

Evolution and Biblical Authority

By

Keith Mason

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Abstract:

This paper/booklet is about the Creation/Evolution issue. But it isn't just about Creation/Evolution, it begins by discussing the harm and danger of evolutionary beliefs, and how the moral fabric in America is crumbling because of these beliefs. It discusses how and why evolution and the Bible cannot be melded as some churches have tried to do. The paper discusses the philosophical aspects of evolutionary beliefs and some motivational reasons people have for believing in evolution. Evolution and Creation are both defined and the fallacies of Evolution are pointed out, using observable, historic, and scientific evidence.

Evolution and the Moral fabric of America.

Does it matter what you believe about Evolution?

The short answer is Yes. In fact, it is crucial. Your actions – everything you do - are governed by your values and your values are governed by your beliefs.

At its core, evolution says life is random and purposeless and governed only by natural selection. If that is true then there is no ultimate meaning of life, and there is no God. If there is no God then there is no life after death, and no absolute foundation for right and wrong. If evolution is true then you are an animal accountable only to yourself, you can set your own rules; you can do whatever you want – believe whatever you want. If evolution is true, abortion, euthanasia, pornography, genocide, homosexuality, adultery, incest, etc..., are all permissible; you are free from those annoying little rules outlined in the Bible. If evolution is true then you can make your own rules. But on the other hand if creation is true, then you don't get to make your own rules, God makes the rules, and the rules He made are laid out in the Bible.

A Barna research poll showed a significant difference in the beliefs of those who had an evolutionary viewpoint verses those with a biblical viewpoint. Those with an evolutionary viewpoint were:

- Around 100 times more likely to endorse abortion,
- Around 80 times more likely to say exposure to pornography is morally acceptable,
- 31 times more likely to believe living together before marriage is morally acceptable,
- 15 times more likely to believe homosexual sex is acceptable,
- 18 times more likely to endorse drunkenness,
- 12 times more likely to accept profanity,
- 11 times more likely to say adultery is okay.¹

Evolution has replaced God

A quote from the Answers-in-Genesis newsletter says, “*There’s a new fad called evolutionary psychology. [It continues] Remember the old saying ‘the devil made me do it.’ Perhaps the way to put it now is: ‘evolution made me do it.’ The decline in morality around the world can be directly linked to evolutionary thinking.*”²

Richard Dawkins - a world authority in the field of evolution, said, “*Science shares with religion the claim that it answers deep questions about origins, the nature of life, and the cosmos, but there the resemblance ends. Scientific beliefs are supported by evidence, and they get results. Myths and faiths are not and do not.*”³

Dawkins is saying Science is true and “supported by evidence.” Christianity is a “myth” and there is no evidence for it.

The public is buying into this kind of thinking too, in America

- Morality is crumbling – abortion, pornography, divorce, etc..., are becoming more prevalent,
- The population is becoming more Humanistic,
- Teaching Homosexuality as a normal lifestyle has become the accepted standard,
- In Massachusetts the marriage laws are being redefined,
- The Ten Commandments are getting torn down from our courthouses,
- The words “Under God” are being removed from the pledge of allegiance
- Etc...

In a survey conducted recently, the number one reason people said why they did not respond to the gospel message is because they thought “*The Bible had been disproved on its very first page by the Theory of Evolution.*”⁴

Law of God or Law of Man.

Before I discuss the evidence for or against evolution, I would like the reader to think about where our laws come from - God or Men?

The Declaration of Independence says, “**We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, and endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights.** Christians founded America, and America’s laws were based on the Bible. Will America remain under the “Law of God,” or will America say, “*I can determine truth on my own,*” and turn to the “Law of man.” (Note: if society makes the laws you can end up with dictators like Hitler, Stalin, Pol Pot, etc...)

Evolution's Influence on Society

Nazism openly proclaimed its dependence on Darwin. Sir Arthur Keith wrote: '*The German Führer, as I have consistently maintained, is an evolutionist; he has consciously sought to make the practice of Germany conform to the theory of evolution.*'⁵ Hitler believed it was right and moral for the strongest race to survive; to have pity for the weak was to defy nature's laws.

Communism also took evolution to its logical conclusion. If everything just evolved from 'natural law,' then man's opinion, not God's Word, determines what is right and wrong. If the working class can take power by armed struggle, then this is 'right,' regardless of how many must die to bring in the socialist paradise. Communism's death toll far outranks the Nazis'—probably more than 90 million worldwide.⁶

Mao's reign of terror and lies resulted in the deaths of tens of millions. It is no coincidence that his two favorite books were by the evolutionists Darwin and Huxley. With millions dying from his forced famine, his physician records that Mao said, '*We have so many people we can afford to lose a few.*' His successors have since persecuted and killed hundreds of thousands more.⁷

Speaking of Hitler, Marx, Stalin and others, professor Paul Johnson remarked "what is so notable in the twentieth century, and a principal cause – I think the primary cause – of its horrors is that great physical power has been acquired by men who have no fear of God and believe themselves restrained by no absolute code of conduct."⁸

In the article just cited, Paul Johnson demonstrates that where Christianity abounded "It was marked by the spread of regular law enforcement, equitable justice and the effective protection of life, property and legitimate commerce. Piracy and slavery were virtually ended. Living standards rose, often in spectacular fashion, all over the world; standards of public health and education were everywhere improved. Life became more precious, and richer, and countless millions of people acquired access to privileges and enjoyments hitherto confined to the rich." And that the opposite is true as well - where Christianity is not prevalent these conditions do not exist. He says that until 1959, the Cuban Republic was a broadly Christian country, although not perfect, it had one of the highest living standards in Latin America - living standards that were increasing quite rapidly. Today, Cuba is a de-Christianized Marxist totalitarian state. It has an annual growth-rate, *per capita*, of minus 1.2 per cent. It has become one of the poorest countries in the hemisphere, with a national income of less than \$1,000 a head, worse off than neighboring Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, Colombia and Mexico, on which it once looked down. It has 150,000 political prisoners, many of whom have rotted in jail for nearly 25 years. And is much worse off.

Vietnam, Johnson says, now the most militaristic state on earth, fighting wars and skirmishes round all its borders, is another example of de-Christianisation. It was once under the protection of France, a great Christian power, and in the south at least was partly or even predominantly Christianized, being directly governed by Christian sects. As in Cuba, there was some corruption; and, under French rule, some injustice. But there was also a high degree of freedom, including the freedom of religion; and rising prosperity. Christianity has now been virtually eradicated, at least to all appearances; and

other religions such as Buddhism operate under the same restraints imposed by the Soviets on Russian Orthodoxy. A fifth of the population are in exile; and the remainder lives in this grim, totalitarian armed camp in conditions of privation and servitude. In neighboring Cambodia, a fifth of the population have been murdered, another quarter are refugees, and the rest administered by the occupying Vietnamese armed forces.

Again, Does God determine truth, or does man? Are our laws based on Biblical authority and on Christianity, or on evolutionary beliefs?

Belief in the Bible affects everything in society.

For example where do our marriage laws come from? If marriage is a convention invented by humans, it can be whatever they decide it will be. But it's not; the Bible says God, not human beings, invented marriage. Matt 19:5-6 says, not only did God make them male and female in the beginning, He also instituted their union in marriage. Why should marriage be between a man and a woman? Because God said a man and a woman, and not a man and a man.

Another example: Hate crime.

Lately there has been much controversy about what is and is not acceptable speech and what is a hate crime. In September 2003 Canada passed the '*Bible-as-hate-speech*' bill; the bill (bill C-250) will criminalize public expression against homosexuality. Sweden recently jailed a preacher because he said homosexuality is a sin. In her newsletter, author Judith Richie made the following comments that "*While we [Christians] have been busy with our pot-luck suppers and how-to seminars, the liberal, gay and atheistic agendas have been steadily working themselves out to bring our nation to the point of outlawing Christianity. And we are almost there.*" She goes on to talk about many things happening in America today - April 2004 - supporting this statement. Hate is almost always a sin, and no Christian should be guilty of such a sin; however, we shouldn't permit the government, courts, media, etc., to define "hate."

In America freedom of speech is guaranteed by the constitution, unless, it seems, it is said by a Christian. Someone please tell high-school freshman Andrea Lawyer about her constitutional guarantee of free speech because she's having a tough time understanding her rights these days. At Prosser High School in the tri-city area of Washington state, Andrea's principal recently threatened to suspend her unless she turned her "Rock For Life" T-shirt inside out in order to hide the message printed on it. And what was the unspeakable message printed on young Andrea's T-shirt? It read:

ABORTION IS HOMICIDE

You will not silence my message.

You will not mock my God.

You will stop killing my generation.

ROCK FOR LIFE

Someone please tell Thomas Altman, Ken Yackly and Kristen Larson about their constitutional guarantee of religious freedom because they're having a tough time understanding their rights these days. Their crime - they were actually reading their Bibles during a "Gays and Lesbians in the Workplace" training session.

Someone please tell tenth-grade student Dominique Begnaud about her constitutional guarantees of free speech and religious freedom because she's having a tough time understanding her rights these days. Dominique, the 15-year-old president of her sophomore class, recently asked her principal for permission to start a Bible Club and a Fellowship of Christian Athletes Club. To Dominique's surprise, the school board responded that she could not initiate her religion-based clubs because of the so-called "separation of church and state," [this by the way is not in the constitution] even though the school permits other non-curriculum clubs to meet on campus. This school board – like many school boards nationwide – conveniently failed to remember that the Equal Access Act, passed in 1984, explicitly prohibits discrimination against religious and political school clubs. If a camera club or jogging club is permitted to meet on campus, Bible clubs must be afforded the same opportunities to conduct their meetings at school.⁹ I can cite example after example of these types of incidents; the only thing is that they are always against Christians.

