too severe. The day length is ideal for the sleep pattern of living creatures.

The Moon is situated perfectly in relation to Earth

Our moon is uniquely large relative to Earth. It is 400 times smaller than the Sun, but also 400 times closer. The Sun and the Moon subtend the same angle of arc as seen from Earth, so that we can get eclipses of the Sun. From these we can see the Sun's corona and chromosphere, and also get valuable details of the Sun's composition through its spectrum and also historical dates.

The Moon stabilises Earth's angle of tilt at 23.5% to the plane of the Solar System. This stabilises the seasons.

The Moon accounts for 60% of tidal action (the Sun 40%). The tides put oxygen and nutrients into the oceans, which feed the plankton at the bottom of the seas' food chain. The ocean water's circulation distributes heat to higher latitudes (e.g. the Gulf Stream).

The Earth is the right size and composition so that life can flourish.

Its gravity is large enough to retain the atmosphere but not so large to prevent mountains forming. The atmosphere filters ultraviolet light. There is enough oxygen to allow animals to breathe, but not too much so that organic material would be rapidly oxidised.

The carbon dioxide content (produced from animal expiration) allows plants to grow and produce oxygen.

Carbon Dioxide levels are regulated by volcanoes and oceanic absorption, helping Earth to retain some of its heat. Algal growth also regulates temperature.

The Earth's core is kept at a temperature of about 5,000°C by the steady radioactive decay of uranium and thorium.

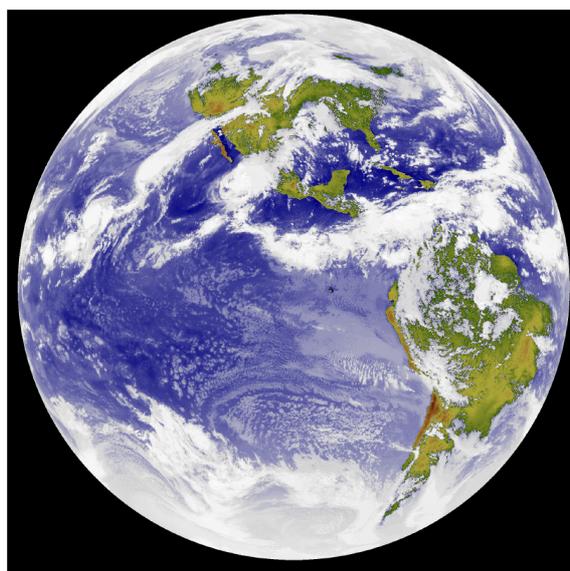
The rotation of the earth produces a magnetic field; these lines of force converge at the poles to aid navigation for men and animals. The magnetic field also shields Earth from cosmic radiation and solar wind particles.

Under ultraviolet light, oxygen gas can change reversibly into ozone. Ozone absorbs harmful ultraviolet radiation and reverts to oxygen.

Carbon is uniquely able to form the organic molecules of living things.³⁶ The carbon, oxygen and nitrogen cycles ensure a continuing supply of these vital elements.

Silicon can form extensive networks with oxygen that give us silicate rocks and sand. Aluminium, titanium and iron are abundant in the crust while poisonous elements are not. If these elements were evenly spread on the ground, we could not use them; however, they are deposited in seams that can be mined.

Water is unique (apart from ammonia and hydrofluoric acid which do not occur naturally) in that it expands and becomes less dense as it solidifies. If this were not so, ice would sink and build up at the bottom of bodies of water and summer melting would not occur in deep water. This beneficial property of ice is due to hydrogen bonding. This phenomenon (much weaker than normal chemical bonds) means that DNA (the genetic coding molecule) can easily unzip and replicate itself. The earth's chemistry is designed for human life.



Infrared image of Earth

³⁶ As it is the only element that can form large molecules with itself, using single and multiple bonds.

Creationism 5: A modern example which denies uniformitarianism

Mount St Helens

This mountain in Washington State erupted on 18 May 1980 with enormous force. It was initiated by an earthquake and rockslide which broke the summit and north slope off the volcano, releasing pressure. Super hot water flashed to steam. The steam explosion released energy equivalent to 20 million tons of TNT, toppling 150 square miles of forest in six minutes. In Spirit Lake, north of the volcano, a huge wave, initiated by a rockslide, stripped trees from slopes as high as 850 feet above the pre-eruption level. The total energy output was equivalent to 400 million tons of TNT, or 20,000 Hiroshima bombs.

This catastrophe caused powerful geologic processes which changed the local topography in weeks and challenges usual uniformitarian beliefs. These are some of the changes.

1. *Rapidly formed strata*: Up to 400 feet thickness of strata have formed since 1980 at Mount St. Helens. These deposits accumulated from the primary air blast, landslide, waves on the lake, pyroclastic flows, mudflows, and stream water. Some deposits of materials formed strata several feet thick in minutes. A deposit accumulated in less than one day, on 12 June, 1980, that is 25 feet thick. Mount St. Helens teaches us that the stratified layers commonly characterising geological formations can form very rapidly by flow processes.
2. *Rapid erosion*: This was accomplished by the scouring action of steam, landslides, water waves, hot pumice ash flows (pyroclastic flows), and mudflows. Since the eruptions, erosion has been mainly by sheet flooding, channelled water-flows, and some mudflows.
3. *Obstructions to rivers causing new formations*: Over 20 sq. miles of the Toutle River valley was obstructed by debris, which has now been rapidly eroded. Rills and gullies were formed by buried water under hot pumice, causing steam explosions, in less than five days. The rills and gullies resemble badlands topography, which geologists have usually assumed required thousands of years of years to form.
4. *Mudflows*: caused the most erosion. A mudflow on 19 March 1982, eroded a canyon system up to 140 feet deep in the headwaters of the North Fork of the Toutle River Valley, establishing the new dendritic pattern of drainage. The little 'Grand Canyon of the Toutle River' is a one-fortieth scale model of the real Grand Canyon. To view this canyon today, having been taught uniformitarianism, one would think that it took millions of years to form. It was created in less two years. In fact the main erosion took hours or days.
5. *Tree deposition*: The landslide which generated waves that stripped the forest adjacent to Spirit Lake created a log jam floating over two sq. miles on the surface. Amongst the millions of floating trunks, many gradually sink to the lakebed. It has been observed that many trees float upright, with the root ball submerged. Hundreds have been grounded at the shore in an upright position, while divers have found many are now fully submerged. It is estimated that more than 19,000 upright stumps (averaging 20 feet in height) existed on the floor of the lake in August 1985, some buried up to three feet in sediment. If these trees get completely buried in sediment (as they would in a flood) they would appear to be a forest that had grown there, but this would be wrong. This casts doubt on areas like the petrified 'forest' at Yellowstone National Park.
6. *Peat layer created*: the stripped bark from the tree trunks has already created a peat layer several inches thick on part of the lakebed. This casts doubt on the origin of coal from swamps. Because the accumulation of peat in swamps is a slow process, geologists have supposed that coal beds required about one thousand years to form each inch of

coal. The peat layer in Spirit Lake, however, demonstrates that peat can accumulate rapidly.