Evolution and Biblical Authority

I believe a major reason for this paradigm shift away from creationism and Christianity, and towards humanism, materialism, and evolutionary beliefs is due to a lose of Biblical authority. Allow me to explain:

We have separated religious truth from historical truth. If someone wants to learn about God they go to church. But if they want to learn history or biology or geology they go to college, or university. The problem is that what the schools teach contradicts what the Bible teaches.

So What happens?

If you learn real history in school, but it contradicts the Bible, eventually you come to the conclusion that the Bible can't be trusted.

For example:

Schools teach the Big bang	Bible says
The Earth formed long after the stars	The Earth came before the stars
Plants formed long after the sun formed	Plants were created on day 3, before the sun formed.
The sun formed before the earth	The sun was created on day 4, after the earth
People evolved over millions of years.	God took dust and made a man
Among other things	

The Bible is not just a book of religion

The problem is that the Bible is not just a book of religion; the bible is also a book of history, geology, biology, astronomy, anthropology, archeology, etc... You can't remove the historical truths from religious truths. For example, according to the Bible, Jesus died for our sins and was resurrected on the third day and all those who believe in Him will have eternal life (this is a religious truth); but the resurrection requires an empty tomb (a historical event).

Christians are saying - abortion is wrong, homosexual behavior is wrong, pornography is wrong, etc... Non-Christians are saying - religion is a myth, science is true, and the Bible is unreliable, and have concluded that if it's unreliable and you can't believe its history, then why should you accept its view about morality and salvation?

This is why the creation evolution debate is so critical. The overriding issue is the authority of God's Word versus man's opinions. Is the Bible true (*), or is it a myth? Did we evolve, or were we created? Does God exist, or is he a projection of our imagination? Is there such a thing as absolute truth [true at all times, places, and circumstances], or is truth relative [what is true for one person may not be true for someone else]? Where do our laws come from – God or men? Are we accountable to a supernatural being who created us, or do we answer to no one?

*For Christianity to be credible, the Bible must be true.

With that in mind, let's see what the evidence reveals about evolution:

Evolution / Creation

There are two views of origins:

1. **The Evolution model:** Life = matter + time + chance + natural processes.
2. **The Creation model:** Life = skillfully intelligent design and created by a supernatural force. In this booklet we will examine which model best fits the data.
3. You might say there is a third option – **Life came from outer space**, only that does not really deal with origins. It just pushes life's origin back to another time and place.

The Evolution Model

It Is Very Important We Define Evolution. To some people, evolution simply means change. People speak of computers evolving, laws evolving, cars, airplanes, and societies evolving, etc...

Yet, in regards to biology, what creationists object to and evolutionists believe is called **The General Theory of Evolution (GTE)**. It can be stated this way: *'The theory that all the living forms in the world have arisen from a single source which itself came from an inorganic form.'*¹⁰

In other words the General Theory of Evolution says

- That something came from nothing in the alleged "Big Bang."
- That life came from non-living matter.
- That multi-celled organisms came from single-celled organisms.

- That vertebrates came from Invertebrates.
- That man came from ape-like creatures.
- That intelligence came from non-intelligent matter.

The Miracle of Life - PBS

The Emmy award winning PBS NOVA film -The miracle of life (1986) uses the GTE to define evolution. The show begins by saying, “*Four and a half billion years ago the young planet earth was almost completely engulfed by the shallow primordial seas. Powerful winds gathered random molecules from the atmosphere. Some were deposited in the seas. Tides and currents swept the molecules together, and somewhere in this ancient ocean the miracle of life began... The first organized form of primitive life was a tiny protozoan [a one-celled animal]. Millions of protozoa populated the ancient seas... From these one-celled organisms evolved all life on earth.*”

However many evolutionists are guilty of the practice of equivocation – that is, they switch the meaning of a word halfway through an argument. Evolutionists will say “*The evidence for evolution is all around us if we choose to look for it.*” They point to change over time or variation within a kind, and say “*evolution is a fact,*” and use it to affirm that the GTE is proven. I have also heard statements such as “*denying that evolution is a fact is like denying the fact the earth is round,*” or “*denying the fact of evolution, is like denying the fact of gravity.*” Again, switching the meaning of evolution to change over time. Of course change over time happens, or course gravity is a fact, but change over time has nothing to do with a dinosaur turning into a bird 50 million years ago, or one species evolving into a completely different species. (See also **The Non-Scientific nature of Evolution: this paper**)

The Creation model

The creation model – in Genesis - says:

- God Created the Heavens and the Earth:
- God Created Plants to produce after their own kind,
- God Created Fish to produce after their own kind,
- God Created Birds to produce after their own kind,
- God Created Mammals to produce after their own kind.

Who Is Right? Did God create life? Or are we the product of evolution? They are contradictory so they cannot both be right. So where does the evidence lie? Let’s examine the observable evidence. I will examine three lines of evidence in this paper – ***the icons of evolution***, the ***fossil record***, and ***microbiology***. But first a bit of background.

Evolution and History

Evolution, although not a new concept, began to gain popularity 1859 when Charles Darwin Published *Origin of Species*. But where did Darwin get his ideas? Many of Darwin's ideas came from Charles Lyell. Up until the mid to late 1700s, the dominant view regarding earth history was based on a literal interpretation of Genesis – creation in 6 days, a 6000 to 10,000 year old Earth, a global flood, etc...). In the late 17th and 18th centuries, the 'Enlightenment' took hold in Europe. Human reason was increasingly elevated to the supreme place of authority for determining truth. As a result, atheism, agnosticism and deism began to flourish and many books were written which rejected the miracles and prophecies in the Bible, the deity of Christ and the inspiration and authority of the Bible. In the latter half of the 1700s some of these skeptics began to propose astronomical and geological theories which ignored and denied the Biblical teaching both about the age of the creation and the Flood. Charles Lyell argued that everything in the geological record could and should be interpreted only by reference to physical processes now operating on earth; he said that mountains, for example, were products of thousands of small rises, and Time, unimaginable tracts of time, is the key.

Darwin thought just as small changes over ages can throw up mountains, why couldn't small changes accumulate over ages in animals to produce new structures? In 1831-36 Charles Darwin sailed as official naturalist aboard a ship called the *Beagle*. On their voyage they traveled to the Galapagos Islands. Darwin noticed that there were different varieties of finches, each with its own distinct beak and ecological niche. He postulated that all of the species of finches share a common ancestor, presumed to have arrived on the islands several million years before he arrived.

Do Darwin's finches share a common ancestor? Yes they do. Yet, does this prove that ALL lifeforms share a common ancestor? No it doesn't.

There are many varieties of dogs in the world (e.g. wolves, collies, poodles, etc...); there are many varieties of cats in the world (e.g. lions, tigers, house-cats, etc...); there are many varieties of horses in the world (e.g. Clydesdales, zebras, toy-ponies, etc...); etc... etc... Do all dogs share a common ancestor? Yes. Do all cats share a common ancestor? Yes. Do all horses share a common ancestor? Yes. Yet, does this prove that ALL lifeforms share a common ancestor? No it doesn't.

These are all examples of variation within a genus, but no evolution has taken place. In each of the above examples, information in the DNA is either reshuffled or reduced and no "evolution" took place; change, yes, but evolution, no. Etc...etc...

This will be further developed in a moment, first a comment about combining evolution and the Bible.

Q: What's the meaning of the phrase 'after its kind' in Genesis?

A: This phrase occurs ten times in Genesis 1. God is telling us that He created separate groups of plants and animals, and that one group would *not* change into another.

If a dog kind could produce a cat kind, or an ape kind could produce a human kind, we'd have evidence for evolution. But we find that dogs only produce dogs, and apes only produce apes. Yes, there can be *great* variation within each kind—but this has *nothing* to do with evolution.

To change one kind into a different kind, new information would have to be added into the genes—but this doesn't happen.

Scientists should admit that what we see in the animals fits with what we're told in Genesis—God made each kind to reproduce after its *own* kind. (Answers in Genesis newsletter, May 21, 2004)

Combining Evolution and the Bible

Progressive Creationists and Theistic Evolutionists believe God created, but they believe He used Evolution to do it. However there are a number of theological problems, as well as scientific which I will discuss.

The atheistic formula for evolution is:

Life = matter + chance + mutation + natural selection + very long time periods.

In the theistic formula (Progressive creation, & Theistic evolution) *God* is added:

Life = matter + chance + mutation + natural selection + very long time periods + God.

Here is a summary of what progressive creationist Hugh Ross* believes:

- The 'Big Bang' origin of the universe occurred 16-billion-years ago; death, bloodshed, and disease existed before Adam & Eve.
- The days of Creation were long periods.
- Noah's Flood was a local event.
- Sin has only a regionally limited effect on the world.
- Man-like creatures that behaved much like us—and painted on cave walls, buried their dead, etc...—existed before Adam and Eve, but didn't have a spirit and thus had no salvation.
- The record of nature is just as perfect as the Word of God.
- Over millions of years, God created new species as others kept going extinct.

(*Hugh Ross, the author of dozens of books, and his organization *Reasons to believe* is Progressive Creation's most outspoken and well known proponent.)

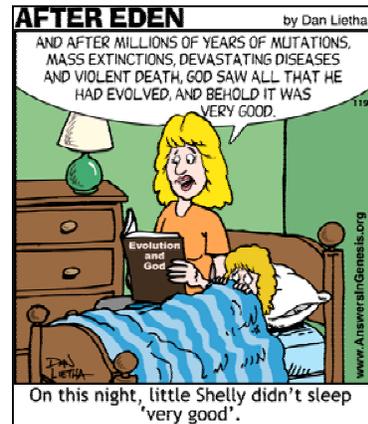
One problem:

Hugh Ross relies too heavily on science – more accurately, his interpretation of science.

Theologically, this is a problem because science and science textbooks change every year, yet God's Word is the same yesterday, today, and forever (Heb 13:8, John 1:14). It reminds me of the cartoon that says, referring to the Bible, '*It is written*'; and referring to a science text says, '*It is written, and rewritten, and rewritten...*'

Another problem: Progressive Creation misrepresents the nature of God

The Bible reveals God to us as our Father in Heaven, who is absolutely *perfect* (Matthew 5:48), *holy* (Isaiah 6:3), and *omnipotent* (Jeremiah 32:17). The Apostle John tells us that 'God is love,' 'light,' and 'life' (1 John 4:16; 1:5; 1:1-2). When God creates something, His work is described as 'very good' (Genesis 1:31), and perfect (Deut 32:4). Progressive Creation says that for millennia God used Death Disease and suffering to create. This is far from 'very good' and 'perfect.'¹¹ (See cartoon at right).



Yet Another Problem: Death Before Sin

Ross believes that there were millions of years of death, disease and suffering, before Adam sinned. This is plainly not what the Bible teaches. The Bible says in Rom 5:12 "*Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin*" [no death before sin]; (the verse continues), "*and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned:*" If there was death before sin, then Jesus Christ's death is made meaningless. 1 Cor 15:22 says *For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive*. Even atheists know this. In *American Atheist Magazine*, Richard Bozarth said, "*It becomes clear now that the whole justification of Jesus' life and death is predicated on the existence of Adam and the forbidden fruit he and Eve ate. Without the original sin, who needs to be redeemed? Without Adam's fall into a life of constant sin terminated by death, what purpose is there to Christianity? None.*"¹²

More problems: Long time spans make God a liar

Mark 10:6 says, "*But from the beginning of the creation God made them male and female.*" Man was made on Day 6 at the beginning, not after millions or billions of years after the universe formed. And Exodus 20:11 says, "*For in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the LORD blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it.*" But since Progressive Creationists believe in a billions-of-years old universe, man was not created five days after the beginning, but evolved billions of years after the beginning.

Also: In Hugh Ross's world Noah's flood was a local event: Ross says, "*But here are some reasons why the flood cannot be global. Number one is the limited extent of sin.*"

Given that human beings had not yet civilized and inhabited Antarctica, there'd be no need for God to flood Antarctica because there'd be no sin there in Antarctica.” He continues, “There'd be no need for God to kill off all the penguins because those penguins had no contact with reprobate humanity. And in that case, I don't think Noah took any penguins on board the ark. ... Only bird and mammal species, according to the Levitical Law, can be impacted by sin.”¹³

Yet the Bible clearly says it was a global flood.

Gen. 6:13 says, “*And God said to Noah, The end of ALL flesh has come before me, for the earth is filled with violence through them. And, behold, I will destroy them.*”

And Gen 6:17 says, “*And, behold, I, even I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth, to destroy all flesh, wherein is the breath of life, from under heaven; and every thing that is in the earth shall die.*”

If fact God said He would never flood the Earth again, and as a reminder of his covenant between Himself and mankind He put a rainbow in the sky after the rain. Genesis 9:13-15 says, “*I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. And it shall come to pass, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the bow shall be seen in the cloud. And I will remember my covenant, which is between me and you and every living creature of all flesh; and the waters shall no more become a flood to destroy all flesh.*” There have been thousands of local floods, God never said He wouldn't send a local flood.

Evolution contradicts the plane teaching of the Bible and provides a slippery slope to allow a person to choose what to believe and what not to believe.

If you can believe the Bible in one part, but not in another part, you can then choose which parts to believe and which parts to reject. In fact this is what is happening in some churches in America and throughout the world:

- The new Archbishop of Canterbury believes that same-sex unions are okay
- The Presbyterian Church in America has held serious debates over whether to allow practicing homosexuals to pastor churches.
- More than a quarter of Church of England clergy do not believe in the virgin birth of Christ - 31%
- 21% do not believe in Satan,
- 12% do not expect Christ to return,
- And 5% do not believe that Christ performed miracles while on earth.¹⁴

Additionally

Bishop Hugh Montefiore, editor of the Confirmation Notebook (1984) for the Anglican church said, “*The Garden of Eden is a myth, from the viewpoint of anthropology it is exceedingly unlikely that there ever was a first man and woman. Human beings are the result of evolution, and shaped by natural selection. Self-centeredness and aggression were essential at every stage of evolution. Human beings naturally inherit this self-centeredness (“original sin”). What the Cross is not: The Son standing in my place to take*

the punishment that I ought to have. Such a view is immoral. In any case no one person could suffer the whole world's punishments."¹⁵

I cannot think of a more blasphemous statement than this. That *IS* the very reason Jesus came. To die, shed his blood on the cross to forgive the sins of the world. The amazing thing is this isn't coming from an atheist or an unbeliever or even agnostic, but from a bishop of the Anglican Church. Hasn't this guy ever read the bible? "*For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved.*" (John 3:16-17).

For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God; for the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord. That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved. (Rom 3:23, 6:23, 10:9).

Being able to pick and choose what to accept and what to reject allows Hugh Ross to make statements like the one he did at an address that he gave at Dallas Theological Seminary in 1997. Ross says:

'Therefore it allows me to make an interesting paraphrase of John 3:16, if you'll permit — "For God so loved the human race that He went to the expense of building a hundred billion trillion stars and carefully shaped and crafted them for sixteen billion years so that at this brief moment in time we could all have a nice place to live."

Nothing about sin, or redemption, or Jesus saving us or anything. The real John 3:16 says

"For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish, but have eternal life."

Science Vs Religion.

Don't fall into the common trap that evolution is science and creation is religion. It isn't Science verses Religion. Many books have been written on the philosophical, non-scientific, and religious nature of evolution. Evolution is a religion; Science deals with things that are testable, observable, and demonstrable and evolution has none of those qualities – you cannot test, or observe, how a dinosaur evolved into a bird 60 million years ago.

It's Religion verses Religion

It's the religion of *Humanism* verses the religion of *Christianity*.

The first two tenants of the Humanist Manifesto say

1. Secular humanists regard the universe as self-existing and not created.
2. Humanism believes that man is a part of nature and has emerged as a result of a continuous process.

In other words: The big-bang origin of the universe, & The General Theory of Evolution (GTE - *'the theory that all the living forms in the world have arisen from a single source which itself came from an inorganic form.'*)

In fact, the U.S. Supreme Court made the following statement: “Among religions in this country which do not teach what would generally be considered a belief in the existence of God, are Buddhism, Taoism, Ethical Culture, *Secular Humanism*, and others”¹⁶ (emphasis mine).

Creation is not anti-science

Robert Jastro - NASA Scientist - said “if we need an atheist for the debate, I’ll go to the philosophy department, the physics department isn’t much good.”¹⁷

James Rice, Chemistry Professor at Rice University says, “Only a rookie who knows nothing about science would say science takes away from faith. If you really study science, it brings you closer to God.”¹⁸

Most of the major branches of science were founded by Bible believing Christians. In fact five of the greatest physicists in history: Newton, Faraday, Thompson, Maxwell, and Einstein were each convinced that the universe was placed here by a Creator. Plus, four of the five were staunch Christians with firm convictions that the Bible is the authoritative Word of God.

In his book *Fast Facts* John Akerberg says if you count Intelligent Design people, Theistic Scientists, and Biblical young earth Creationists, there are probably 50,000 to 70,000 scientists out there who believe a Supernatural being created the universe, the world, and everything in it.¹⁹

Scientists are not necessarily neutral

Scientists are like anyone else, they have presumptions and prejudices just like anybody. Boyce Rensberger says, “*At this point, it is necessary to reveal a little inside information about how scientists work, something the textbooks don't usually tell you. The fact is that scientists are not really as objective and dispassionate in their work as they would like you to think.*” He goes on to say how scientists often pull ideas out of the air or have a ‘gut-feeling,’ then labor for weeks or months to find evidence to support it.²⁰

The point I am trying to make is this: some people think that that scientists are completely neutral and let the data lead them where it may; while Creationists are completely biased. This is simple untrue. Scientists are just as biased as Creationists. Later in this paper I will discuss some motives people – including scientists - have for wanting evolution to be true.

The non-Scientific nature of Evolution

Speaking at the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in San Francisco, Carl Sagan explained how science works. He said The most fundamental axioms must survive confrontation with observation and experimentation, and experiments must be reproducible. Sagan made a statement both true and profound, he

said, “not all scientific statements can be given equal weight.” He cited Newtonian dynamics, the First and Second Laws of Thermodynamics, and on the law of Angular momentum as being on extremely sound footing because of the millions of experiments and observation being performed on them.

On a scale of zero to ten, it is then possible to assign relative values to various statements based on the number experiments and observations involved. If based on Sagans’ statements we assign a value of ten to Newtonian dynamics, and the Laws of Thermodynamics, what value can we give to evolution? The answer is zero.²¹

Motivation

Many people believe in evolution not because of the evidence (actually the evidence points to Creation). They simply want evolution to be true so they do not have to be accountable to a Creator.

Aldous Huxley, said *[if there is no God] “there is no valid reason why [a person] should not do as he wants to do, or why his friends should not seize political power and govern in the way that they find most advantageous to themselves. ... For myself, the philosophy of meaninglessness was essentially an instrument of sexual and political liberation.”*²²

Julian Huxley when asked “Why do you think Evolution caught on so fast,” responded by saying, ‘*I guess because the idea of God interfered with our sexual mores*’ [freedom and morals].

Richard Dawkins said, “*Darwin made it possible to be an intellectually fulfilled atheist.*”²³

Prof. William B. Provine said, “*Evolution is the greatest engine of atheism ever invented.*”²⁴

These folks are Humanists. Basically, they just don’t like the idea of God; if there is a God, then it means a person is accountable, responsible and answerable to Him.

Finally, on to the evidence:

Icons of Evolution

In his book *Icons of Evolution: Science or Myth? Why Much of What We Teach About Evolution is Wrong*;²⁵ Jonathan Wells list ten of the most famous icons Evolutionists use to support the theory of evolution – every one of them is lacking, as we shall see. Wells says on page 6 of his book: When asked to give examples of evidence of evolution almost everyone – including biologists – give the same examples. He then lists the ten most

common items and scientifically explains why they are fallacious, incorrect, or misleading.