Creationism 6: Some arguments supporting the authority and authenticity of the Bible

God's self-revelation

1. The wonders of the universe, nature and life scream that there is a designer, and that this designer is all-wise, all-powerful and all-knowing. Worship and prayer are inbuilt reactions in all men in the right circumstances. As people experiencing war have said, '*there are no atheists in the trenches*'. Nature gives us a general idea about a powerful God who should be feared and worshipped.
2. The Bible claims to be the inspired word of God himself, given to men over centuries to explain his eternal plan to save men (2 Tim 3:16). This gives us details about every aspect of God and his plan in Christ to save mankind and renew the world.

General proofs that the Bible is God's word

1. At the end of the day, only a true experience of God in your heart can convince you that the Bible is God's word. (Jn 16:13-14; 1 Cor 2:10-12).
2. The OT writers claimed divine inspiration (2 Pt 1:21; Ex 24:4; Mic 6:1).
3. Jesus testified to the truth of the OT (Lk 24:27; Matt 5:17).
4. The apostles authenticated the OT (Acts 3:24-25; Rm 3:21) and claimed that their writings were from God (1 Thess 4:15, Rev 1:19).

External Evidence

1. *Miracles*: The Bible is full of reports of miracles which testify that it is the work of God; just as Jesus' miracles showed that God was with him (Acts 2:22).
2. *Prophecy*: The phrase, '*Thus says the Lord*', appears over 4000 times in the Bible. On many occasions God declared things before they happened e.g: the Jewish exile (Isa 39:6); the rise of Cyrus (Isa 45:1); the fall of Babylon (Isa 47); of Tyre (Ezek 26:7); prophecies about the Messiah (Ps 22:10ff; Mic 5:2; Ps 72:10-15; Isa 53); the destruction of Jerusalem (Deut 28:49-52); the destruction of the second temple (Mk 13:1-2) and the dispersion of Israel (Lev 26:33; Deut 28:64).
3. *Witnesses*: When the NT was written, many eyewitnesses of Jesus were still alive who could have contradicted it if it was false; instead many became Christians.
4. *Accuracy of historical statements*: archaeology has continually proved Biblical statements. Originally archaeologists denied the Bible, such as denying the existence of the Hittites since only the Bible mentioned them – until digs later discovered traces of the Hittite Empire. Several ancient historians authenticate the Gospel and early church stories. This includes Josephus who wrote the history of the Jews for the Romans (he even says that Jesus was the Messiah). As a Jew working for the Emperor, it was vital for him to ensure impartial accuracy. It also includes Gentile writers like: Tacitus, Suetonius, Juvenal, Pliny.
5. *The preservation of the scriptures*: this is the amazing providence of God over centuries despite the efforts of many to destroy them.
6. *The Bible has survived criticism*: more scholars have tried to disprove the Bible's authenticity than any other book. They have all failed; many became converts.
7. *Scientific*: No scientific discovery has ever contradicted the Bible. In fact some of the greatest scientists were Christians trying to understand God's world. The Bible is in complete harmony with science, but it is not a technical manual; it is a book about salvation. It is the only ancient book to state that the world is round (Isa 40:22) and hangs on nothing (Job 26:7). It is 100% medically accurate and is the oldest book to

advocate quarantine.

Internal Evidence

1. *Morality of the Bible*: If men wrote the Bible they would not condemn their sin. Other religious writings water down sin, ignore it altogether, or even condone it; but the Bible repeatedly denounces sin and demands holiness. Failures of Bible writers are not ignored (e.g: Abraham, David, Peter). The effect, in history, of the Bible has been to change the lives of those who believed it to be true. Whole nations have been affected for the better when many citizens turned to the God of the Bible. The great social movements throughout history were led by Bible believing people e.g: the origin of schools, orphanages, prison welfare, abolition of polygamy etc.
2. *Unity of theology*: despite forty different writers, from various backgrounds, over 1600 hundred years, the Bible is in total harmony with itself. As well as being consistent in history, geography, social customs etc., the Bible is consistent theologically. What one writer says about God or salvation, agrees with what is written elsewhere. The Bible never contradicts itself. There are, however, some difficult passages to explain, but they can all be harmonised. What one man writes today on a subject will be very different from what he writes on it decades later. Take communism, which only began about a century ago with the writings of Karl Marx, yet today there are hundreds of variations of communistic thought and practice.
3. *The dignity, majesty, simplicity and power of the Bible*: all testify to its divine origin. There are subjects that stretch the mind of scholars and truths that the simplest person can easily understand. No book has ever had the influence of the Bible. No words can strike a human heart with such power as even a few words from the Bible can.
4. *Discrepancies*: all the passages which seem to contradict others, or contain a serious difficulty, have been faced by someone over the years and explained; none have continued unexplained. If men wrote the Bible they would have made sure that such simple differences would have been avoided.

Some Biblical statements about creation:

Statement	Comment	Reference
The universe was created (Hebrew <i>bara</i>) out of nothing by God. This is no more an act of faith than believing in evolution; indeed less so.	Only God is said to create anything in the Bible. This involved: a) The elements of the physical cosmos (space, mass, time – i.e. 'heavens, earth, beginning'). Inorganic systems. b) Consciousness ('soul'). Animal systems. c) The image of God in man ('spirit'). Human system.	Gen 1
Creation in six days. Earth and life forms were created mature – with the appearance of age. This complies with the first law of thermodynamics and is a logical, rational sequence of events.	1. Physical elements of the universe. 2. Formation of atmosphere and hydrosphere. 3. Formation of lithosphere (earth's crust) and biosphere. 4. Formation of astrosphere. 5. Formation of life in atmosphere and hydrosphere. 6. Formation of life on lithosphere and biosphere. 7. God rested.	Gen 1-2
Fixity of 'kinds' (Hebrew <i>min</i> = 'family' or 'species').	One kind cannot transform into another kind. There are variations within a 'kind' but no evolution. This agrees with observed facts.	Gen 1, 'after his kind' appears ten times here. 1 Cor 15:38-39
The world before the flood was different to today and able to sustain life forms not sustainable later (such as	Note: the water vapour above the atmosphere (Gen 1:7) creating a greenhouse effect producing very mild temperatures world-wide (no polar ice	Gen 1-6

dinosaurs).	caps), rain prevented from forming, radiation from space hindered and mild weather systems and seasons. The flood resulted in much more extreme conditions, and contrasting seasons.	
There was no death or decay until man sinned. Thus there were no deaths of animals before man. Man was contemporaneous with dinosaurs.	The curse resulted in the origin of the second law of thermodynamics (decay). Only the Bible explains why the laws of thermodynamics work; scientists have no explanation. That man was indeed contemporaneous with dinosaurs is proved by a) many cases of man/dinosaur footprints in the same rock; b) repeated references to dinosaur-type creatures in all religions, legends, folk-lore and some historical records (inc. the Bible).	Rm 5:12, 8:20-22 Gen 3:17-19
The flood	Structure and systems in the earth are changed.	Gen 6
Post-flood	God promises that seedtime, harvest, cold, heat, summer and winter will not change. That is, the earth's axial rotation and orbit round the sun (which determine Earth's processes) will not alter.	Gen 8:22

Three events resulted in the world we know today:

1. **Creation out of nothing.** Resulting in the law of conservation of energy (first law of thermodynamics).
2. **The fall of man followed by the curse.** This changed the basic internal nature of all processes when the law of increasing entropy (decay; or second law of thermodynamics) was imposed by God, creating a propensity towards random decay and death.
3. **The flood.** This changed the basic structure of geo-physical and atmospheric systems, resulting in extreme changes to weather patterns, seasonal changes, mountain formation, glaciers, creation of ice ages and polar ice-caps etc. Very large animals requiring the more oxygen-rich atmosphere and warm, moist conditions became extinct. It should be noted that virtually all religious traditions the world over have records of a world wide, cataclysmic flood. Uniformity of processes mostly dominates the post-flood period.

Contradictions between uniformitarianism and the Bible³⁷

Uniformitarianism	The Bible
Matter existed in the beginning	Matter created by God
Sun and stars before the earth	Earth before the sun and stars
Land before the oceans	Oceans before the land
Sun is the earth's first light	There is a light before the sun
Contiguous atmosphere and hydrosphere	Atmosphere between two hydrospheres
Marine organisms form the first life-forms	Land plants are the first life-forms
Fishes before fruit trees	Fruit trees before fishes
Insects before birds	Birds before insects ('creeping things')
Sun before land plants	Land vegetation before the sun
Reptiles before birds	Birds before reptiles
Woman before man	Man before woman
Rain before man	Man before rain

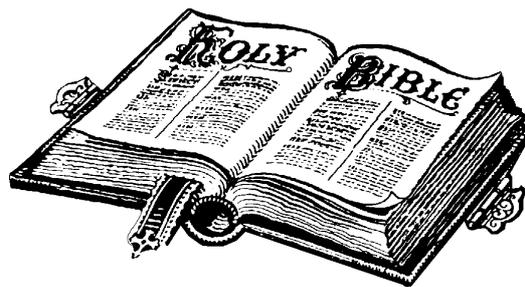
³⁷ Adapted from Morris (ed), *Scientific Creationism*, p227-228. Huse has a similar list.

Creative processes still continuing	Creation complete
Struggle, decay and death before man formed	Man is the cause of death.

Contradictions between basic evolutionary principles and the Bible³⁸

Evolution	The Bible
Life arose by mere chance and natural processes.	God created everything.
The processes of natural creation continue.	The work of creation is complete (Gen 2:3).
The world evolved over millions of years.	The world was created in six days.
Reptiles created before whales.	Whales were created before reptiles (Gen 1:20-31).
Marine life gradually evolved from primeval chemical slime.	Marine life was created at once.
Mankind evolved from apes.	Man was created by God from the dust (Gen 2:7).
Very many animals became extinct before man evolved.	Man commanded to have dominion over all animals (Gen 1:28).
Humans were originally carnivores.	Man was originally a vegetarian (Gen 1:29).
Life forms are in a continual state of change and evolution.	Life forms are fixed by God.
Struggle and death existed long before the appearance of mankind.	Adam's sin resulted in death for all things.
Similarities in animals are due to a common ancestry.	Similarities are due to a common designer.

Note that anyone seeking to make a compromise between evolution and scripture faces an impossible task. All forms of compromise by religious people result in dishonouring God and his word. This includes: Theistic Evolution,³⁹ the Gap Theory,⁴⁰ the Framework Hypothesis,⁴¹ the Day-Age Theory⁴² etc. All these deny the simple truth in Genesis 1-11; if this cannot be trusted as it stands, how can any scripture be trusted.



³⁸ Adapted from Huse, *The Collapse of Evolution*, p122ff.

³⁹ Which ridiculously seeks to teach that God created by using the processes of evolution. The fixity of kinds precludes this theory.

⁴⁰ That there is a primeval creation mentioned in Gen 1:1 (accommodating enough time for geological ages) which was then inexplicably ruined. Gen 1:2 is then translated in such a way to describe this ruin, 'the earth became ruined an empty and darkness was on the face of the deep'. There are many reasons to deny this idea; e.g. it denies that death came after Adam's sin; it makes Satan's revolt the cause of earth's ruin, but his rebellion was in heaven; it contradicts the fossil record which has no evidence of this huge cataclysm.

⁴¹ This teaches that Gen 1-11 is metaphorical, or allegorical, using poetic motifs or fable to illustrate a message. Basically, anything to deny that it is historical fact.