1 The Miller Urey Experiment

2 Darwin's Tree of Life

3 Homology in Vertebrae Limbs

4 Haeckle's Embryos

5 Archaeopteryx: the missing link

6 Peppered Moths

7 Darwin's Finches

8 Four Winged Fruit Flies

9 Fossil Horse Evolution

10 From Ape to Human

We will examine them here too:

1 The Miller Urey Experiment

Evolutionists theorize that life sprang from non-life early in Earth's history; this supposedly happened when a bolt of lightning struck the "prebiotic soup." In 1953, a University of Chicago graduate student Stanley Miller conducted an experiment in which methane, ammonia, hydrogen and water (thought to be the components of the 'primitive' atmosphere) were mixed in a closed glass apparatus and zapped with a spark (supposed to simulate lightning). Miller got amino acids* to form - the building blocks of life, and said see, you don't need God - life can arise on its own. Believers saw Stanley Miller's experiment as virtual proof that organic chemicals, and ultimately life, could be produced by chance chemistry. It brought a greater measure of scientific respectability to the theory of spontaneous generation and evolutionary thought. Evolution, according to the purists, could now be taught as a virtual certainty. Astronomer Carl Sagan said "*The Miller-Urey experiment is now recognized as the single most significant step in convincing many scientists that life is likely to be abundant in the cosmos.*"

* All living matter is made up of amino acids. Amino acids are the building blocks of proteins and proteins are the building blocks of cells

There are many reasons why life was no where near being created. We will explore some of them.

One problem

Miller used methane, ammonia, hydrogen and water to simulate the Earth's early atmosphere. He left out oxygen - Miller knew oxygen destroyed amino acids. However, in the last twenty years, evidence has surfaced that has convinced most atmospheric scientists that the early atmosphere contained abundant oxygen.²⁶

The problem continues

Yet if there was no oxygen it would mean there was no ozone, and with no ozone the UV rays from space would destroy the amino acids. It's a catch 22 either oxygen destroys the amino acids, or the ultra violet rays destroy the amino acids.²⁷

Further problems

Since oxygen destroys amino acids many have thought that the amino acids combined deep in the oceans. However, amino acids won't link up in a watery environment.²⁸

Still more problems

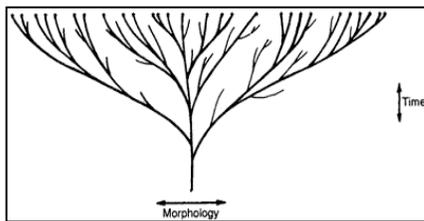
Besides, along with amino acids, 98% of the material Miller got was carbolic acid (a gooey tar-like substance) which is toxic to life. Even if (a huge if) the amino acids formed into proteins and then into cells, they could not have survived in this tar-like substance.

There was also the problem of **Chirality or handedness** – amino acids come in two forms; just as we have a right hand and a left hand, amino acids do to. The Miller experiment produced equal numbers of right and left hand amino acids. However all amino acids in proteins are 100% ‘left-handed.’ One right-handed amino acid will destroy a protein; there is no way you will get proteins to form from a 50/50 solution of right and left hand amino acids.

Plus, amino acids are a long way from living cells. A typical cell contains thousands and thousands of different types of proteins which are assembled from amino acids in chains anywhere from 50 to 1000 amino acids long.

Scientists in the field are now saying that the Miller Urey experiment might have been a good experiment but it did not simulate the Earth’s atmosphere and had nothing to do with the origin of life.

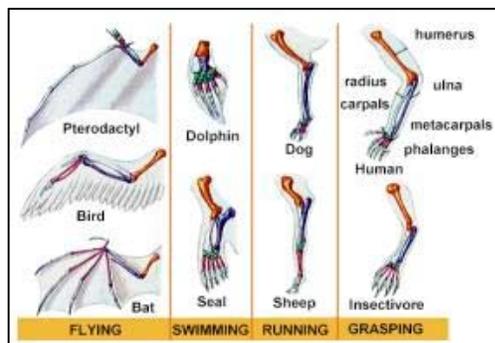
2 Darwin’s Tree of Life



Darwin didn’t understand the Cell. He did not know how heredity really works. He didn’t understand, for instance, that what is passed on in reproduction is essentially a whole lot of parcels of *information* (genes), or coded instructions. He believed characteristics acquired during an organism’s lifetime could be passed on to offspring. (eg the neck of the giraffe growing longer due to stretching for leaves on tall trees). Darwin believed, as a mechanism for evolution, that the offspring could inherit the characteristics the parents had acquired during their lifetime. This, he postulated, is how the Giraffe acquired such a long neck (Darwin’s Enigma, pg 83). Darwin thought the process was essentially creative and virtually without limits. If ‘new’ varieties could arise in a short time to suit their environment, then given enough time, any number of new characteristics, to the extent of totally new creatures, could appear. (Genes and information are discussed further in the **Microbiology** section of this paper)

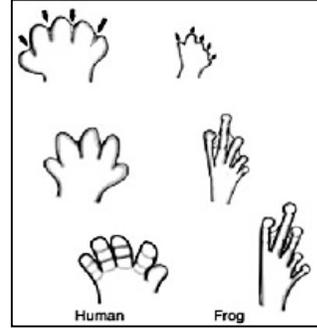
3 Homology in Vertebrae Limbs

Evolutionists use the word ‘homology’ to mean similarity (see graphic on right). Sometimes Evolutionists use the fact vertebrate limbs are homologous and say it proves a common ancestor, but other times they say they have a common ancestor, which is why they are homologous. This is clearly circular reasoning and does not



prove a thing.

In *Refuting Evolution*,²⁹ Jonathan Safarti says a common designer rather than common ancestry can equally explain the similarity. He continues by saying that genes are what is inherited not structures. So one would expect the similarities, if they were the result of evolutionary common ancestry, to be produced by a common genetic program, but in many cases, this is clearly not so. For example, the limbs in amphibians and humans develop completely differently. The human embryo develops a thickening on the limb tip called the AER, then programmed cell death divides the



AER into five regions that then develop into digits (fingers and toes). By contrast, in frogs, the digits grow outwards from buds (see picture). This argues strongly against the 'common ancestry' evolutionary explanation for the similarity.

Well's concludes his chapter on Homology by saying homology is completely useless in determining ancestry if there is no mechanism for change. And there isn't a mechanism for change. We will look at this in the molecular-biology section of this paper.

4 Haeckel's Embryos

Haeckel's Embryos are commonly cited as proof of evolution. Most people have heard of or been taught the idea that the human embryo goes through (or recapitulates) various evolutionary stages, such as having gills like a fish, a tail like a monkey, etc., during the first few months that it develops in the womb.

The idea has not only been presented to generations of biology/medical students as fact, but has also been used for many years to persuasively justify abortion. Abortionists claimed that the unborn child being killed was still in the fish stage or the monkey stage, and had not yet become a human being.

This idea (called embryonic recapitulation) was vigorously expounded by Ernst Haeckel beginning in the late 1860s to promote Darwin's theory of evolution in Germany, even though Haeckel did not have evidence to support his views. Lacking the evidence, Haeckel set out to manufacture the data. He fraudulently changed drawings made by other scientists of human and animal embryos, to increase the resemblance between them and to hide the dissimilarities.

It has since been proven that this theory is completely bogus, and that Haeckel faked his drawings. It has been shown, for example, that the "gills" that supposedly appear in the early stages of the human embryo are in fact the initial phases of the middle-ear canal, parathyroid, and thymus. And that part of the embryo that was likened to the "egg yolk pouch" turns out to be a pouch that produces blood for the infant. The part that was identified as a "tail" by Haeckel and his followers is in fact the backbone. To see Haeckel's faked drawings along with the real embryos go to *Fraud Rediscovered* at <http://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v20/i2/fraud.asp>

5 Archaeopteryx: the missing link

When *Archaeopteryx* was discovered in 1861 (two years after Darwin had published *Origin of Species*), it was widely heralded as a 'missing link' predicted by Darwin's

theory—the intermediate between reptiles and birds. However, as Wells points out, the position of *Archaeopteryx* as a transitional form is now very much in dispute, and in fact ‘its own ancestors are the subject of one of the most heated controversies in modern science.’³⁰

In an article in *Science* magazine the author says “Paleontologists have tried to turn *Archaeopteryx* into an earth-bound, feathered dinosaur. But it’s not. It is a bird, a perching bird. And no amount of paleobabble is going to change that.”³¹ Much is made of the fact *Archaeopteryx* had teeth. Yet *Archaeopteryx* was not the only fossil bird to have had grasping teeth. Some fossil birds had teeth, some didn’t. But how can teeth prove a relationship to reptiles, when many reptiles don’t have teeth? Crocodiles are really the only group of reptiles that consistently have very well developed teeth. And of course even some mammals have teeth and some don’t.

Besides, The lungs of birds are completely different then the lungs of reptiles and mammals. Michel Denton – a recognized authority in this field says there are vast differences between bird, mammal, and reptile lungs and they could not have evolved one from another. Denton, further reminds of what Darwin himself said in *Origin of Species* – “*If it can be shown that life proceeds without small graduated steps, then my theory would be in error.*”³²

Furthermore

Reptile scales cannot turn into feathers; the DNA required to make feathers is completely different then the DNA for scales.³³

Besides which, evolutionists normally use the geologic column to show evidence of evolution. The simpler less complex animals (at the lower levels of the geologic column) are said to have evolved into the more complex animals at the higher levels. Yet both *Archaeopteryx* and modern birds have been found together in the same soil.

No, *Archaeopteryx* is not a missing link.