⁴² The teaches that the word 'day' in the creation week is symbolic of aeons of time – the geological ages. This contradicts the meaning of the Hebrew word *yom*. Moses avoided this possibility by qualifying *yom* with adjectives such as 'first day' etc, and by mentioning the boundaries 'evening and morning'. *Yom* always means a literal day when preceded by a numeral adjective.

A selection of important scientists who believed in God

Far from considering it foolish, very many great scientists believed in the God of the Bible and saw no conflict with their work.

- Robert Boyle – founder of modern chemistry.
- Nicolaus Copernicus – founder of heliocentric cosmology.
- Albert Einstein – Nobel laureate in physics.
- Michael Faraday – founder of electronics and electromagnetics.
- Galileo Galilei – founder of experimental physics.
- Sir William Harvey (1578-1657) - founder of modern medicine.
- Lord Kelvin – founder of thermodynamics and energetics.
- Johannes Kepler – founder of physical astronomy and modern optics.
- Guglielmo Marconi – Nobel laureate in physics.
- Sir James Clerk Maxwell (1831-1879) - founder of statistical thermodynamics.
- Isaac Newton – founder of classical physics and infinitesimal calculus.
- Blaise Pascal – founder of hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, and the theory of probabilities.

There are very many more. Not all were evangelical Christians, but all believed in God and sought in science, as Pascal, to 'think God's thoughts after him'.

Through God-fearing, Bible-believing scientists we benefit from such discoveries, disciplines and inventions as:⁴³

- **Antiseptic surgery** [Joseph Lister]
- **Absolute temperature scale** [Lord Kelvin]
- **Actuarial tables**: statistics used to calculate insurance. [Charles Babbage]
- **Bacteriology** [Louis Pasteur]
- **Biogenesis law**: living matter arises only from other living matter. [Louis Pasteur]
- **Calculus** [Isaac Newton]
- **Celestial mechanics** [Johannes Kepler]
- **Chemistry** [Robert Boyle]
- **Chloroform** [James Simpson]
- **Classification system**: in systematic botany and zoology. [Carolus Linnaeus, i.e. Carl von Linné]
- **Comparative anatomy** [Georges Cuvier]
- **Computers** [Charles Babbage]
- **Double stars** [William Herschel]
- **Dynamics**: the branch of mechanics concerned with the motion of bodies acting under forces. [Isaac Newton]
- **Electrodynamics** [James Clerk Maxwell]
- **Electromagnetics** [Michael Faraday]
- **Electronics** [Ambrose Fleming]
- **Energetics**: the branch of science which deals with the properties of energy and the way in which it is redistributed in physical, chemical, or biological processes. [Lord Kelvin]
- **Entomology**: the study of insects. [Henri Fabre]
- **Ephemeris tables**: a table or data file giving the calculated positions of a celestial object at regular intervals throughout a period. [Johannes Kepler]

⁴³ I acknowledge a debt to Henry Morris, *The Bible Basic of Modern Science* for some of this information.

- **Experimental physics** [Galileo Galilei]
- **Fermentation control** [Louis Pasteur]
- **Field theory:** a theory that explains physical phenomena in terms of a field and the manner in which it interacts with matter or with other fields. [Michael Faraday]
- **Fluid Mechanics:** the study of forces and flow within fluids. [George Stokes]
- **Galactic astronomy** [William Herschel]
- **Galvanometer:** an instrument for detecting and measuring small electric currents. [Joseph Henry]
- **Gas dynamics** [Robert Boyle]
- **Genetics** [Gregor Mendel]
- **Glacial Geology** [Louis Agassiz]
- **Hydrography:** the science of surveying and charting bodies of water, such as seas, lakes, and rivers. [Matthew Maury]
- **Hydraulics:** the branch of science and technology concerned with the conveyance of liquids through pipes and channels, especially as a source of mechanical force or control. [Leonardo da Vinci]
- **Hydrostatics:** the branch of mechanics concerned with the hydrostatic properties of liquids. [Blaise Pascal]
- **Ichthyology:** the zoology of fishes. [Louis Agassiz]
- **Inert gases:** (or noble gases, rare gases) the elements of Group 18 (formerly Group 0) of the periodic table, namely helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, and radon. Except for argon, they are only present in the atmosphere at trace levels. Their inertness refers to their chemical unreactivity. [William Ramsey]
- **Isotopic chemistry:** regarding each of two or more forms of the same element that contain equal numbers of protons but different numbers of neutrons in their nuclei, and hence differ in relative atomic mass but not in chemical properties; in particular, a radioactive form of an element. [William Ramsey]
- **Law of gravity** [Isaac Newton]
- **Model analysis** [Lord Rayleigh]
- **Natural history** [John Ray]
- **Non-Euclidean geometry:** denying or going beyond Euclidean principles in geometry, especially contravening the postulate that only one line through a given point can be parallel to a given line. [Bernhard Riemann]
- **Oceanography** [Matthew Maury]
- **Optical mineralogy** [David Brewster]
- **Palaeontology:** the study of fossils. [John Woodward]
- **Pasteurisation** [Louis Pasteur]
- **Pathology:** the science of the causes and effects of diseases, especially the branch of medicine that deals with the laboratory examination of samples of body tissue for diagnostic or forensic purposes. [Rudolph Virchow]
- **Physical astronomy** [Johannes Kepler]
- **Reversible thermodynamics** [James Joule]
- **Scientific method:** a method of procedure that has characterised natural science since the 17th century, consisting in systematic observation, measurement, and experiment, and the formulation, testing, and modification of hypotheses. [Francis Bacon]
- **Self-induction:** the induction of an electromotive force in a circuit when the current in that circuit is varied. [Joseph Henry]
- **Statistical thermodynamics** [James Clerk Maxwell]
- **Stratigraphy:** the branch of geology concerned with the order and relative position of strata and their relationship to the geological timescale. [Nicholas Steno]
- **Systematic biology** [Carolus Linnaeus]

- **Thermodynamics:** the branch of physical science that deals with the relations between heat and other forms of energy (such as mechanical, electrical, or chemical energy). [Lord Kelvin]
- **Thermokinetics:** kinetics relates to the energy of moving bodies. [Humphrey Davy]
- **Vertebrate palaeontology** [Georges Cuvier]
- **The barometer** [Blaise Pascal]
- **The calculator** [Charles Babbage]
- **The electric generator** [Michael Faraday]
- **The electric motor** [Joseph Henry]
- **The global star catalogue** [John Herschel]
- **The mine safety lamp** [Sir Humphrey Davy]
- **The reflecting telescope** [Isaac Newton]
- **The telegraph** [Samuel Morse]
- **The thermionic valve:** the precursor to the transistor. [Ambrose Fleming]
- **The trans-Atlantic cable** [Lord Kelvin]
- **Vaccination** [Louis Pasteur]

These are just some of the discoveries and inventions made by people who believed the Bible. Note that many of the laws, disciplines and inventions that contribute to the foundations of modern life were discovered or made by God-fearing men. The modern uses of such basic things as electricity result from the efforts of true Christians, in this instance Michael Faraday.