6 Peppered Moths

The ‘classic’ textbook example of natural selection says that most peppered moths were light-colored in the early 1800s. But with the Industrial Revolution, the proportion of ‘melanic’, or dark-colored moths increased near heavily polluted cities because they could now camouflage themselves on soot-covered tree trunks. This was supposed to demonstrate ‘evolution in action.’

There are two problems.

Problem One: Researchers have since found out that the experiment was faked. To document their results researchers took photographs to show to the public; but the photographs used in the study were dead moths that had been glued on trees. Peppered Moths do not rest on tree trunks.

Problem Two: Even if the experiment were valid, it would not prove Darwinian evolution, or tell us how a moth would evolve from a non-moth, rather it would just show variation God placed within a species.

L. Harrison Matthews says, “*The peppered moth experiments beautifully demonstrate natural selection or survival of the fittest. But they do not show evolution in progress. For however the population may alter in their content of light, intermediate or dark forms, all the moths remain from beginning to end Biston betularia [peppered moths].*”³⁴

7 Darwin’s Finches

Fourteen species of finches live on the Galápagos, the famous island group visited by Charles Darwin in the 1830s. The finches have a variety of bill shapes and sizes, all suited to their varying diets and lifestyles. The explanation given by Darwin was that they are all the offspring of an original pair of finches, and that natural selection is responsible for the differences.

But The Finches were still Finches. Peter and Rosemary Grant studied these finches in the 1970s. In 1977 a severe drought reduced the population to 15% of its former size on the small island of Daphne Major. It was determined that the average beak depth of medium ground finches increased about 5%. They attributed this to the ability of such birds to crack open the few remaining harder seeds once the softer ones had been eaten. They concluded it would take merely 20 such selection events to transform the medium ground finch into another species, which would take within 200 to 2,000 years.³⁵

8 Four Winged Fruit Flies

Geneticist Ed Lewis showed strains of laboratory mutant fruit flies could be interbred to produce four winged flies. Then said, voila, mutations can produce new structures.

However.

What he didn’t say was that the extra pair of wings had no muscles attached to them, and the fly was hopelessly non-aerodynamic, and could never survive nor mate in free nature. Mutations cannot produce new information and do not provide proof of evolution. Mutations are discussed in detail, later in this paper.

9 Fossil Horse Evolution

Ah yes. The infamous ‘horse-evolution’ has been used as one of the key ‘proofs’ of evolution for a long time. It started in 1879 with the American paleontologist O.C. Marsh and the famous evolutionist T.H. Huxley, known as ‘Darwin’s bulldog.’ Since then, many museums and popular books have presented a neat series starting from the dog-sized, four-toed ‘dawn horse’ or ‘Eohippus,’ which supposedly lived 50 million years ago. The next creature is usually a larger creature like *Mesohippus*, which had three toes. The next one was larger still, for example *Merychippus*, which had two of the toes smaller than the third. Finally, there is the large modern horse, *Equus*, with only one toe, while all that is left of the other two are ‘vestigial’ splint bones. Some of the diagrams also show trends in tooth changes, with increasing hypsodonty (high-crowned teeth). This is supposed to demonstrate a change from browsing on bushes to grazing on grass.

How clear-cut is it, really?

As the biologist Heribert-Nilsson said, ‘The family tree of the horse is beautiful and continuous only in the textbooks.’³⁶ The famous paleontologist Niles Eldredge called the textbook picture ‘lamentable.’³⁷ Walter Barnhart said the horse ‘series’ is an *interpretation* of the data. He documents how *different* pictures of horse evolution were

drawn by different evolutionists from the *same* data as the concept of evolution itself ‘evolved.’ This especially applies to reconstructing the animals from fossil skeletons, which are usually very incomplete, says Walter Barnhart.³⁸ It turns out that the dawn horse is probably not a horse at all. This creature was discovered in 1841 by Richard Owen, one of the leading paleontologists of the day, the inventor of the word ‘dinosaur,’ and a staunch opponent of Darwin. Owen saw no connection with the horse, but thought it was very like a modern-day *hyrax*—that is, a rock badger or coney. So he named it *Hyracotherium*. Other fossils of the same type of creature were later named ‘Eohippus’ or ‘dawn horse’ by more evolutionarily-minded paleontologists.³⁹ Even the fossil record itself show the clear progression presented by the textbooks. For example, in north-eastern Oregon, the three-toed *Neohipparion* and one-toed *Pliohippus* were found in the same layer. This indicates that they were living at the same time, and thus provides no evidence that one evolved from the other.⁴⁰

Even if we grant that these horses did evolve from one another it is not evidence of microbe-to-man evolution, but only variation within a kind.

10 From Ape to Human

We are going to discuss some of the alleged Ape-men in detail, but first I’d like to summarize these 10 icons. The Miller Urey Experiment did not prove evolution, Darwin’s Tree of Life, Homology (or similarity) in vertebrae limbs, Haeckle’s Embryos, Archaeopteryx (the missing link between reptiles and birds), Peppered Moths, Darwin’s Finches, Four Winged Fruit Flies, Fossil Horse Evolution, From Ape to Human (covered below), none of them proves evolution. They actually fit the creation model better. If all biology teachers and students were to digest a book like *Icons of Evolution*, or Dr Jonathan Sarfati’s *Refuting Evolution*, and agree to throw out just the 10 icons examined, very little would be left to justify the claims we are bombarded with daily.”

The alleged Ape-Men.

In covering the alleged Ape-Men, I want to also introduce the reader to the bias of the Public Broadcast Service.

Walking With Cavemen was a documentary shown on PBS in June 2003. The show, a five part miniseries, ‘walked’ you through a supposed 3.5 million years of human evolution. Another PBS Documentary was aired on the PBS Network in September 2001; it was a seven part miniseries titled *Evolution*. Both of these shows were documentaries that attempted to demonstrate evolution in action.

Accuracy and objectivity are what we should be able to expect in a television documentary—especially in a science documentary on a publicly funded network. Unfortunately, *Evolution* and *Walking With Cavemen* distorted the scientific evidence and promoted a very biased agenda, thereby betraying our expectations and violating PBS’s own official policies.⁴¹

- The makers of both shows leave viewers with the misleading impression that the evidence for human evolution is much stronger than it really is.
- They imply that the only objection to the theory of evolution comes from a religious point of view.

- They completely ignore the growing number of scientists who think that at its root, Darwinian theory is inconsistent with the latest developments in biochemistry, paleontology, embryology, genetics, information theory, and other fields.

According to these scientists, Darwin's unguided process of random variation and natural selection is insufficient to account for the highly ordered complexity found in biological systems, and actually show evidence of directed development or intelligent design.⁴²

After the *Evolution* series stated that “*all known scientific evidence supports evolution, as does virtually every reputable scientist in the world,*” hundreds of professors, researchers, biologists, anthropologists, molecular and cell biologists, bioengineers, organic chemists, geologists, zoologists, astrophysicists, and other scientists placed a two page advertisement in a national magazine saying they were skeptical and they wanted the world to know. Their statement was defiant and direct: “We are skeptical of the claims for the ability of random mutation and natural selection to account for the complexity of life.” They continued, “careful examination of the evidence for Darwinian theory should be encouraged.”⁴³ These were not narrow-minded fundamentalists, or backwoods uneducated folk, but world-class scientists like Nobel nominee Henry F. Schaefer, the third most cited chemist in the world; James Tour of Rice University’s Center for Nanoscale Science and Technology; Fred Figworth, professor of cellular and molecular physiology at Yale Graduate School, and others which include Professors from Yale, MIT (the Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Tulane, Rice, Emory, Stanford, Cornell, Chicago, Princeton, Duke, Berkeley.

Together, despite the specter of professional persecution, they broached the politically incorrect opinion that the emperor of evolution had no clothes. Chemist Henry “Fritz” Schaefer of the University of Georgia, a five-time Nobel nominee, commented, “Some defenders of Darwinism embrace standards of evidence for evolution that as scientists they would never accept in other circumstances.”⁴⁴

In *Evolution* and *Walking with Cavemen*, there was a lot of conjecture and speculation, but very few facts. In both shows, we, the viewers, are treated to lots of wildlife photography of apes, and numerous dramatizations featuring human actors in ‘missing link’ costumes, seen from afar--like shots of Bigfoot--while we listen to stories told by people who apparently think that very little evidence can go a very long way.

While this is happening, we are supposed to take seriously the blustering scientists who said they created great science. According to its producers, one of *Evolution's* goals was to report on “areas where the science is sound.” Yet many of the areas covered by the series are far from being sound--in fact, they are highly controversial –especially in the fields listed above (e.g. Biochemistry, Paleontology, Embryology, Genetics, Information Theory, et al). In *Walking with Cavemen* they said, “*Much of what scientists know about human evolution has come from only a literal handful of major fossil finds.*” The only thing is, there are actually thousands upon thousands of fossils, according to Marvin Lubenow et al.⁴⁵ What they really mean by this statement is that most of the hominid [human or ape] fossils do not help them tell an evolutionary story! This in itself shows the bias of PBS. For a couple of good reviews on the *Walking with Cavemen* or *Evolution*, see www.emjc3.com/darwin.htm

Additionally, in response to the show *Evolution*, the Discovery Institute published a 145-page book titled “*Getting The Facts Straight: A Viewers Guide to PBS’s Evolution.*” In the forward they state their purpose:

The controversy over Darwin's theory of evolution has never been more intense. The American people--and especially America's students--deserve to know what the fuss is all about. They deserve to know what the evidence shows, what scientists really think, and why--after all these years--there is still widespread opposition to Darwinian evolution.

American public television can and should be used to educate people about this important controversy. The seven-part Evolution series, produced for public television by Clear Blue Sky Productions and the WGBH/NOVA science Unit, could have been an important contribution in this regard. But Evolution is a work of advocacy, an advertisement not just for Darwinism, but for some of its more extreme manifestations. ***It distorts the biological evidence, mischaracterizes historical facts, ignores serious disagreements among evolutionary biologists themselves, and misrepresents Darwin's scientific critics in order to convince the American people that evolution is absolutely true and indispensable to our daily lives.*** (emphasis mine).