Today it is favourable to ridicule people who believe in God, but in the past it was God-fearing men who were the giants who made the major scientific achievements. Against this it should be noted that the Bible-hating evolutionist Richard Dawkins has contributed nothing to science at all. The truth is that he is actually disliked in the academic community for producing no unique research, but is an ardent self-promoter and populariser of something many eminent scientists now debunk. Yet he is probably the 'scientist' spokesman that most ordinary people have read or viewed on TV. Such is the misbalance in the modern media.



Johannes Kepler

Conclusion

Evolution's mistakes

When one examines the cold hard facts it is clear that the basic suppositions of evolutionary theory hold no water. Not only that, in the past the theory has been supported by falsities, lies, mistakes and even fraud. False information has been printed in text-books and fed to generations of children. For instance: the recapitulation theory is a fraud; Piltdown Man was a fraud; it appears that Archaeopteryx is a fraud; the Peppered Moth idea was false (but now making a comeback), and the vestigial organ idea was a mistake.

Let's just examine the last one.

Vestigial organs were declared to be useless structures in the body, the remains of a former fully functioning evolutionary development, now obsolete. Even as late as the 1960s books written by evolutionists listed over 200 structures in this group including: the appendix, the thyroid gland, the thymus, the coccyx, the pineal gland, the ear muscles, the tonsils and the pituitary gland. Today biologists know that all these so-called vestigial organs have a clear function in the human body. Another instance where evolutionary supposition did actual harm (how many children had tonsils, adenoids or appendix removed unnecessarily?). In any case the idea was of no use in proving evolutionary theory since the vestigial organs were not part of a new structure being formed.

Evolutionary arrogance

Despite the evidence given here that evolution rests on questionable ground, evolutionists get furious if you choose not to believe it. Richard Dawkins has said, 'It is absolutely safe to say that, if you meet somebody who claims not to believe in evolution that person is ignorant, stupid or insane (or wicked, but I'd rather not consider that).'⁴⁴ For an Oxford professor to speak this way is imprudent; especially when many academic professors have openly criticised the Darwinian and Neo-Darwinian evolution models (or parts of them) defended by Dawkins.

Some non-Christian, respected academics and scientists who have done this include: GA Kerkut (Professor of biology); Prof. Alan Linton (Prof. of Bacteriology); Michael Behe (Assoc. Prof. of Biochemistry and Dr W R Thompson (Prof. of entomology). There are literally thousands of top class scientists, of all disciplines, who reject evolution; many are also atheists. Indeed, Darwinian evolution has been under attack by French academics for many years.

The classical theory of evolution in its strict sense belongs to the past ... almost all French specialists hold today strong mental reservations as to the validity of natural selection.

Zygmunt Litynski, 'Should we burn Darwin?' *Science Digest*, Vol 51, Jan 1962, p61

Some extremely famous scientists, such as the Nobel Prize winning Francis Crick and JD Watson,⁴⁵ choose not to believe in God, but realise that Darwinism is a broken theory that denies observed facts. This realisation has reduced them to theorising that intelligent

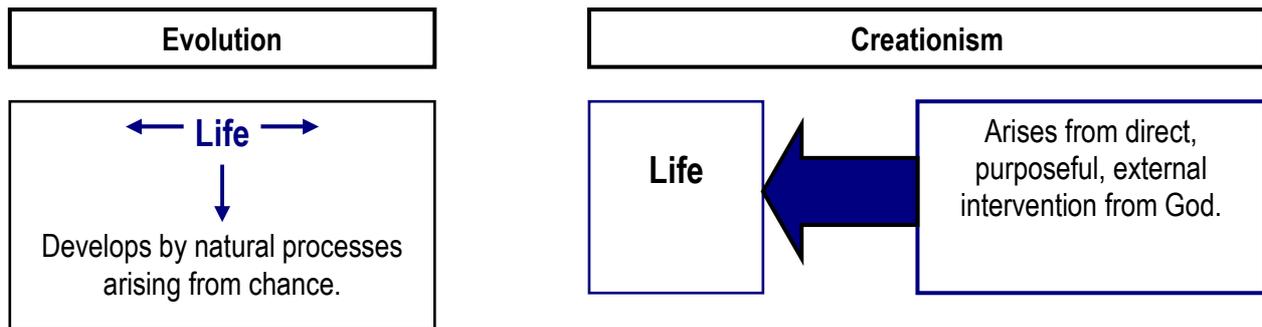
⁴⁴ Quoted in Phillip E Johnson, *Darwin on Trial*, Monarch, p9.

⁴⁵ Francis Crick and J. D. Watson are English biophysicists who proposed the double helix structure of the DNA molecule, thus explaining how genetic information is carried in living organisms and how genes replicate. They won the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1962, shared with M. H. F. Wilkins.

aliens came to Earth and seeded the planet with spores of life. In other words they support intelligent design as the only viable explanation for life on Earth. Surely Dawkins cannot say that the discoverers of the structure of DNA are ‘ignorant, stupid or insane’? Neither are Crick and Watson Christians with an agenda, but are atheists. Their theory, like its earlier version of ‘panspermia’ [that the microscopic seeds of life are floating space] still does not explain where the alien life came from or how it developed. What it does show is that first-rate scientists are rejecting evolution by natural selection from a chemical slime.

The essential difference between atheism and Christianity regarding origins

The key distinction between evolution and creationism is this:



Evolution rests completely upon chance; upon a ridiculously complex creation appearing by accident. Now the only thing which keeps this from being laughable is the postulation that billions of years are involved in the chance process. Because people cannot imagine billions of years, they accept that such chance developments could really occur. In fact, as we have seen from the laws of probability, the 5 billions of years suggested is actually nowhere near long enough for the earth and the complex life-forms on it to have evolved by chance. However, evolution not only has scientific problems to overcome, it also poses a number of ethical dilemmas.