This Viewer's Guide has been prepared to correct this one-sided presentation. Where Evolution distorts or ignores the facts, this Guide supplies them. Where Evolution ignores or misrepresents its critics, this Guide lets them speak for themselves. Although Evolution promotes the stereotype that all opponents of Darwin's theory are Biblical literalists, this Guide was not written to defend Biblical literalism but to defend honest science. It is simply based on the premise that the American people deserve to hear the truth--especially from the television network that they are supporting with their tax money.

Because the show was full of conjecture and speculation, but very few facts, we will examine some of the actual hominid evolutionary facts that they didn't. Besides, Ape-to-Human is also the tenth icon evolutionists use to prove their theory and deserves attention.

The facts, the bones, the discoveries.

Neanderthals

In 1856, a fossil skullcap and some limb bones were found in the Neander Valley near Dusseldorf, Germany. When it was discovered, scientists hailed Neanderthals a missing link. Later it was discovered that the Neanderthal-man belonged to the modern species *Homo sapien* and had suffered from rickets and arthritis. No missing link here.

Java Man

In 1891, Eugene Dubois found a skullcap and a thighbone on the island of Java. The skullcap looked like that of an ape and the thighbone was very human-like, and Dubois claimed that the creature walked upright. Java Man was another missing link – for a while, that is. In 1907, further study was given to Java Man and scientists found no evidence for Dubois' claim. Oops! I guess it wasn't a missing link after all.

Pittdown Man

Pittdown Man was discovered in 1912 in Pittdown, England by amateur fossilologist Charles Dawson. It was hailed by scientists as the missing link between man and ape for decades. In 1953 Pittdown Man was re-examined and it was discovered to be a human

skull and an orangutan jawbone which had been stained to look old and filed down so that it would fit the skull. No missing link here.

Nebraska Man

In 1922, a tooth was discovered in western Nebraska. Henry Fairfield Osborn, a leading paleontologist, declared it to exhibit a combination of chimpanzee and human characteristics. From this single tooth, researchers constructed an entire hominid skeleton. Nebraska Man (once again) was hailed as man's missing link. Then, shortly after the Scopes trial in 1925, more fossil bones of Nebraska Man were found. It was not human at all! It turned out to be an extinct pig. No missing link here.

Taung skull

In 1924, Professor Raymond Dart, anatomist at the University of Witwatersrand, in Johannesburg, South Africa, acquired a skull that had come from the lime works at Taung. After cleaning up the fossil, Dart announced to the world that he had discovered our evolutionary ancestor. Dart called this discovery *Australopithecine africanus*, and by 1960 nearly every book in this country that touched on human origins, listed the Taung skull as our oldest human ancestor – between two to three million years old.

But in 1973, South African geologist T. C. Partridge announced that the cave in which the Taung skull was discovered was only 870,000 years old.

Time for the evolutionists' to wave their magic wand.

This was obviously a problem – how could a two to three million year old hominid come from a cave that is only 875,000 years old? In order to fix this, they tried to reclassify it as *Homo habilis*. However, it just didn't fit with the other *Homo habilis* type fossils. To this day the Taung skull remains a problem – evolutionists don't know what to do with it.⁴⁶ No missing link here.

Ramapithecus

Ramapithecus was originally discovered in 1932. The find consisted of a few jaw fragments and several teeth. The whole idea of Ramapithecus as an intermediate link was based on speculation and a desire to find something, and not on empirical science. It has now been realized that it is merely an extinct type of orangutan. Ramapithecus has been discarded as having anything to do with human evolution and has been taken out of modern textbooks.⁴⁷ No missing link here.

Lucy

Lucy was a 40% complete female skeleton unearthed by Dr Donald Johanson's expedition to Hadar, Ethiopia, in 1974, and hailed by scientists as a 'missing link' between humans and apes. Twenty-six years later, a study published in *Nature* has shown that some australopithecines, including Lucy, had wrists designed for knuckle-walking.⁴⁸ Yet artists regularly depict Lucy with very human like hands and feet.

According to Richard Leakey, who along with Donald Johanson is probably the best known Paleoanthropologist in the world, Lucy's skull is so incomplete that most of it is imagination made of plaster.⁴⁹ Leakey even said in 1983 that no firm conclusion could be drawn about what species Lucy belonged to. In reinforcement of the fact that Lucy is not a creature between ape and man, Dr Charles Oxnard (Professor of Anatomy and Human Biology at the University of Western Australia), said that humans and apes are more

closely related to each other than australopithecines are to either of them and therefore is not a link between them.⁵⁰

Ape-man Summary

Neanderthals - A gross exaggeration and misrepresentation of the evidence,

Java Man - A mistake filled with deception,

Pitldown Man - A fraud with a lot of imagination,

Nebraska Man - A misinterpretation with a lot of imagination,

Taung skull - A mistake based on imagination and poor science,

Ramapithecus - A mistake based on a lot of imagination,

Australopithecines (Lucy) - An extinct ape.

Each of the above cases displayed the following common elements:

- A fossil was found.
- It was immediately assumed that this was a missing link.
- Further investigation always revealed the discoverers were wrong.
- The public was misled (in some cases for many years) by false information.

So much for human ape-men.

The Scopes "Monkey" Trial

In 1925, in the town of Dayton Tennessee, one of the most famous trial cases in the United States took place. The trial is commonly called the "Scopes Trial" or sometimes referred to as the "Monkey Trial." The trial originated in the New York offices of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). Tennessee had just adopted a law stating that it was illegal to teach evolution as fact in the school system. The ACLU decided to challenge this law by putting an advertisement in a Chattanooga Tennessee newspaper, The Daily Times, which said in part: "*We are looking for a Tennessee teacher who is willing to accept our services in testing this law in the courts.*" John Scopes, who was not a biology teacher but was just filling in for another teacher for two weeks, accepted the challenge.

In order to attract the greatest attention to this trial, two of the leading lawyers in the country were recruited. Clarence Darrow was to defend John Scopes, and William Jennings Bryan accepted the invitation as the prosecutor. Included in the audience were over 200 media representatives.

The important aspect to the creation evolution debate

This trial is one of the major reasons why creationism, and belief in the Bible in general, became a laughing-stock in America and places where American culture rules. It provided a huge intellectual blow to the credibility of sincere Christian belief and made 'fundamentalist' virtually synonymous with 'stupid'. Because of this event, evolution gained massive public acceptance, not just as a true theory, but as an alternative to Biblical creation and one which made belief in the Bible outdated and childish.

However, the famous Scopes "monkey trial" of 1925 holds important lessons for us today. Many people testified during the trial that evolution was a proven scientific fact. They said Pitldown Man proved evolution; Nebraska Man proved evolution; Java Man proved evolution; Neanderthals proved evolution; they said the horse family proved

evolution; Archaeopteryx proved evolution; Haeckel's Embryos (recapitulation) proved evolution; vestigial organs (see below) proved evolution; and more. Yet almost all of the evidence used as proof of evolution has now been discarded (even among evolutionists themselves). Evolution is simply not true. Variation, Yes, Evolution, No.

Vestigial organs

Vestigial organs are supposedly functionless structures left over from our evolutionary past – a person's appendix for example, or tailbone. During the Scopes trial, there were 180 supposed vestigial organs in the human body. Scientists now know that almost all of these 180 structures, including the appendix and tailbone, have a function. Jonathan Safarti has some insight on this issue. *First*, says Safarti, it is not possible to prove that an organ is useless, because there is always the possibility that a use may be discovered in the future. This has happened with over a hundred alleged useless vestigial organs, which are now known to be essential. *Second*, even if the alleged vestigial organ were no longer needed, it would prove devolution not evolution. The creation model allows for deterioration of a perfect creation. However, the particles-to-people evolution model needs to find examples of nascent organs, i.e. those which are increasing in complexity.⁵¹

Fossils

Many people think that the fossil record supports evolution. To quote evolutionist literature: *To understand evolution, humans must think in much larger units of time than we use to define our own lives. Evolutionary change isn't defined in weeks, month, or years, instead it is recorded in layers and layers of rock that has been deposited over 4.6 billion years.* Additionally, evolutionists have openly stated:

- *'The most direct evidence that evolution has occurred is presented in the study of the fossils.'*⁵²
- *'The gradual development of life revealed by the fossil record has been called evolution.'*⁵³
- *'Fossils help to build up a connected story of the past and show the parade of life through the ages.'*⁵⁴
- *'Our knowledge of the history of life stems largely from the study of the fossils.'*⁵⁵
- *'One of the main lines of investigation that reveals the time course of past evolution is paleontology, the study of fossils.'*⁵⁶

From quotes such as these, one certainly gets the idea that the fossil record is very important to, and supports, the theory of evolution. Yet the fossil record, far from supporting the theory of evolution, actually tends to refute it.

Geology and paleontology held great expectations for Charles Darwin, although in 1859 he admitted they presented the strongest evidence against his theory. Fossils were perplexing to him because they did not reveal evidence of the gradual and continuous progression of life from a common ancestor that his theory required. Darwin wrote: *"Innumerable transitional forms must have existed, but why do we not find them embedded in countless numbers in the crust of the earth? ...why is not every geological formation and every stratum full of such intermediate links? Geology does not reveal any*

such finely graduated organic chain, and this perhaps is the greatest objection which can be urged against my theory.”⁵⁷

Although fossils were an enigma to Darwin, he ignored the problem and found comfort in the idea that in the future, researchers would unearth the fossils necessary and ultimately prove his theory correct.