Why do people do good things?

Altruism is something that really worries evolutionists – they can't explain it. Darwin suggested the utilitarianism of the Epicureans (that ethics arises from the selfish pleasure gained from relationships) to understand parental love in nature, but this doesn't explain selfless love outside of family or even the tribal affinity of sports fans. Also, how does this ethic explain why male lions will kill their own cubs in order to mate again, or why female Black Widow spiders kill and eat their own mate? Epicureanism usually descends into hedonism anyway, so we are back to evolutionary selfishness. Evolution is at a loss to understand why people with no reason will do good, and why creatures with every reason to do good chose to act wickedly. Animals that kill their young or are cannibalistic hardly help natural selection. Evolutionists (like Dawkins) have also supported abortion and homosexuality, even though both these things work against evolutionary principles.

When people co-operate, do selfless acts of sacrifice, help people they do not know, act kindly to strangers and so on, evolutionists are baffled and cannot account for such loving acts. Evolution teaches survival of the fittest and Dawkins even champions 'the selfish gene'. Parents should realise the full implications of an underlying evolutionary theory, not only in science but also in social structures, the media, and ethics. Evolution supports and engenders selfishness. But altruism is universal in nature and does not solely exist amongst humans. Bees will sting an intruder to their hives and die in the process; ants will lay down their lives by the thousand to protect the nest. Evolutionists cannot give an answer to something that is diametrically opposed to their theory of selfishness.

The Bible explains that man was created to do good works and obey his creator – thus there is an inbuilt ethical feature in life; but sin affects every person and tempts them to evil. Some do well, others act wickedly. Ignoring sin, evolutionists neither have an answer for wickedness, nor do they care. Indeed, the social effects of evolution in the last 150 years have been dramatic and negative. The idea that ‘survival of the fittest’ explains life supports the rule of the strong over the weak – the very opposite of altruism. By it many wicked social situations have been defended, such as the oppression of the poor or the exploitation of workers.

Social effects

When evolution is applied socially and politically with authority the results can be dramatic and deadly. There is no argument that Darwinism had a great effect on Hitler. Coupled with the nasty theory of Eugenics promoted by Darwin’s cousin Galton,⁴⁶ evolution gave Hitler the necessary academic basis for genocide. Killing off people who didn’t fit into his Aryan/Teutonic scheme (Poles, Gypsies, Jews, the handicapped) was, for Hitler, just giving evolution a helping hand from the state.

Taking evolutionary principles to their logical conclusion, it is natural for stronger races to exterminate weaker ones. Nazism is a direct result of evolution.

We see Hitler devoutly convinced that evolution produces the only real basis for a national policy. The German Fuhrer ... is an evolutionist; he has consciously sought to make the practices of Germany conform to the theory of evolution.

A Keith, *Evolution and Ethics*, Putnam, (1947), p28.

In the biological theory of Darwin, Hitler found his most powerful weapon against traditional values.

KJ Hsu, ‘Sedimentary Petrology and Biologic Evolution’, *Journal of Sedimentary Petrology*, 56, Sept 1986, p730.

We cannot pursue all the implications here, and whole books have been written on the subject, but the principles of evolution undergird a great deal in society in the 21st century explaining much utilitarianism and selfishness; to say nothing of stupidity. Indeed, in February 2007 the Balearic Islands regional parliament became the first government to recognise the individual rights of apes, giving them similar status to a child. This is in concert with an international move by campaigners to persuade governments to grant apes ‘human’ rights. This comes at a time when genetics confirms that genes do not change and that mutations damage genetic structure. A mouse shares 90% of human DNA but there is no relationship at all between the species. The propaganda of Darwinism has thus influenced governmental decisions, a ruling that is opposed to scientific observation. Apes are not human and not close to humans.

Establishment favouritism – the deck is stacked

A key problem today is that the scientific and academic establishments are anti-creation, anti-intelligent design and vigorous protectors of evolution. This means that, not only are research grants readily given to evolutionary projects, but people who have the courage to

⁴⁶ Eugenics, developed largely by Francis Galton as a method of improving the human race, is the science of improving a population by controlled breeding to increase the occurrence of desirable heritable characteristics.

speak out against evolution are often fired. Scientists who criticise evolution are disparaged, ridiculed and robbed of the means to further research or sacked from academic posts.

A major Hollywood film is about to be released in the UK called 'Expelled: No intelligence allowed'. It documents the academic censorship of intelligent design theory in educational and scientific establishments and details how people lost their jobs for expressing dissident views on origins. The modern, panic-stricken, harsh propaganda methods of Darwinians is due to the fact that - despite continual efforts to hoodwink people - a CBS poll recently showed that only 13% of Americans favour any kind of evolutionary theory.

People should realise that Darwinian censorship prevails. In October 2007 The Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly voted to encourage member states to ban the teaching of intelligent design as a scientific discipline, stating that it could become a threat to human rights. Yet it is evolutionary theory that is damaging human rights. The head of student ministries at the Christian Medical Fellowship said, 'I have academic colleagues who do not have their own tenure who cannot own up to their professors that they have sympathy with intelligent design because that would be the end of their career. This is despite them already proving themselves as good scientists.'⁴⁷ A statement by Academics for Academic Freedom said, 'In today's political climate it is harder than ever for academics to defend open debate. Restrictive legislation, and the bureaucratic rules and regulations of government quangos and of universities themselves, have undermined academic freedom'.⁴⁸

An example of this is shown by Richard Dawkins publicly calling for the sacking of Andrew McIntosh, professor of thermodynamics at Leeds, because he claimed that evolution is wrong. A chaplain at a Scottish university recently observed that the scientific hierarchy is behaving like the 'mother church' of the Middle Ages which threatens all dissenters.

Not long ago there was a media furore when a Christian organisation sent out a free information pack to schools explaining the basis of the case for intelligent design. They did not even insist upon Biblical creationism, but just explained basic facts of nature. The establishment and media went berserk, talking about brainwashing children. Yet they ignore the brainwashing that goes on every day at all levels telling kids utter lies about evolution. Never having considered the options or read up current research, people do not realise that evolution is not scientifically proved, and indeed often conflicts with true science.