Now after 140 years of the most painstaking research of every continent and ocean bottom, the picture is more vivid than it was in Darwin’s time. Our museums are filled with over 100 million fossils of more than 250,000 species, yet the fossil evidence supporting evolution is even less now, than it was in 1859.⁵⁸ It is less because some of the fossils used in Darwin’s day supposedly proving evolution are now discounted – e.g. the horse series (discussed earlier) and many others as well.

Here is what some experts are saying.

An Abundance of Fossils

“My attempts to demonstrate evolution by an experiment carried on for more than 40 years have completely failed. ... The fossil material is now so complete that it has been possible to construct new classes, and the lack of transitional series cannot be explained as being due to the scarcity of material. The deficiencies are real, they will never be filled.”⁵⁹

“There is no need to apologize any longer for the poverty of the fossil record. In some ways it has become almost unmanageably rich, and discovery is out-pacing integration. Nevertheless, the fossil record continues to be composed mainly of gaps.”⁶⁰

“Darwin... was embarrassed by the fossil record... we are now about 120-years after Darwin and the knowledge of the fossil record has been greatly expanded. We now have a quarter of a million fossil species but the situation hasn't changed much. The record of evolution is still surprisingly jerky and, ironically, ... some of the classic cases of Darwinian change in the fossil record, such as the evolution of the horse in North America, have had to be discarded or modified as a result of more detailed information.”⁶¹

Mostly Gaps – No Transitions

“Despite the bright promise that paleontology provides a means of 'seeing' evolution, it has presented some nasty difficulties for evolutionists, the most notorious of which is the presence of 'gaps' in the fossil record. Evolution requires intermediate forms between species, and paleontology does not provide them ...”⁶²

“The extreme rarity of transitional forms in the fossil record persists as the trade secret of paleontology.”⁶³

*“[Paleontology] has presented some nasty difficulties for evolutionists, the most notorious of which is the presence of "gaps" in the fossil record. Evolution requires intermediate forms between species and paleontology does not provide them.”*⁶⁴

*"For over a hundred years paleontologists have recognized the large number of gaps in the fossil record.”*⁶⁵

*"Instead of finding the gradual unfolding of life, what geologists of Darwin's time, and geologists of the present day actually find is a highly uneven or jerky record; that is, species appear in the sequence very suddenly, show little or no change during their existence in the record, then abruptly go out of the record. It is not always clear, in fact it's rarely clear, that the descendants were actually better adapted than their predecessors. In other words, biological improvement is hard to find.”*⁶⁶

*“Biologists would dearly like to know how modern apes, modern humans and the various ancestral hominids have evolved from a common ancestor. Unfortunately, the fossil record is somewhat incomplete as far as the hominids are concerned, and it is all but blank for the apes....” David Pilbeam [a well-known expert in human evolution] says If you brought in a smart scientist from another discipline and showed him the meager evidence we've got he'd surely say, 'forget it: there isn't enough to go on.’ ”*⁶⁷

*"All paleontologists know that the fossil record contains precious little in the way of intermediate forms. Transitions between major groups are characteristically abrupt.”*⁶⁸

*"Given that evolution, according to Darwin, was in a continual state of motion ...it followed logically that the fossil record should be rife with examples of transitional forms leading from the less to more evolved. ...Instead of filling the gaps in the fossil record with so-called missing links, most paleontologists found themselves facing a situation in which there were only gaps in the fossil record, with no evidence of transformational intermediates between documented fossil species.”*⁶⁹

David Pilbeam, of the Boston Museum, was a lifetime expert in the field of paleoanthropology (the study of fossil man). In an article written for *Human Nature* magazine in June 1978, entitled, "*Rearranging our Family Tree*," he reported that "*discoveries since 1976 had changed his view of human origins and man's early ancestors.*" (Pilbeam ranked so high in the field, that he was the advisor to the government of Kenya in regard to the establishment of an international institute of the study of human origins).

National Geographic featured a 33 page cover story titled "Was Darwin Wrong?" In the article the author stated, "*illuminating but spotty, the fossil record is like a film of evolution from which 999 out of every 1000 frames have been lost on the cutting-room floor.*"⁷⁰ **So there you have it.** Evolution appears to be 99.9% imagination!

Darwin's Enigma

Darwin's Enigma: Fossils and other problems, by Luther Sunderland,⁷¹ is an excellent book in pointing out many fallacies of the theory of evolution in regards to the fossil record; here are some quotations:

"Anyone interested in how the fossil record presented in leading museums contradicts Darwinian evolution should read Darwin's Enigma." -- William Fix, author *"The Bone Peddlers."*⁷²

"Mr. Sunderland has done an excellent job amassing critical opinions from the scientific community relative to the fossil record, which is the historical narrative of life on earth. Scientists and non-scientists alike should find it interesting to confront the difficult questions asked. I will certainly encourage my colleagues and my students to read it." -- Robert Jenkins, Biology professor, Ithaca College.⁷³

Michael Denton, author of *Evolution A Theory in Crisis* writes, *"Your book [Darwin's Enigma] does more than any other publication that I am aware of, to highlight the fact that leading scientific authorities in Evolutionary Biology express considerable skepticism over many aspects of evolution, while school texts present the theory as proven beyond a reasonable doubt."*⁷⁴

Sunderland writes, *"Researchers in the field of Evolution have provided no verifiable facts that would validate their theory conclusively. From time to time, evolutionists have admitted ignoring real facts and altering the theory to fit the data. In spite of these grossly unscientific tactics, the theory of Evolution continues to be presented in textbooks, encyclopedias, and research papers as if it were a proven and verifiable fact."*⁷⁵

He continues, *"Hundreds of scientists who once taught their university students that the bottom line on origins had finally been settled [Evolution] are now confessing that they were wrong. They have discovered that their previous conclusions, once held so fervently, were based on very fragile evidence, and suppositions which have since been refuted by new discoveries"*⁷⁶

Dr. Colin Patterson, Senior Paleontologist at the British Museum of Natural History, was asked why he had included no transitional forms in his book on evolution. He replied: *'... I fully agree with your comments on the lack of direct illustration of evolutionary transitions in my book. If I knew of any, fossil or living, I would certainly have included them ... Yet Gould and the American Museum people are hard to contradict when they say there are no transitional fossils ... I will lay it on the line that there is not one such fossil for which one could make a watertight argument.'* Patterson continues, *"It is easy enough to make up stories of how one form gave rise to another, and to find reasons why the stages should be favored by natural selection; but such stories are not part of science, for there is no way of putting them to the test."*⁷⁷

These are not just one or two statements that have been taken out of context. I have hundreds more, but had to stop somewhere. So many have been included because

evolutionists often accuse creationists of taking one or two quotations out of context and making a big deal of it.

The reason there is no evidence for evolution in any of the *Icons of Evolution*, or in the *Fossil Record* is revealed when we look into the biology of the cell. This is perhaps the strongest piece of evidence refuting evolution. As I have said throughout this paper, there is no mechanism for evolution. Information, as we shall discover, is the key as to why the theory doesn't stand up. A belief in evolution might have been justified years ago, but modern biology has shattered the whole concept.

Evolution and Microbiology

Recognizing Intelligence

Scientists get excited about finding stone tools in a cave because these speak of intelligence. They could not have designed themselves. Tools need a toolmaker.

Consider also the presidents heads on Mt. Rushmore. Nobody in their right mind would believe that they were formed as a result of millions of years of wind, erosion, and random chance. They were carefully and skillfully designed.

Or how about a wristwatch? Again, nobody thinks that the watch made itself. A watch implies a watchmaker. Today, however, a large proportion of people, including many leading scientists, believe that all plants and animals, including the incredibly complex brains of the people who make watches, carved out the presidents heads on Mt. Rushmore, or made the stone tools, etc., were not designed by an intelligent God but rather came from an unintelligent evolutionary process.

Information

Darwin didn't understand the cell or the nature of information. Ernst Heckle, a 19th century biologist and Darwinian supporter, described the cell as being “*a homogenous globule of plasma.*”⁷⁸ Today we know better though. The so-called “simple” cell is actually more complicated than the Space Shuttle. There are many who say that life is too complex to have arisen by chance; they maintain that an intelligent designer is needed. The problem, they say, is not the evidence (or lack thereof) but the *implications* of the evidence.

Information is perhaps the biggest problem for evolutionists. They cannot explain the origin of information. Mark Eastman, in *Creator Beyond Time and Space* says that “a fertilized human egg is about the size of a pin head. Yet, it contains information equivalent to **about six billion** ‘chemical letters’ [of DNA]. This is enough information to fill 1000 books 500 pages thick with print so small you would need a microscope to read them.” He continues, “If all the DNA letters in the human body were printed in [ordinary] books, it is estimated they would fill the Grand Canyon fifty times!”⁷⁹ In fact,

according to the *May 21, 2004, Answers In Genesis Newsletter*, there is enough information in the genes from just one man and woman, that they could have more children than atoms in the entire universe without getting two looking the same.

Where did this information come from? Evolutionists have no explanation. Researchers are now stating that “new natural laws will need to be discovered to explain how the high degree of order and specificity could arise by random processes.”⁸⁰

If you go to the Biology department at most universities and ask them where the information in the cell came from, they will tell you that it arose **by chance** millions and millions of years ago. But if you go to the Computer Science department at the same university, and ask them where information comes from, they will tell you that information is created by **removing chance** (noise). That in fact, information is the opposite of chance.

Werner Gitt, information scientist, and author of *In the Beginning Was Information* says, “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.”⁸¹

So where did information come from? Dr. John Baumgardner, Geophysicist at Los Alamos National Laboratory says, “The answer should be obvious -- an intelligent Creator is unmistakably required.”⁸²

How Did Life Become More Complex?

Not only is the origin of information a problem, but evolutionists cannot explain how life became more complex. Recall that the theory of evolution is supposed to explain how life went from the simple to the more complex.