Christians should be aware that there is good scientific evidence to support all that the Bible teaches about creationism. Indeed, the Biblical explanation now carries far more relevance than traditional Darwinism, as more and more scientists realise that Darwinism has failed to explain modern observations. Scientists are abandoning Darwinism since there is now far too much in biochemistry, microbiology, astrophysics, zoology, palaeontology etc. to contradict it. If the discoverers of the structure of DNA have abandoned Darwinism for belief in aliens as the source of life on Earth, one can be sure that all is not well in the evolutionary camp.

⁴⁷ Mark Pickering, quoted in Andrew Halloway, 'Expelled: Christian movie producer raises a storm of controversy'; *Evangelical Times*, Feb 2008, p14

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

A few reasons why evolutionary theory is unscientific:

Proposition of evolutionary theory	Science contradicted
Uniformitarianism.	Does not explain many observed objects, such as fossils. Is contradicted by known features, such as polystrate trees. Catastrophism has been observed to better explain many geologic features.
Geologic column.	Contradicts observed facts.
Big Bang as origin of universe.	Contradicts first law of thermodynamics. Contradicts second law of thermodynamics. Contradicts physical laws pertaining to explosions.
Universe is billions of years old.	Contradicts many known facts.
Earth is 5 billion years old and an accident.	Contradicts many known facts. Offers no explanation for the many unique properties of the earth, other than mere chance.
Spontaneous generation of life.	Denies known processes and observations. Genetic instructions cannot write themselves. Denies probability theory.
Macro-evolution – change from one species to another over time.	No evidence supplied; in fact much evidence contradicts it. More information cannot be added to the genome. Denies second law of thermodynamics. Denies probability theory. Contradicts specialised design features.
Mutations generate evolutionary changes.	Contradicts known properties of mutations.
Evolution from simple to complex forms.	No animal is simple. Micro-organisms are now known to be extremely complex. No explanation for complex animal structures that could not have evolved gradually. Contradicts facts of the fossil record. No observational evidence. No experimental proof.

Non-Christians ought to read books that deal with the various data and come to a sane conclusion for themselves. They certainly need to be able to see the twisting of facts about evolution, as presented in the media and by outspoken critics of religion like Richard Dawkins. Many people realise that the media cannot be trusted on many issues, and yet completely accept the establishment presentation on evolution, probably because of their prejudiced education. Now is the time, when so many good materials are available, to see for themselves that evolution is a theory that has completely failed.

Evolutionary theory is a lie, and this lie is gradually being exposed in the scientific world. It is time for the ordinary person to know the truth.

Postscript

This paper is only scratching the surface of the vast amount of evidence to support creationism and intelligent design. The purpose here is to present, in a small compass, the essential arguments for evolution and evidence to show that these theories are invalid. It is, thus, frustrating for this writer since there is much more that could be said in each section, and there is not enough room to discuss some complex crucial evidence.

One example of this is the recent proof of the speed of light decelerating, which counters many evolutionary arguments and establishes a basis for understanding certain conundrums. If the speed of light was very high at the time of creation, and has now decreased, the decay of the speed of light offers possible explanations for:⁴⁹

- The measurements of radiometric dating [rapid decay soon after creation, less today; thus the rocks are younger than supposed].
- Why we can see light from distant galaxies in a young universe.
- Why we cannot see beyond a certain distance into the universe.
- Why the night sky is dark (Olber's paradox).
- Why some interstellar gases are travelling faster than the speed of light today.
- Why there is a universal background radiation level.
- Why there is a red shift of light from distant galaxies.

These are mostly expected, but Barry Setterfield has also argued the following:

- It affected atomic activity so as to change the transport constants which affect viscosity, diffusion, osmosis, the speed of ions and electrons etc. This would dramatically affect biological functions. Thus plants would have been higher in the past and more efficient. This lush vegetation resulted in coal, gas and oil deposits. It also explains the small leaves seen in many fossilised plants; they would not need to be large, as they were more efficient.
- Insects breathe by diffusion through tubes in their external skeleton. Today this only operates over short distances, thus limiting the size of the insect. With higher speed of light, diffusion increases and viscosity decreases, so that diffusion can operate over longer distances, enabling much larger insects to live. This agrees with the fossil record.
- These processes also affect breathing and the flow of blood, increasing oxygen intake and reducing the strain on the heart. Digestive and brain activities would be faster and more efficient. This could explain the longevity of Biblical patriarchs.

While more research is required into the full effects, a critical piece of evidence has been uncovered.

Another example is the continuous stream of discoveries that embarrass the evolutionist. Some recent ones include:

- A research team in Northern Alaska, under geologist Prof. John Whitmore, recovered *Lambeosaurus* from the Liscomb Bone Bed on the glacier fed Colville river, which was frozen but not fossilised and weighed 80 pounds. Some items located there still have ligaments attached. This team brought back over 200 pounds of unfossilised dinosaur bones.⁵⁰ Is it logical to presume that ligament tissues are 65 million years old?
- Dinosaur bones found in Alberta, Canada were encased in ironstone nodules shortly after being buried which prevented water from invading the bones which 'cannot be distinguished from modern bone'.⁵¹

⁴⁹ See arguments in Malcolm Bowden, *Science vs. Evolution*, p144ff.

⁵⁰ *Creation ex nihilo* Magazine Vol 19.3, June-August 1997, p49; Creation Science Foundation (UK), PO Box 5262, Leicester, LE2 3XU.

⁵¹ Philip J. Currie & Eva B. Koppelhus, *101 Questions about Dinosaurs*, Dover Pub. (1966), Ref 1, p12.

- Biologist Dr. Margaret Helder alerted lay people that there were documented finds of 'fresh' unfossilised dinosaur bone in 1992 written up in *Geological Society of America Proceedings* abstract 17, p548 and K. Davies, *Journal of Paleontology*, 61(1): p198-200.⁵²
- Blood cells from a T. Rex were found by scientists at Montana State University. The skeleton was discovered in 1990 and the bones brought for research to the university. Here it was noticed that parts of the leg bone had not completely fossilised (impossible if millions of years old). Mary Schweitzer and her team investigated a small section under a microscope and found blood vessel channels. Inside these channels were tiny round objects, translucent red with a dark centre, which proved to be red blood cells. Her boss (famous palaeontologist Jack Horner) told her to try to prove they were not blood cells; but this proved impossible.⁵³ Isolating the Rex DNA has proved difficult due to corruption by external DNA; however there is hard evidence that haemoglobin has survived. Since haemoglobin cannot survive over 10,000 years, the presence of it in a dinosaur bone proves that, at least Tyrannosaurus Rex, cannot be 65 million years old.