However, the amount of information in a single cell - a protozoa - is far less than the amount of information in a person. According to Don Batten, for a typical bacterium to be transformed into a human over some billions of years, one has to add the information for an additional 100,000 genes - an impossible task for mutations to achieve.⁸³

Natural selection is a logical process that can be observed. However, selection can only operate on the information already contained in genes — it does *not* produce new information. Actually, this is consistent with the Bible’s account of origins; God created distinct *kinds* of plants and animals, each to reproduce after its own kind. One can observe great variation in a *kind*, and see the results of natural selection. For instance, lions, tigers, and cheetahs have developed over time as a result of natural selection operating on the information in the genes of the cat *kind*. But no new information was produced — these varieties have resulted from rearrangement, shuffling, and sorting out, of the information in the original cat kind. One *kind* has never been observed to change into a totally different *kind* with new information that previously did not exist!

Without a way to increase information, natural selection will not work as a mechanism for evolution. Evolutionists agree with this, but they believe that mutations somehow provide the new information for natural selection to act upon. As Carl Weiland has said,

“For evolutionists there is only one game in town to explain the new information which their theory requires—mutations.”

Mutations are accidental mistakes as the genetic information on the DNA molecule is copied from one generation to the next.

However, according to microbiologists, mutations do not produce new information. Dr Lee Spetner, a highly qualified scientist who taught information and communication theory at Johns Hopkins University, in his book *Not by Chance* says, “All point mutations that have been studied on the molecular level turn out to reduce the genetic information and not to increase it.”⁸⁴

In a recent interview, Richard Dawkins (of Oxford University), a fanatical atheist and a leading spokesman for Darwinian evolution, was asked if he could produce an example of a mutation or evolutionary process which led to an increase in information. Dawkins was unable to offer any such example of a documented increase in information resulting from a mutation.

Stephen Jay Gould, Prof of Geology and Paleontology at Harvard University said, “A mutation doesn't produce major new raw (DNA) material. You don't make a new species by mutating the species.”⁸⁵

Pierre-Paul Grosse; past-President, French Academie des Science said, “No matter how numerous they may be, mutations do not produce any kind of evolution.”⁸⁶

No Mechanism for Change: How Natural Selection works

Many creationists will say they “accept microevolution, but not macroevolution.” What they mean is they believe in change within a kind (of organism), but not change from one kind to another. Terms such as ‘micro’ and ‘macro’ evolution should be avoided however, because they imply that at some point in time a lot of microevolutions will produce macroevolution. This simply is not the case. While it is true that mutations in combination with natural selection will produce change and variation within a kind, these changes can never add up to produce a new kind. The ‘micro’ changes (i.e. observed genetic variation) are not capable of accumulating into macro changes. Evolutionists teach that one-celled organisms (e.g. protozoa) evolved into more complex creatures over millions of years. However, this requires a net increase of information; A one-celled organism does not have the instructions for how to manufacture eyes, ears, blood, skin, brains, etc. So for protozoa to have given rise to a fish, or a dinosaur to a bird, or an ape to a human there would have to be some mechanism that gives rise to new information. Evolutionists hail natural selection as if it were a creative goddess. Darwin thought the process was essentially creative and virtually without limits. If ‘new’ varieties could arise in a short time to suit their environment, which he observed happening, then given enough time, any number of new characteristics, to the extent of totally new creatures, could appear. This was how, he believed, lungs originally arose in a lungless world, and feathers in a featherless one. But, again, micro changes (i.e. observed genetic variation) are not capable of accumulating into macro changes, because no new information is added to the organism. In fact, the opposite is true, information is always reduced.

How it Works

For instance, genes for longer hair will improve an animal's chances of surviving in a cold climate; and genes for white coloring will improve the camouflage of a bear in a snowy wilderness (camouflage does not just help an animal avoid being caught and eaten; it can also help a predator to sneak up on prey). Since it is more likely to avoid starvation, a lighter-colored bear is more likely to be around to pass its lighter coloring on to the next generation. Eventually, only light colored bears will exist – dark colored bears will have all died out. In this manner, creatures can become more adapted (better suited) to the environment in which they find themselves. As a consequence, the information in the bears' genes for producing dark color or short hair will have been lost. Conversely, in a different environment the short hair dark bears, instead of dying out, would have a better chance of surviving and passing along their genes. Similarly, let's say a population of plants has a mix of genes for the length of its roots. Expose that population over generations to repeated spells of very dry weather, and the plants most likely to survive are the ones which have longer roots which can get down to deeper water tables. Thus, the genes for shorter roots are less likely to get passed on. In time, none of these plants will any longer have genes for short roots, so they will all be of the 'long root' type. They are now better adapted to dry conditions than their forebears were. But once again, information is always reduced.⁸⁷

Information Summary:

Natural selection adds no information, in fact, it reduces it. But evolution requires a way to add new information.

Mutations (genetic copying mistakes) must be invoked to explain how new information arose in order for natural selection to "guide" the assumed evolutionary process. Mutations studied to date all appear to be losses of information—not surprising for a random process.

It is thus quite illegitimate to use instances in which natural selection is happening (reducing the information in populations) as examples of 'evolution happening.'

Natural selection can fine-tune the way in which organisms adapt to their environment and help stave off extinction. By splitting a large gene pool into smaller ones, it can add to the amount of observed variety within the descendants of an original kind, just as with the many varieties of horse from one type.

Even new "species" can come about like that, but not new information. This helps to explain greater diversity today than, for example, on board Noah's Ark.

Conclusion:

Everything a person believes or does is related to what they believe about origins. Is the Bible true? Is Christianity true? Did we evolve, or were we created? Does God exist, or is he a projection of our imagination? Is there such a thing as absolute truth, or is truth relative? Where do our laws come from – God or men? Are we accountable to a supernatural being that created us, or accountable only to ourselves? Our belief about origins directly affects how we answer these, as well as other, questions.

Many things refute evolution and point towards creation, we only covered a few.

All of the *Icons of Evolution* discussed earlier - The Miller/Urey Experiment, Darwin's Tree of Life, Homology, Haeckle's Embryos, Archaeopteryx, Peppered Moths, Darwin's Finches, Four Winged Fruit Flies, Fossil Horse Evolution, From Ape to Human - when examined in depth fall short and do not prove goo-to-you evolution.

The *Fossil Record* does not support evolution. In 1859 Darwin himself admitted that fossils presented the strongest evidence against his theory. But he thought he would be vindicated at some future date when the Earth was more fully explored. However, 140 years of exploration and 100 million fossils (of more than 250,000 species) have not shown one kind of creature evolving into another.

Microbiology and what we know about the cell does not support evolution. A fertilized human egg is about the size of a pinhead, and contains information equivalent to about six billion "chemical letters" of DNA. Evolutionists have no valid explanation for the origin of this information. As we saw, matter (non-information) cannot give rise to information. Besides the origin of information, evolution requires organisms to become more complex and increase in information, but the only possible mechanisms for this increase of information are mutations, but mutations do not produce new information.

When it comes down to it, there are only two possibilities for our origin – natural or supernatural, evolution or creation, and evolution simple can not adequately explain life's origin or complexity. The only other option is that God created us supernaturally. If people choose to reject God's existence it's not because of the lack of evidence but in spite of the evidence, because the evidence clearly reveals a supernatural Creator. As Aldous Huxley once wrote, "*we don't know because we don't want to know; it's our will that determines what subjects we examine with our intellect.*"⁸⁸ And clearly if one uses their intellect to examine the evidence, they will conclude it is a much more reasonable to believe in creation than evolution. In light of the overwhelming amount of evidence, perhaps it isn't the Christian who believes myth and superstition, it's the evolutionist; Christian beliefs are supported by observable, historic, and scientific data. And frankly, this author wonders why people don't want to believe in God, especially since He is a good and loving God that only wants the best for us, and has sent his Son to die on a cross to prove it.

Recommended for further study:

I have hundreds of books, articles, tapes, and videos in my library on the creation / evolution subject, but I feel the few listed below are among the best.

Sarfati, Jonathan; *Refuting Evolution*; 1999; Master Books, Inc., Green Forest, AR, 72638; Available at Answers In Genesis (800) 778-3390 www.answersingenesis.org, click on 'Bookstore.'

Eastman, Mark, Dr.; *Creator Beyond Time and Space*; Word for Today; Costa Mesa, CA; 1996.

'Origin of the Universe' www.marshill.org, click on 'Origin of the Universe – Dr Mark Eastman,' (free download).

'Origin of Life' www.marshill.org, click on 'Origin of Life – Dr Mark Eastman,' (free download).

"A Question of Origins" Institute for Creation Research; www.icr.org (Orders 800 628-7640); viewable for free @ <http://www.creationists.org/aquestionoforigins.html>

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Getting the Facts Straight: A Viewer's Guide to PBS's Evolution available at www.amazon.com

Meyer, Stephen, Dr., Missler, Chuck; *In The Beginning was Information*; Koinonia House, PO Box D, Coeur d' Alene, ID, 83816; (800) 546-8731, www.khouse.org

Strobel, Lee; *Case for a Creator*; Zondervon; 2004; Grand Rapids, MI.

Four good websites for evidence regarding creation include:

www.emjc3.com

<http://christiananswers.net>

www.answersingenesis.org

<http://christiananswers.net/creation>

See www.emjc3.com for additional material on the subject.

www.emjc3.com = Evidence for God in a Scientific Age

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- ⁸⁴ Lee. Spetner, *Not by Chance*, The Judaica Press Inc, Brooklyn, New York, pg. 139; et al.
- ⁸⁵ Stephen Jay Gould, Prof of Geology and Paleontology, Harvard University; "Is a New and General Theory of Evolution Emerging?" Lecture at Smith College, Feb 4, 1980.
- ⁸⁶ Pierre-Paul Grosse; past-President, French Academie des Science; *Evolution of Living Organisms*; Academic Press, New York, 1977, p 88.
- ⁸⁷ See "Muddy Waters" at www.answersingenesis.org
- ⁸⁸ J. Ankerburg; *Fast Facts*; 2002; pg. 22.