The complete failure of the fossil record to support Darwinism, and indeed the many finds which contradict it, appear to be the common reason why modern scientists are dumping this evolutionary model and seeking others. Some, like the late Stephen Jay Gould,⁵⁴ propose equally fantastic theories, others are becoming open to some form of intelligent design. What they are united about is that Darwinism (and Neo-Darwinism) is no longer scientifically supportable. It is time that the education and media establishments caught up with common sense.

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⁵² *Creation ex nihilo Magazine* Vol 14 (3), p16

⁵³ M. Schweitzer & T. Staedter, 'The Real Jurassic Park', *Earth Magazine*, June 1997, p55-57.

⁵⁴ Prof. Gould and Dr. Niles Eldredge proposed the hypothesis of 'Punctuated Equilibrium' in 1978, proposing that evolution was not gradual by natural selection, but occurred in sudden jumps - isolated episodes of rapid speciation due to some disturbance between long periods of little or no change. This idea reflects Gould's Marxist ideology that revolution punctuates a stable social system and brings innovation.

For further information

There are hundreds of books, articles, websites and organisations that deal comprehensively with this subject. However, I will mention just a few that are either straightforward, or especially useful.

Malcolm Bowden, *Science vs. Evolution*, A regular contributor to CSM (below) and writer of several useful books. Bowden has packed a great deal of information on the technical issues, but written it in layman's terms. Many illustrations. This will give the interested reader a mine of information. Available from CSM.

Creation Research Evidence News; monthly email newsletter with up-to-date information from the Creation Research team, led by Australian John Mackay. See www.creationresearch.net for information on subscribing.

Creation Science Movement; long-standing British organisation devoted to creationism and confronting the lies of evolutionists. *Creation* is their regular newsletter. See www.csm.org.uk for information or write to PO Box 888, Portsmouth, PO6 2YD.

Michael Denton, *Evolution: A Theory In Crisis*; Adler & Adler. Denton is a secular Australian molecular biologist who has written this very comprehensive book. Crammed with information and illustrations, it is one of the most thorough attacks on evolution. Very technical.

Prof. H Enoch, *Evolution Or Creation*, Evangelical Press. At just over 100 pages this is a very succinct defence. However, it is fairly dry and has no illustrations.

Ken Ham, writer of many works and leader of the *Answers in Genesis* team. There are some very good speeches on tape/CD/DVD available from Ham. Publishes *Answers Research Journal*. See website at <http://www.answersingenesis.org/>

Scott M. Huse, *The Collapse of Evolution*, Baker. A very comprehensive book at less than 200 pages. Covers all the key areas in a concise manner. If I had to recommend one book as being the most easy to understand, brief, informative and well-illustrated, it would be this one.

Richard Milton, *The Facts of Life*, written from a secular viewpoint, and from one open to some general principles of evolution; yet it is a devastating attack on Darwinian evolutionary theory of natural selection. It suffered a frantic and unscientific attack from Richard Dawkins when it appeared and received a favourable review in the Sunday Times.

Henry M Morris (ed.), *Scientific Creationism*, Master Books. One of the pioneers of creationism in the US. Everything Morris writes is worth reading. This book is very detailed in its attack on evolution and establishing the creationist position. Article writers include John C Whitcomb Jnr. and Duane T Gish, both prolific writers in their own right. This is perhaps the most useful concise book giving great detail on scientific matters.

Henry M Morris, *Evolution and the Modern Christian*, P&R. At only 72 pages, this is a very succinct rebuttal of evolutionary theory.

Dr. Lee Spetner, *Not By Chance*; The Judaica Press Inc. Written by a specialist but in a very well-communicated way. Many consider it the most rational attack on evolution ever written. Available from CSM above. Very technical.

Specialist books on specific subjects

Ape-men

Malcolm Bowden, *Ape-Men: Fact of Fallacy?* Sovereign Pub.

Marvin L Lubenow, *Bones of Contention*, Baker

Critical surveys

Duane T Gish, *Evolution: The Challenge of the Fossil Record*, CLP

Scott M. Huse, *The Collapse of Evolution*, Baker

Henry M Morris (ed.), *Scientific Creationism*, Master Books.

A E Wilder-Smith, *Man's Origin, Man's Destiny*, Bethany Fellowship Inc.

The history of evolutionary theories

Malcolm Bowden, *The Rise of the Evolution Fraud*, Sovereign Pub.

Henry M Morris, *The Long War Against God*, Baker

Evolution and Christianity

Ken Ham, *The Lie: Evolution*, Master Books

Henry M Morris, *Biblical Cosmology & Modern Science*, Baker

JH John Peet, *In the Beginning God Created*, Grace Pub.

John C Whitcomb, *The World That Perished*, EP

Whitcomb & Morris, *The Genesis Flood*, P&R

Evolution and logic

Arlie J Hoover, *Fallacies of Evolution*, Baker

Phillip E Johnson, *Darwin On Trial*, Monarch

Evolution and microbiology

Michael J Behe, *Darwin's Black Box*, Free Press [Examines complex cellular structures.]

Evolution and science

Malcolm Bowden, *True Science Agrees with the Bible*, Sovereign Pub.

Malcolm Bowden, *Science vs. Evolution*, Sovereign Pub.

Michael Denton, *Evolution: A Theory In Crisis*; Adler & Adler

Dr. Lee Spetner, *Not By Chance*; The Judaica Press Inc.

Evolution and the universe

John Houghton, *Does God Play Dice?* IVP

Henry M Morris, *The Remarkable Birth of Planet Earth*, Dimension Books

John C Whitcomb, *The Early Earth*, Baker

Creationism and Intelligent Design

Stuart Burgess, *Hallmarks of Design*, DayOne

Henry M Morris, *Biblical Creationism*, Baker

Henry M Morris (ed.), *Scientific Creationism*, Master Books

Many more good books on this subject are available from various Christian authors.